THE

FIELD OF MARS

BEING

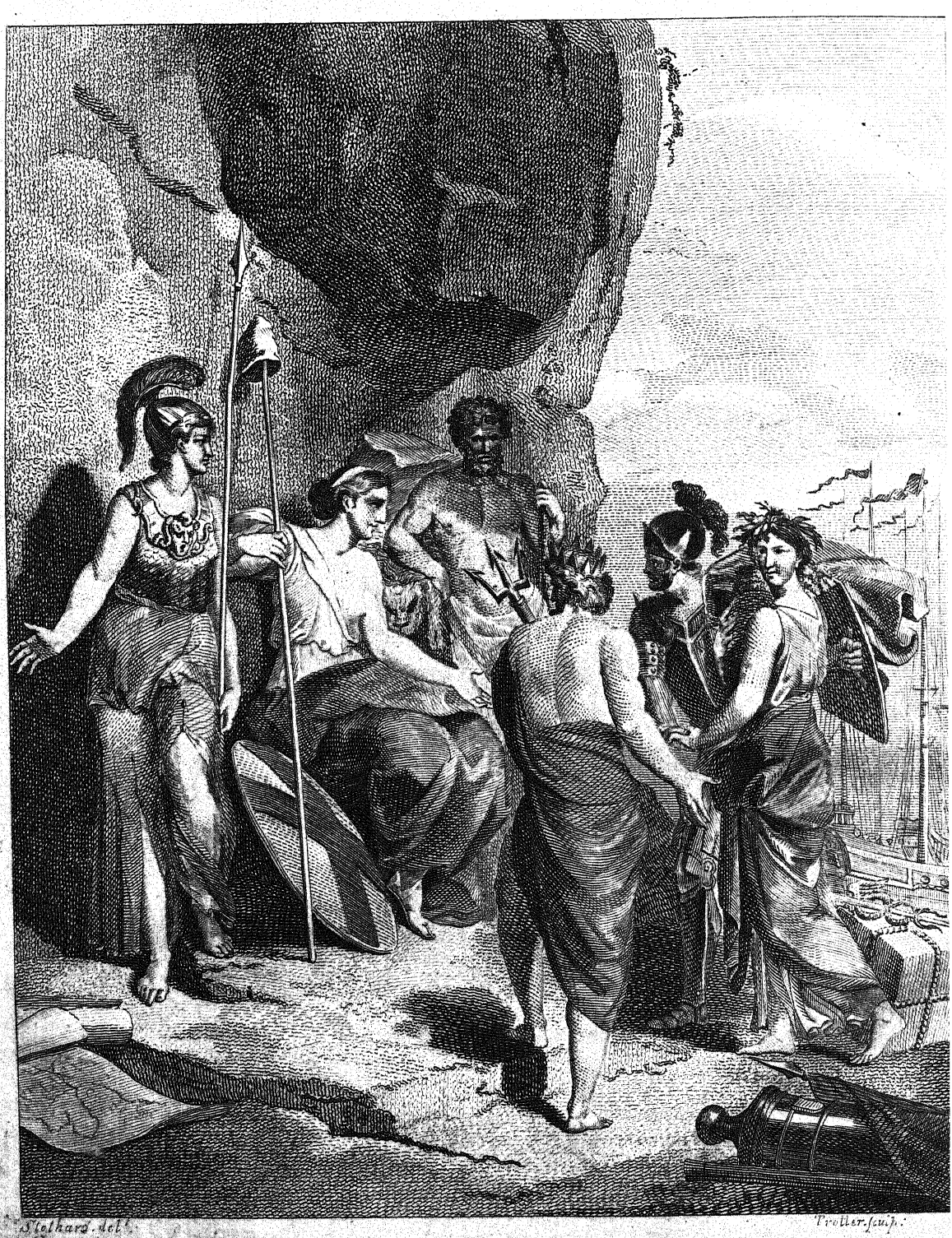
AN ALPHABETICAL DIGESTION

OF

NAVAL AND MILITARY

ENGAGEMENTS.

VOL. II.



Stothard. del.t Troller. sculp.t

BRITANNIA, whose seat is as permanent as a Rock, supported by WISDOM *and* STRENGTH, *under the Characters of Minerva and Hercules; whilst Mars and Neptune as protectors of Commerce introduce her with the Product of the Universe in her Train.*

REFERENCE BOOK

M 817

THE FIELD OF MARS:

BEING

AN ALPHABETICAL DIGESTION

OF THE PRINCIPAL

NAVAL AND MILITARY *ENGAGEMENTS,*

IN EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA,

PARTICULARLY OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES,

FROM THE NINTH CENTURY TO THE PEACE OF 1801.

CONSISTING OF

ACTIONS, ATTACKS, ATTEMPTS, BATTLES, BLOCKADES, BOMBARDMENTS,	DESCENTS, DEFEATS, ENGAGEMENTS, EXPEDITIONS, INVASIONS, REDUCTIONS,	SEA FIGHTS, STORMS, SIEGES, SURPRISES, REPULSES, AND SKIRMISHES:

SELECTED FROM THE BEST HISTORIANS AND JOURNALISTS, AND ADJUSTED FROM THE GREATEST AUTHORITY.

Interſperſed with conciſe Deſcriptions of the Towns and Places, the Subject of each Article.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

United Service Institution of India.

VOL. II.

EMBELLISHED WITH UPWARDS OF SEVENTY PORTRAITS, MAPS, CHARTS, PLANS, VIEWS OF BATTLES, AND SEA FIGHTS.

Britons proceed! the ſubject Deep command,
Awe with your Navies every hoſtile land:
Vain are their threats, their armies all are vain;
They rule the balanced World, who rule the Main. MALLET.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR G. AND J. ROBINSON, PATERNOSTER-ROW,
By R. Noble, Old Bailey.
1801.

REFERENCE BOOK

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THE

FIELD OF MARS.

LAGIN, ATTEMPT ON. A ſtrong fort in the neighbourhood of Paris. In the beginning of the year 1432, the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, during the minority of Henry VI. detached the Earl of Arundel and the Marechal de l'Iſle Adam, to beſiege Lagin, which had been lately ſurpriſed by Focaut; but the garriſon made ſuch a vigorous ſally, that he was obliged to abandon the enterprize. Towards Auguſt, the Regent again reſumed the ſiege in perſon, with an army of 6000 men, but in ſpite of his vigilance and precaution, the Baſtard of Orleans introduced a convoy into the place, and the Duke of Bedford apprehending that he carried on ſome intelligence with the Pariſians, ſudenly raiſed the ſiege of Lagin, and returned to the capital.

LAGONA TAKEN. A town in Santa Cruz, one of the Azore Iſles. The Earl of Cumberland in the year 1592 prepared for an expedition againſt Spain, the common enemy. His firſt intention was to command in perſon; but having loſt three months by contrary winds in the Channel, before he could gain the weſt of Plymouth, by which he loſt the opportunity of attacking the Spaniſh outward-bound carracks, he transferred the command in chief to one Captain Norton, with inſtructions to ſail to the Azores.

This little ſquadron conſiſted of one ſhip of 600 tons, called the Tiger; two ſhips called the Samſon and Golden Noble; and two other ſmaller ſhips. They ſtood firſt for the Rock of Liſbon, where, off Caſcais, they took a good Portugueſe prize, and diſpatched her under the convoy of the Golden Noble for England. The others ſteered for the Azores; where having watered and refreſhed themſelves, they cruized off Santa Cruz, and gave chaſe to a rich Portugueſe carrack, and forced her aſhore in the road of Lagona, without being able to come up with her by reaſon of a ſtorm that night. So that by the next day the Portugueſe had landed as much of the goods as was poſſible; and to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands ſet fire to her themſelves; but they were ſo cunning, notwithſtanding their haſte, that they loaded all her great ordnance; which when the fire came at them went off, without the help of a gunner. The Engliſh concluded, with good reaſon, that the prey which was not to be taken on the water, might be found on ſhore if they landed quickly. This they did, though with great difficulty, and made themſelves maſters, both of a good part of the booty, and the town likewiſe, which was by that time entirely forſaken of the inhabitants. And by waiting a month or two, another rich carrack, called the Madre de Dios, (on the 3d of Auguſt) fell into their hands. This veſſel being large, well furniſhed with men, and richly laden, coſt them ſome pains and trouble before they could entirely maſter her. Both Engliſh and Portugueſe fought like dragons, the one to defend, the other to obtain ſo great riches, for the ſpace of an hour and a half before ſhe ſurrendered. The Engliſh had like to have been blown up too, after the diſpute was over; being upon the hunt after plunder, every man with his lighted candle in his hand; for a cabin, in which a vaſt quantity of powder was laid up, was ſet on fire; and if it had not been preſently extinguiſhed by the great induſtry and courage of Captain Norton, it had reached the dreadful heap of gunpowder, and carried away both the plunder and the plunderers together into the air. But after all was ſecured, and in their own hands, there was no ſmall contention about dividing the ſpoil. For there being ſeveral other ſhips in company with them, in this action, all pretended to a ſhare. And as theſe ſhips were moſt of them her Majeſty's, their pretenſions were the ſtronger, and the claim the more undeniable.

The Earl of Cumberland's part (in proportion to his charges) muſt needs have been very conſiderable, perhaps a million or two. But then becauſe he did not act in perſon, and his commiſſion had not provided for the caſe of his return, the matter was determined

ſo, that he ſhould ſtand to the Queen's mercy and bounty. So his Lordſhip came off with about 36,000l. and this not as a juſt ſhare, but as a free gift and favour.

LAGOS, NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF. Lagos is a cape or promontory in the province of Algarve, in the kingdom of Portugal, not far from Cape St. Vincent.

June 9, 1693. Advice came from the conſul of Oporto, that on the firſt of that month an expreſs arrived at Liſbon from Algarve, with an account that Monſieur Tourville with the French fleet, conſiſting of ſeventy-five ſhips of war, and ſeveral other ſhips and veſſels, in all to the number of 114, were come into the Bay of Lagos, between Cape St. Vincent and Faro.

At firſt they ſhewed Engliſh colours, and ſome of them Dutch, and by Engliſhmen ſent on ſhore they pretended to be of thoſe nations; but the next day the Governor ſending on board the Admiral, he inſinuated as if he had been forced in there by bad weather, and that he intended to ſail the following morning; though doubtleſs his real deſign was to intercept the Engliſh ſhips of war and their convoys.

Beſides this intelligence, an expreſs was ſent by the Biſhop of Algarve, with advice that the Count d'Eſtrees was joined by Monſieur de Tourville, and that the whole body of the French fleet ſeemed to ſtand off to ſea, in order firſt to double Cape St. Vincent, and then to proceed northward: beſides which there was advice at Cadiz, that they had been diſcovered in Lagos Bay the 6th of June, in all about 120 ſail, of which ſeventy were great ſhips, together with ſixteen fireſhips, and ſix bomb-veſſels, and that twenty of them were cruizing weſtward.

Theſe advices reaching the Engliſh court, the lords of the admiralty ſent orders to the Admiral on the 23d of June, to diſtribute the expected proviſions equally as ſoon as they arrived, and to cauſe each captain to take on board what water he could, inaſmuch as it was probable the ſervice might require the fleet's continuing at ſea a conſiderable time; and directions were given to the commiſſioners for victualling, to provide as faſt as poſſible they could, and haſten to the fleet what proviſions were then ſhipped off; for, at that time, what they had on board would not ſuffice longer than is hereafter mentioned, according to the computation which was made thereof by the agent to the ſaid commiſſioners.

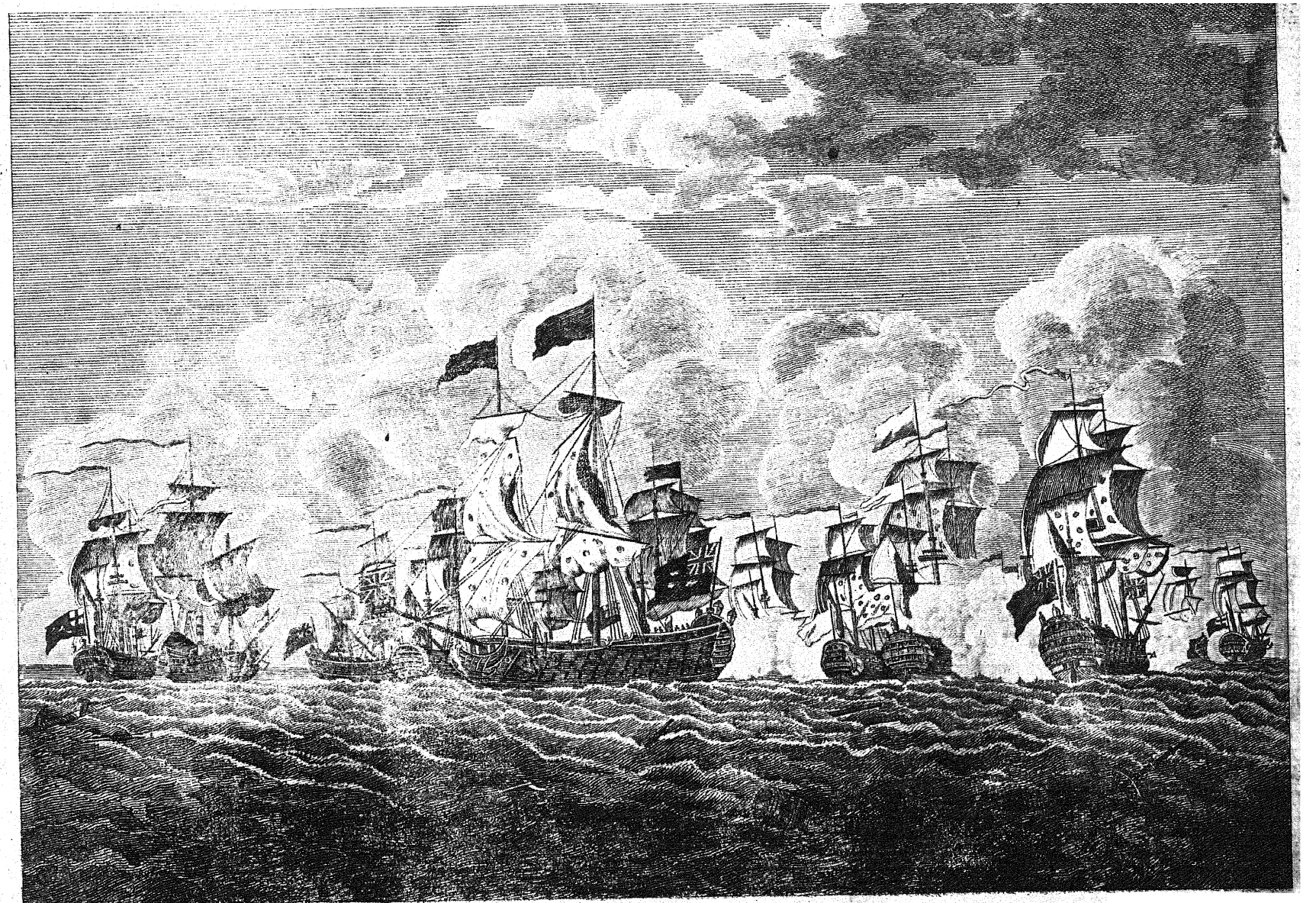
Bread	until	Auguſt 16.
Beer		July 21.
Beef		September 13.
Pork		Auguſt 16.
Peaſe		September 13.
Oatmeal		Auguſt 16.
Butter		September 13.
Cheeſe		September 13.

On the 23d of June, a council of war was held at Torbay, in which it was reſolved to bear away for Liſbon directly, in caſe they could be properly victualled; but to prevent all danger, orders were immediately diſpatched to Sir George Rooke, of which we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak hereafter. If this reſolution had been purſued, and the fleet had actually ſailed for Liſbon, ſomething might have been done worthy of the Engliſh nation. But upon the 1ſt of July another council of war was held, in which though the Queen's orders were produced for their executing what themſelves had before propoſed, yet the flags came to a new reſolution, which was to ſubmit it to her Majeſty, whether, if the French ſquadrons were joined, and ſhould ſail north about, the coaſts of England might not be expoſed to ſome inſult during their abſence. This was doing what they had always charged the council with doing, viz. altering their ſcheme when it ought to be put in execution. They knew well enough that a hint of the coaſt being in danger, would be ſufficient to prevent their quitting it; and this was certainly what they now intended, and might eaſily have been diſcerned to be what its conſequences ſhewed it, a weak and ruinous meaſure, which expoſed Sir George Rooke, and the rich fleet under his care, to be attacked by the whole force of France, while we had a ſuperior fleet riding to no purpoſe in the Channel. But it is now time to leave it, and ſpeak of the conduct and fortune of that Vice-Admiral on this critical occaſion, whom they had left with the Straits fleet off Uſhant, on the 6th of June 1693, without having at that time any certain intelligence either of the force of the French ſquadrons, or where they were ſailed; which put that Admiral under very great difficulties, and therefore we cannot wonder that he expreſſed ſome concern at the great riſk the numerous fleet of merchantmen under his convoy was like to run.

It is true his ſquadron was very ſtrong, conſiſting of no leſs than twenty-three men of war, and he had under him two flag officers of great courage and experience, viz. the Dutch Vice-Admiral Vandergoes, and Rear-Admiral Hopſon. But then the merchantmen under his care were nearly 400, and not only Engliſh and Dutch, but Danes, Swedes, Hamburghers, Flemings, &c. ſo that our reputation as a maritime power, was in a manner ſtaked for their ſafety. When he left the fleet he had a very fair and ſtrong gale of wind, which carried him at ſuch a rate, as prevented any advice-boats ſent with freſh inſtructions from coming up with him; and he was ſo unlucky too as not to meet with any ſhips at ſea that could give him notice of Monſieur Tourville's fleet being in that part of the world. In this ſituation of things he purſued, as was his duty, his inſtructions, and having left by the way the veſſels bound for Bilboa, Liſbon, St. Ubes, and other places, he continued his courſe for the Straits.

Being the 17th of that month about ſixty leagues ſhort of Cape St. Vincent, he ordered the Lark, a nimble ſixth rate, to ſtretch ahead of his ſcouts in Lagos Bay, and get what intelligence could be had there of the enemy; which ſhip hauling the ſhore on board in the night more than the reſt of the fleet did, lay becalmed.

The next day the ſcouts diſcovered two of the enemy's ſhips, and giving them chaſe until a little after noon, the Chatham of fifty guns came up with one of them,



Defeat of the French Fleet under Mons.r de la Clue, *by the* R.t Hon.ble Edw.d Boscawen, *Admiral of the Blue, Aug.t 18.th 1759.*

them, mounted with ſeventy guns, and engaged her a ſhort time; but ſeeing eight or ten ſail under the Cape, ſhe left her and repaired to the Admiral with an account of what had been diſcovered. Upon which he called a council of war; and purſuant to a reſolution taken in this council of war, the fleet making ſail, ran along ſhore all night with a preſſed ſail, and forced ſeveral of the enemy's ſhips to cut from their anchors in Lagos Bay.

By break of day the next morning, being off Villa Nova, it fell a calm, when about ten ſail of the enemy's men of war, with ſome other ſmall ſhips, were ſeen in the offing. Theſe ſhips ſtood away with their boats ahead, ſetting fire to ſeveral, and abandoning others of the ſmaller veſſels, ſome of which fell into our hands, and in one of them there was a train laid which blew up twenty men. A fireſhip of theirs was likewiſe taken in the night. The men belonging to this fireſhip informed the Admiral, (as had alſo ſeveral fiſhermen before) that the ſquadron conſiſted of no more than fifteen ſhips of the line of battle; but that there were three flags, Monſieur Tourville, Monſieur Villet, and Monſieur Lernon; and that they had with them above forty ſail of ſtoreſhips and merchant ſhips bound to Toulon, or to meet Monſieur d'Eſtrees. They ſaid, likewiſe, that the ſquadron had been becalmed off the Cape, and having watered in the Bay, were now bound directly into the Straits, without any intention of ſeeing our fleet. This, with the haſty retreat of their men of war in the morning, and the deſerting and burning their ſmall veſſels, amuſed the Admiral and the reſt of the flag officers and captains for the preſent; but afterwards it was judged (and with reaſon too), that the precipitate retreat of this little part of the fleet (unleſs they were at firſt ſurpriſed, and judged our whole ſtrength might be together, from the number of merchant ſhips) was on purpoſe to amuſe us, and thereby draw our ſquadron on inſenſibly into the body of them. It is, however, not improbable that they apprehended, by their numbers, the whole Engliſh fleet was coming upon them; and, indeed, had they come ſo far with them, here was an occaſion offered, which perhaps may not be found again in an age, of deſtroying their whole ſtrength at ſea.

About noon the ſea breeze ſprung up at weſt-north-weſt and north-weſt, when the Admiral bore away along the ſhore upon the enemy, diſcovering their ſtrength the more the nearer he came to them. At laſt he reckoned about eighty ſail, commanded by Monſieur de Tourville: but the number that plied up to him was not above ſixteen, with three flags, viz. the Admiral, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Rear-Admiral of the White; for the Vice-Admiral of the White ſtood off to ſea, that he might weather our ſquadron and fall in with the merchant ſhips, whilſt the body of their fleet lay to the leeward of one another as far as they could be ſeen.

At three in the afternoon, our ſquadron being within four miles of the enemy, Vice-Admiral Vandergoes brought to, and ſent to Sir George Rooke, to let him know that he was then ſenſible of the deceit, their whole fleet being now viſible; for which reaſon he was for avoiding fighting if poſſible, being fearful that not only many of the merchant ſhips would be loſt, but an engagement be too hazardous.

The Admiral thought he was then advanced too far to think of retreating, and therefore until he received this meſſage, was fully reſolved to puſh for it; but conſidering afterwards the blame would lie upon him, ſhould he expoſe himſelf to the hazard of ſo unequal a fight, contrary to the opinion and advice of the Dutch flag-officer, and miſcarry, he brought to, and ſtood off with an eaſy ſail, that the Dutch and the heavy ſhips might work up to the windward. He ſent at the ſame time the Sheerneſs with orders to the ſmall ſhips that were near the land, and probably could not keep up with the fleet, to endeavour to get along ſhore in the night, and ſave themſelves in Faro, St. Lucar, or Cadiz.

The Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the Blue, with about ten ſail of the enemy's fleet, fetched up the Engliſh ſquadron very faſt, ſo that about ſix in the evening they came up with two Dutch men of war, and ſome merchant ſhips of that nation. The men of war were commanded by the Captains Schryver and Vander-Poel, who finding themſelves under the wind, and therefore in no probability of eſcaping, tacked in for the ſhore, and thereby drew the enemy after them, which ſaved the reſt of the fleet. The Dutch captains made a moſt deſperate defence, but were at laſt overpowered by numbers and taken. The Admiral ſtood off all night, having a freſh gale at N. N. W. and the next morning found fifty-four ſhips about him, among which were only two Dutch and one Hamburgher. Five ſail of the enemy's ſhips appeared to the leeward, and two to the windward, which laſt dogged him all the day.

In a letter written by Captain Littleton, Commander of the Smyrna Factor man of war, from Cadiz, we have the following particulars; ſome of which are not in any other accounts.

The 17th of June, at nine in the morning, we arrived in the height of Cape St. Vincent, and about two in the afternoon the headmoſt ſailers diſcovered the French, and about four in the afternoon both ſides engaged for ſome time. After which the headmoſt retired, and gave notice to the officer in chief.

The 27th, in the morning, we arrived near Lagos, and our ſhips took a fireſhip of the enemy's, which reported, that there were at Lagos eighteen French men of war, with ſome fireſhips and merchantmen. About four in the morning two ſhips blew up, or elſe the enemy ſet them on fire themſelves, within cannon-ſhot of the convoy. The Commander alſo gave the ſignal of drawing into a line of battle; for until then we deſcried no more than twenty-nine ſail of the enemy. There was no wind ſtirring until ten o'clock, at which time a freſh gale aroſe, and then we diſcovered a greater number of ſhips. The convoy alſo ſteering ſouthward, perceived on the one ſide forty ſail under three flags, beſides another ſquadron which endeavoured to get between us and the coaſts; which the Admiral obſerving, gave notice to the merchantmen

make all the ſail they could for the port of Cadiz, while the men of war kept the enemy in play. This deſign was obſerved by the French, who made all the ſail they could to intercept us; but the convoy having the wind, kept the enemy in play until the evening, and gave time to the nimbleſt ſailers to get hither. Towards five in the afternoon the eighteen French men of war above-mentioned engaged the convoy, and the fight laſted ſome part of the beginning of the night, the reſt of the fleet not being able to come up with them. The 28th, in the morning, the fight began with greater fury, ſo that about ſeven o'clock our veſſels ſaw four ſhips on fire, not knowing whether French or Engliſh, and the guns were heard until nine, though the event be not yet known. It is to be feared we may have loſt ſome men of war and ſeveral merchants.

This engagement happened about ſix miles from Cape St. Mary.

The account which the French give of this action.—The Engliſh and Dutch, ſays Father Daniel, ſuſtaining every day great loſſes from the French privateers, and more particularly by thoſe of St. Maloes, had reſolved to ſecure their Smyrna fleet from any ſuch inſults, by putting it under the convoy of twenty-two men of war. Advice of this precaution being carried to the French king, his Majeſty ordered Monſieur de Tourville, with ſixty ſhips, which had been got together in the ports of the ocean, to ſail towards the coaſts of Portugal, and there way-lay the Smyrna fleet. Their ſcouts diſcovered it a few days afterwards; but as they had information that the Engliſh were at ſea, with a fleet of ninety men of war, which had been ſeen on the coaſt of France, the Admiral, who was not yet joined with the Toulon ſquadron, conſiſting of thirty ſhips, under the Count d'Eſtrees, thought fit to detach twenty of his beſt ſailers to take a view of the Engliſh fleet, and to begin the attack, if they did not find them much more numerous than themſelves, whilſt he would back them with the body of his fleet. They executed the orders given them, and took, at the beginning of their attack, two men of war; after which they burnt, ſunk, or run aground upon the coaſt, ſixty merchant ſhips; twenty-ſeven were taken; and the remainder, which could not make their way for England, took refuge at St. Lucar, Cadiz, and Gibraltar. The Marquis of Coetlogon, commander of a ſquadron, burnt four ſhips very richly laden at Gibraltar, and carried off thirteen, though they were defended by the batteries of the place and an eſtacade. If a greater number of men of war had taken the ſame courſe by night as the Sieurs de Belleiſle-Errard, de Chaland, and d'Henri, the Engliſh and Dutch would have ſuſtained a far greater loſs, though as it happened it was very conſiderable, and amounted, according to the relation of the captains of ſhips who were taken, to above twenty (de Larrey ſays twenty-five) millions of livres; (that is ſomething above 1,000,000l. ſterling).

Monſieur de Fourbin, who was in the action, gives the following account of it in his memoirs.—The King's (i. e. the French King's) fleet, which conſiſted of ſeventy-five men of war, commanded by the Mareſchal de Tourville, ſet ſail for the Straits of Gibraltar, where the Count d'Eſtrees, who was coming with twenty other ſhips from Provence, was to join him. They came to anchor in the road of Lagos, on the coaſt of Portugal. I (ſays our author) was ſent out for intelligence, with orders ſtrictly to examine whatever came to my view; and particularly, if I ſaw a great number of ſhips, I was to make it my buſineſs to diſcover whether they were merchantmen, or the enemy's ſhips of force. I was accompanied with three other captains, who were ſent on the ſame errand. We ſet ſail together, and in a few days, we diſcovered a fleet of the enemy's merchantmen. We found they conſiſted of upwards of 150 ſail, and being well aſſured of our fact, we returned with all poſſible haſte to the fleet, to give the Admiral an account of it, with an aſſurance, that it was a fleet of merchantmen, and not men of war. Upon this advice the Admiral made ready for ſailing, and ſtretched out, for what reaſon I am at a loſs to ſay, before the wind, to ten leagues diſtance. The next day our whole fleet diſcovered the enemy. The Admiral gave orders for the chaſe: but the enemy took the advantage of the wind, which our working the night before had made us loſe, and fled, inſomuch that we did them very little damage. We took, nevertheleſs, two of their men of war of ſixty guns, and about thirty of their merchant ſhips, which ran aground on the coaſt of Portugal, and were burnt. I, for my part, burnt three of them, and took a fourth. It was happy for them that they came off ſo well; for had it not been for the falſe ſtep I juſt now hinted at, their whole fleet would have been loſt.—Monſieur de Fourbin was not, it ſeems, let into the ſecret; nor did he obſerve the real neglect, which our fleet took the advantage of, and thereby eſcaped.

Thus the enemy drew our ſquadron and trade into the ſnare; but had they purſued their advantage, and executed their deſign with as much conduct and reſolution as it was projected, hardly a ſhip would have eſcaped; for their Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the Blue, were within ſhot of Sir George Rooke, when they tacked and ſtood into the ſhore after the Dutch, and thereby ſaved the reſt of the fleet.

This misfortune lay heavy upon the hearts of the merchants, and indeed upon the minds of all the people of England. The Turkey company in particular complained that the departure of the fleet was deſignedly put off till the French fleet was in a readineſs to wait for them; that the Admirals had advice of part of their fleet being at ſea when they left the Turkey convoy; and that the whole tranſaction as it happened, was publicly talked of ſix weeks before at Marſeilles. And therefore, at the meeting of the parliament, the firſt thing they did, was to inquire into the miſcarriages of the fleet the laſt ſummer, and to conſider how beſt to preſerve the trade of the nation. Some time was ſpent in examining the inſtructions and orders given to the fleet, (which were thought weakly drawn, ambiguous and defective, but worſe executed), the number of ſhips for the line of battle, and of the convoys and cruizers, the admirals who commanded both,

both, and the refults of the feveral councils of war held by them. Great exceptions were taken to the many delays, by which it feemed a train was laid that they fhould not get out of our ports before the French were ready to lay wait for them. They were accufed of not having ufed any zeal or diligence in getting information concerning the French fleet; but had, in that important article, trufted too eafily to general and uncertain reports. Againft all which they chiefly fcreened themfelves by alleging, they had punctually obeyed their orders. After all which, on the 17th of November, the commons refolved, "It was the opinion of that houfe, that there had been a notorious and treacherous mifmanagement in the miſcarriage of the Smyrna fleet." Their next inquiry was, "Why the Straits fleet was ſtopped till the main fleet went out?" And then, "Why the main fleet did not convoy Sir George Rooke's fquadron and the merchant fhips out of danger of the French fleet?" And it being alledged, that the main fleet was not fufficiently victualled, the Commons examined the ſtate of their ſtores at failing from Spithead, and thereupon refolved, on the 27th of November, "That there were fufficient beer and other ſtores on board the main fleet, when Sir George Rooke ſeparated, to have ſerved them till they had convoyed this ſquadron and the merchant ſhips out of danger of the Breſt fleet." But though the miſcarriage was notorious, they knew not where to fix the particular blame; for on the 29th, the queſtion being put, "That it did appear to that houſe, that the Admirals who commanded the fleet the laſt ſummer, had, on the 11th of May laſt, information that part of the Breſt fleet was going out to ſea," it paſſed in the negative. And on the 6th of December, another queſtion being put, "That the Admirals, by not ſending into Breſt for intelligence, before they left the Straits ſquadron, were guilty of a high breach of the truſt that was repoſed in them, to the great loſs and diſhonour of the nation," it was likewiſe carried in the negative. Before this inquiry in parliament, the Admirals had been examined before the council-board; but nothing could be made appear to the prejudice of their honour, only ſome flying reports which gave occaſion to this order of council, on the 25th of October. "Whereas a report has been raiſed and ſpread, by Henry Killegrew, Eſq. Sir Ralph Delaval and Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, Knights, Admirals of their Majeſties fleet, that the Honourable the Lord Viſcount Falkland, one of the Lords of their Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy Council, did, upon reading a paper at the board, ſtifle ſomething that was material to their juſtification: the Lords of the Council having conſidered of, and examined into the matter, are ſatisfied, and do declare, that the ſaid report is falſe and ſcandalous; although, upon the ſaid examination, it did alſo appear, that ſomething happened which might lead the Admirals into that error, and it is ordered in Council, that this be printed and publiſhed in the Gazette."

The French Admiral, in the mean time, proceeded up the Straits, and coming to Malaga, the 20th of July, aſſured the Governor his deſign was only upon the Engliſh and Dutch ſhips, unleſs the city attempted to defend them, in which caſe he ſhould bombard it. The Governor anſwered, that he ſhould protect theſe ſhips to the utmoſt of his power, having his maſter's orders ſo to do; upon which, the next day, he laid his broadſides againſt four Dutch and one Engliſh ſhip in the Mole. He twice attempted to burn the Union frigate, but was bravely repulſed: however, he continued his fire with ſo much fury, that the maſters themſelves ſeeing there was no poſſibility of ſaving the ſhips, after having done their utmoſt to defend them, ſunk them; though Father Daniel pretends, the French took ſix ſhips here.

The French upon this returned to Cadiz, from whence they ſent their prizes (being about eighteen) to Toulon, with two men of war, and detached about fourteen ſhips, with two bomb veſſels to Gibraltar, where they approached ſo near the fortifications that they were fired upon, as well from them as the Mole and the ſhips, the whole day, but without any return on their ſide. They ſent in a frigate to attack four merchant ſhips which were bound for Turkey; but ſhe met with ſo warm a reception, that they were obliged to reſcue her with their boats; and the maſters of the merchantmen, in the end, followed the example of thoſe at Malaga, and boring holes in their ſhip's ſides, ſunk them. Upon which the French fleet retired to Lagos Bay.

Admiral Rooke having diſpatched the Lark to England, with an account of this diſaſter, ſailed to Madeira in hopes of finding ſome of the ſcattered ſhips; but only found Captain Fairborne with the Monk. He ſailed from thence the 27th of June, arrived the 3d of Auguſt at Cork in Ireland; where finding orders from the joint Admirals to ſend ſome of the ſhips of his ſquadron to the main fleet, he ſent them thither with Captain Fairborne, and he followed with the detachment ſoon after.

LAGOS. When the French had meditated their long-intended project to invade England with a mighty armament, to be conducted by the means of flat-bottomed boats, ſo as by favour of the night to evade the vigilance of our admirals, and land 20,000 men in ſome part of Kent or Suſſex, which lay neareſt to the place of their departure; at that time Admiral Boſcawen had blocked up Toulon; the Admirals, Saunders and Holmes, had entered the river St. Lawrence, and De la Clue was poſitively commanded to get out by all means, in order to relieve their affairs in North America; but on the French court's receiving certain advices of the above ſituation of Saunders and Holmes, De la Clue received countermanding orders, directing him into the Channel: this was a point of great hazard to De la Clue; but the court of Verſailles had ſent him his laſt ſailing orders, from which he could not recede. Meantime Admiral Boſcawen had left Toulon, and come to Gibraltar in order to refit, while the formidable ſquadron of De la Clue left its fortified road of Toulon, ſailed down the Mediterranean, endeavoured to force a paſſage down the Straits' Mouth, and ſo get away ſafe to the northern ſeas; or if impeded by Admiral Hawke, who lay off Breſt, to attack him in the rear, while Conflans ſhould come out of Breſt, and getting him between two fires, attack him in front. But all this mighty parade ended literally in ſmoke, and

and was eluded by the vigilance of Admiral Boſcawen, who narrowly watched his motions, by detaching ſcouts to obſerve and give him notice of every approach. In conſequence of theſe neceſſary precautions, he ordered the Lyme, and Gibraltar, the only two frigates then ready, the former to cruize off Malaga, the other from Eſtepona to Ceuta Point, to look out and give timely notice.

On the 17th of Auguſt, 1759, about eight in the evening, the Gibraltar made the ſignal of the appearance of the enemy, viz. fourteen ſail on the Barbary ſhore, to the eaſtward of Ceuta; he then got under ſail immediately, and was out of the Bay before ten, with fourteen ſail of the line, and the Shannon and Etna fireſhips. At day-light he ſaw the Gibraltar, and ſoon after ſeven ſail of large ſhips lying to; but on our not anſwering their ſignal, they made ſail from us. About noon the Admiral came up with them, and at two o'clock on the 18th, ſome of the headmoſt ſhips began to engage; but he could not get up to the Ocean till near four. In about half an hour the Namur's mizen-maſt and both topſails were ſhot away; the enemy then made all the ſail they could; the Admiral then left the Namur, and ſhifted his flag to the Newark; and ſoon after the Centaur, a French man of war of 74 guns, ſtruck. He purſued all night, and in the morning of the 19th ſaw only four ſail, ſtanding in for the land (two of the beſt ſailers having altered their courſe in the night.) The Admiral's fleet was not above a league from them, and not above five leagues from the ſhore. About nine the Ocean, one of the enemy's largeſt ſhips ran among the breakers, and the other three anchored; the Admiral then ſent the Intrepid and America to deſtroy the Ocean; but Captain Pratten having anchored, could not get in, ſo Captain Kirke performed that ſervice alone. On his firſt firing at the Ocean ſhe ſtruck, and Captain Kirke ſent his officers on board. M. de la Clue, the French Admiral, having one leg broke, and the other wounded, had been landed from the Ocean, which was his own ſhip, about half an hour before; but they found the Captain of her, M. la Compte de Carne, and ſeveral officers and men on board; Captain Kirke having taking them out, finding it impoſſible to bring the ſhip off, ſet her on fire. Captain Bentley, of the Warſpite, was ordered againſt the Temeraire of 74 guns, and brought her off, with all her officers and men on board, with little damage. At the ſame time Vice-Admiral Broderick, with his diviſion, burnt the Redoutable, her officers and men having quitted her as ſhe was bulged; and brought the Modeſte of 64 guns off very little damaged, on board of which there was found a liſt of the French ſquadron.

It cannot be deemed any other but bare juſtice to the Admiral's prudence, courage, and vigilance in this action; for it was a piece of uncommon coolneſs, in the height of an engagement, to have the preſence of mind ſufficient to ſhift his flag from one ſhip to another, in order the ſooner to effect the deſtruction of the enemy; a proof that his diſabled ſhip, wherein there were more killed than on board any other in his ſquadron, ſhould not be a pretence for his not executing in another ſhip what he could not perform in his own. He received in the action a ſlight wound on the ſide of his face from a ſplinter which broke the binnacle, wherein the compaſs is contained.

Thus was this boaſted armament defeated and diſperſed, ſome flying one way, ſome another, for ſhelter; the greateſt part eſcaped to Cadiz, where they were blocked up by Admiral Broderick, while the Souverain and Guerrier, two more of their ſhips, took aſylum at Liſbon. One great conſequence happened from this victory off Lagos, that it prevented the ſcheme of France from taking place, of getting Admiral Hawke between two fires, deſtroying his fleet, and then proceeding to the invaſion of England.

Liſt of the French Squadron under the command of M. de la Clue.

	Guns.		Commanders.
L'Ocean	80	burnt.	M. de la Clue.
Le Redoutable	74		De St. Agnan.
Le Centaur	74	taken.	S. Grammont.
Le Souverain	74	eſcaped.	Panat.
Le Guerrier	74		Rochemore.
Le Temeraire	74	taken.	Caſtillion l'ainé.
Le Fantaſque	64	loſt.	Caſtillion cadet.
Le Modeſte	64	taken.	D. L. Monvert.
Le Lion	64	loſt coming through the Straits.	Colb. Turgis.
Le Triton	64		Venel.
Le Fier	50		Marquiſan.
L'Oriflamme	50		Dagon.
La Chimere	26	ditto.	Souchet.
La Minerve	24		L. C. d'Opede.
La Gracieuſe	24		L. C. de Fabry.

An abſtract of the number of men killed and wounded on board His Majeſty's ſhips following, under the command of Admiral Boſcawen, the 17th of Auguſt, 1759.

Ships.	Killed.	Wounded.
Namur	13	44
Prince	0	0
Culloden	4	15
Warſpite	11	40
Swiftſure	5	32
Newark	0	5
Intrepid	6	10
Conqueror	2	6
St. Albans	6	2
America	3	16
Edgar, in charge of the prize ſhip Centaur, loſt company.		
Jerſey	0	0
Portland	6	12
Guernſey	0	14
Total	56	196

LANDAU, SIEGE OF. A ſtrong city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and Landgravate of Alſace, ſituated on the river Queich, fifteen miles from Spire, and fourteen from Philipſburg, ſubject to France. In 1702, on the 16th of June, Prince Louis of Baden decamped from Langencandel, and poſted his

his army before Landau, where he ſpent the reſt of the month in raiſing batteries, and making his approaches, to whom it ſurrendered on the 12th of September, in the preſence of the King of the Romans, after a ſiege, or rather a blockade of three months.

It was again inveſted by the ſame Prince in 1704, on the 12th of September; and the Duke of Marlborough, with Prince Eugene, came to the camp of Crone-Weiſſemburg, on the little river Lauter, to cover the ſiege. On the 18th of September the trenches were opened; and though the Marechal de Villeroy came to look on, yet he did not attempt to raiſe the ſiege. After ſeveral neceſſary ſteps made to reduce the place, the Duke, on the 6th of November, found the beſiegers maſters of the counterſcarp, on which they had raiſed ſome batteries, and having perfected more, they had ſixty pieces of cannon by the 8th firing to make the breach; and on the 23d, the garriſon beat a parley, and hoſtages being exchanged, the King of the Romans granted the enemy very honourable terms, in purſuance of which they delivered one of the gates on the 25th, and the next day marched out of the place, to the number of 3,400 men, which were left out of 7000, of which the garriſon conſiſted at the beginning of the ſiege. The loſs of the beſiegers was leſs in proportion, who had not above 2000 killed, and about 4000 wounded. This ſiege laſted two months.

This place was the third time inveſted by the Marechal de Villars, who came before it in the beginning of June, 1714, and on the 25th the trenches were opened. Though the Germans, who knew the importance of that place, had forgot nothing to put it into a ſtate of defence, and had augmented the fortifications by a conſiderable number of works, had uſed their mines and ſubterraneous preparations with execution, yet the place was obliged to ſurrender to Villars, after fifty-ſix days open trenches. Twelve battalions, of which the garriſon conſiſted, were made priſoners of war, and marched out on the 20th of Auguſt. This ſiege laſted near three months.

On the 22d July, 1793, an engagement happened near this place between the French and the allied forces; the French, to the number of 40,000 men, attacked the right wing of their enemy conſiſting of Pruſſians. The French at firſt had the advantage, and made the Pruſſians fall back, but three maſked batteries were ſoon made to play, and the Auſtrian cavalry at the ſame time fell upon them. The engagement began at ſeven in the morning, and continued till four in the afternoon. The carabineers of the Emperor, who never act but in caſes of the greateſt neceſſity, charged them with great vigour. The loſs of the French was 5000 men. The field of battle was ſtrewed with their dead and wounded. The carabineers and huſſars of Tuſcany loſt a great many men; but the battalion of Michaelowitz was that which ſuffered moſt. General Wurmſer was in great danger of being killed. The Colonel of cuiraſſiers was ſeverely wounded.

July the 27th, General Wurmſer attacked the French army encamped in the environs of Landau, and beat and diſperſed them in ſuch a manner, that they were unable to rally, but at a great diſtance behind that fortreſs. In conſequence of this happy event, General Wurmſer got a footing on the French territories near Landau, which place was beſieged by the allied armies on the 28th of October, but was turned to a blockade on the 2d of November, and beſieged again on the 10th of the ſame month.

On the 29th of November, the French troops, to the number of 30,000 men, attacked the Duke of Brunſwick in the intrenchments of this place; the action was dreadful for five ſucceſſive days.

On the firſt day the loſs of the French was eſtimated at 7000 men, and that of the Allies at 3000; and on the ſecond day the French had 3000 killed, and as many wounded and taken priſoners; and the Pruſſians 1,850 killed, and upwards of 2000 wounded and taken priſoners. On the whole five days the French were defeated, had 18,000 killed, and 5000 made priſoners; the Allies had 16,000 killed, wounded, and made priſoners.

December 10th.—The French made the greateſt efforts to break through the line of General Wurmſer, which extended from Haguenau to Fort Louis, in which were twenty-four redoubts, with 200 pieces of cannon. The enemy's deſign was to raiſe the ſiege of Landau, which fortreſs was of the greateſt importance to both armies.

On the 28th they ſtrained every nerve to gain that end. It was a moſt bloody and murderous day, and the chief attack was made at Fiſchbach.

The Duke of Brunſwick had before-hand reinforced General Wurmſer's army with ſix battalions of Pruſſians, and afterwards came and engaged himſelf in the combat. The French were entirely defeated, and ſeveral thouſands of them cut in pieces. The victors, who alſo ſuffered a conſiderable loſs, took twenty pieces of cannon.

Official Bulletin of the Imperial Army ſtationed on the Upper Rhine, under the command of General Count Von Wurmſer.

Head-Quarters at Haguenau,
December 13, 1793.

December 9.—The corps of the army under my command entered the entrenchments which had been got ready before the river Motter; but before that we were obliged to hold out a very vigorous attack near Davendorf and Urweiler, as far as Ohlungen.

The enemy attacked Lieutenant-Colonel Count Von Klenau, of the dragoons of the Emperor, with a force far ſuperior to his, and having charged him with the utmoſt rage, Count Klenau was obliged at the firſt onſet to yield for a moment to ſuperiority. The Count's preſence of mind and judicious meaſures, ſoon prevented the enemy penetrating farther, and this conflict became one of the hotteſt of the preſent campaign, and laſted from noon till late at night, without any interruption whatever. Lieutenant-Colonel Count Klenau who was cannonaded and attacked more and more violently from all ſides, oppoſed every where the moſt proper and beſt preparations to the enemy's fire, who, for every ſtep they penetrated, paid the ground with blood, and their loſs exceeds ours four times at leaſt.

I ſent all poſſible reinforcement to Count Klenau, who,

who, in the evening, made a ſucceſsful attack upon the enemy, and took, not only one ſixteen-pounder and twenty-five horſes, but even repulſed them beyond Davendorf, and took poſition at Ohlungen and Urweiler, in the woods.

In this attack, Colonel Count Desfours became moſt conſpicuous by his gallantry, and the principal ſucceſs is due to him.

The valour and bravery which our troops manifeſted this day, being attacked almoſt every moment by more numerous and freſh columns, exceeds all deſcription, and does honour to all the officers and men.

When night came on, the Lieutenant-Colonel entered the poſition of the redoubts near Schweighauſen.

The corps of the Prince de Conde made a diverſion upon the heights beyond Ohlungen, and when this corps marched off, Colonel Count Benjovſky, of the Carabineers of the Emperor, ſignalized himſelf particularly by ſupporting the Huſſars of Mirabeau.

The enemy, who came this day in great force into the wood of Eben, were immediately repulſed and routed by the Infantry of Laſcy and Preis, and by the Free corps of Giulay, and the Huſſars of Leopold. All thoſe who could be overtaken were cut down, and Lieutenant-Colonel Count Giulay took poſſeſſion of the foreſt. A conſiderable hoſtile column, with artillery, remained ſtationed before the wood.

Near Reichſhofen ſtrong ſkirmiſhes took place all day long, and the poſition of Major-General Baron Hotze was ſtrongly cannonaded. Towards noon a ſtrong hoſtile detachment of upwards of 3000 men, favoured by a violent cannonade, approached cloſe to the town of Reichſhofen. General Hotze immediately reinforced the garriſon, and made the cavalry paſs round the place to the right, in order that the enemy might be attacked on their retreat. In this our troops ſucceeded ſo well, that they brought back a captain and two men priſoners, cut 200 men in pieces, and wounded a great number.

Near Sulzbach General Count Lichtenberg alſo fruſtrated the enemy's deſign of breaking through the Darmſtadters, who had on this occaſion twelve men killed, and fifty-two wounded; among the wounded is Lieutenant Conſens.

The enemy had near 200 men killed and wounded. The Palatine Bavarian Light Horſe took at Sulzbach two ammunition waggons, nineteen horſes, and two priſoners. They had one man and three horſes killed, and three men wounded. The enemy left a great number of killed on the field.

The enemy loſt on this day at leaſt 1000 men in killed and wounded.

December 11.—This day the enemy endeavoured to moleſt my redoubts before the wood. I gave orders to drive them away with howitzer ſhells whenever they ſhould return with greater reinforcements. Finding about noon that they became bolder and bolder, I gave orders to Major Walther, of the Cuiraſſiers of Mack, to paſs through the right and left of the foreſt with a ſtrong detachment, compoſed of Wallachians, and of Huſſars of Terzy and Archduke Leopold, to drive away the enemy.

The Major, with great dexterity, executed his orders, repulſed the enemy, and a ſharp conflict enſued on both ſides. The enemy's loſs, which cannot exactly be aſcertained, amounts at leaſt to 250 men killed and wounded. We had three men killed, and fifty wounded. Among the latter are two officers. Major Walther's horſe was ſhot under him, and eight other horſes were killed, and eighteen wounded.

At half paſt eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the enemy advanced from Ratzendorf beyond Ohlungen with 600 horſe; but Count Klenau kept them in check with his manœuvres, with one diviſion of the Emperor's dragoons, and one ſquadron of huſſars; the enemy were twice repulſed, with the loſs of 30 Chaſſeurs.

Colonel Baron Kempf reports from Schweighauſen, that a diviſion of Samuel Giulay had ſignalized itſelf in the affair of the wood. After a long and obſtinate engagement, the enemy were obliged to evacuate the wood, and left upwards of forty men killed on the ſpot. They carried off ſeveral waggons with wounded. On our ſide we had twenty men killed and wounded.

Major-General Baron Funk, whom I entruſted with the poſition of Baron Hotze, now ill, reports from Reichſhofen, that the enemy, at half paſt eight o'clock in the morning, with eight battalions and two ſquadrons, and eight pieces of cannon, advanced upon a height near Nahweiler towards the wood, where five companies of the Servian Free Corps were ſtationed.

Baron Funk immediately ordered a detachment upon the height to the left of Nahweiler, and another to the point of the wood, to turn the enemy's left wing.

The battalion of the Emperor immediately made itſelf maſter of the village of Nahweiler, and of two pieces of cannon, on which occaſion the Carabineers cut in pieces almoſt a whole battalion of the enemy. Our two ſix-pounders not being able to come up in time, on account of the badneſs of the roads, and two horſes having already been ſhot, Lieutenant Laſgaller ſaved the cannon and the reſt of the horſes.

This prevented the enemy from executing his plan, and penetrating to the right and left of the foreſt.

Major-General Funk, who was wounded with a cartridge ball in the hip, ſignalized himſelf by the moſt indefatigable activity and gallantry.

The enemy left upwards of 300 men killed on the field, and the number of their wounded cannot be aſcertained.

Our loſs conſiſts of eleven men and five horſes killed, eleven miſſing, and fifty-three men and twelve horſes wounded. Among the wounded is Lieutenant Fitzke, of the infantry.

Near Reichſhofen and Merzweiller, the enemy cannonaded ſtrongly, and ſkirmiſhed with our poſition till the approach of night, but without effect. The enemy could alſo make no progreſs on the wood ſide of Merzweiller, owing to the excellent diſpoſitions of Colonel Loudon. Three men of Oliver Wallis were killed there, and nine wounded.

The enemy had upwards of 30 men killed.

About noon the enemy began to ſkirmiſh violently with the advanced poſts of Count Lichtenber, near Sulzbach.

Sulzbach. Soon after they cannonaded that poſition, but were at laſt obliged to retreat.

(Signed) WURMSER.

Thus the ſiege of Landau was raiſed December 22.

December 29.—The Imperialiſts poſted near Haguenau, though attacked inceſſantly, were enabled to maintain their ground till the 22d of December. On that day the Republican troops advanced againſt them with ſuch ſuperiority of force, and with ſuch a tremendous train of artillery, that, after a vigorous reſiſtance, they were forced to evacuate Haguenau, and retreat with great precipitation to Seltz, near Weiſſembourg.

It was deemed neceſſary, however, on the next day, to take a poſition nearer Weiſſembourg, in order that the Imperialiſts might not be ſo much expoſed to the inceſſant attacks of the enemy, who in every battle had freſh troops.

The French having obliged the Allies to retreat from Haguenau, reſolved to perſevere in that vigorous ſyſtem which had produced ſuch important advantages to them.

On the 26th, a column of 22,000 Republicans pierced the right wing of General Wurmſer's army; and 4000 of their cavalry had turned the redoubts eſtabliſhed near Werth and Reichſhofen, and that meeting with no more obſtacles the enemy attacked General Wurmſer's army, in the rear of their poſition. Some battalions of the troops of Heſſe Darmſtadt, newly raiſed, with the Palatine troops, who were poſted in the intrenchments, gave way, and by their flight occaſioned a general breaking up, the conſequences of which were beyond all computation.

The Pruſſians with the Imperialiſts being forced to change their poſition, took that on the heights of Weiſſembourg, and General Wurmſer moving from Seltz, approached nearer to Weiſſembourg. The Republicans, with the whole maſs of their forces, eſtimated at 120, and according to others at 150,000 men, not giving our brave troops a momemt's reſt, having continually annoyed them for more than a month paſt, made, poſterior to the 26th, a general and irreſiſtible attack on the centre of the combined army, which, unable to reſiſt ſuch a ſevere ſhock, being moreover exhauſted with fatigue, and in want of ammunition, were forced to retreat towards Spire and Manheim. The Duke of Brunſwick at the ſame time was under the neceſſity of retreating towards Mentz.

LANDEN, BATTLE AT. A ſmall town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, on the river Becke, twenty miles from Namur. This battle was fought on the 19th of June, 1693, for the glory of France or England, between the Confederates, under King William, and the French, under Luxemburg. This haſty general had, previouſly to this memorable battle, gained the aſcendant of King William in ſtratagem, by making the latter divide his army to cover Huy, whither he detached 15,000 men. This was in reality beſieged by Villeroy: but Luxemburg's going to view the intrenchments and works before Liege, was truly a feint to amuſe King William, and in which he ſucceeded: for the King ſent another detachment to reinforce that garriſon, which proved fatal to him, and loſt him the battle of Landen, by manifeſtly giving the ſuperiority in numbers to Luxemberg his rival: for Luxemburg, farther to deceive his enemy, ordered his troops to make faſcines, as if he had a real intention to attack Liege; but decamping all on a ſudden, he made a march of ſeven leagues, and arrived with the troops of the King's houſehold within ſight of the enemy's camp. The King of England and the Elector of Bavaria concluded immediately that Luxemburg had a deſign to attack them, and reſolved to wait for him, though the French were then retiring, perſuaded that the victory would reaſonably be diſputed by favour of their intrenchments, notwithſtanding their own ſuperiority in numbers. Luxemburg ſpent all the night in diſpoſing his army in order of battle; the King of England being at the ſame time employed in raiſing intrenchments, and planting his artillery (conſiſting of 100 pieces of cannon) on the borders of his camp. Both armies lay under arms all night. Moſt people thought, that conſidering the great ſuperiority of the French, King William would have paſſed over the next day: but he was confident in the advantage of his poſt, which, together with his perſonal bravery, and that of the troops, induced him to riſk the hazard of a battle. Having completed his intrenchments, furniſhed and fortified the two villages of Landen and Nerwinden, which cloſed his two wings, he waited for the event of the next day; and by ſun-riſing, the French were drawn up within cannon-ſhot of the Confederate army, who played upon the French with ſucceſs, and which the latter received with great patience and reſolution. About ſix o'clock the enemy made a movement to come nearer to the King's intrenchments, and about eight Luxemburg ordered a ſtrong body of troops to attack the villages. Luxemburg had given his laſt orders, which were not ſo punctually executed, and the Confederates remained maſters of them; for his right too ſoon attacked their left, and therefore was not able to penetrate into the village of Landen, which, as well as one part of the King's lines, was covered with a great ravine. This occaſioned Luxemburg, who found his left quiet, to march the greateſt part of his forces to the village of Nerwinden, which was on the right of the enemy. The French by this were every where repulſed, and about eleven o'clock began to deſpair: upon which the Marechal, perceiving them faint and remiſs, rode through the ranks with his hat in his hand, calling out aloud to animate them, "Remember gentleman, the glory of France." The left wing then began the attack again upon the village of Nerwinden, but with the loſs of a great number of men, and with no ſucceſs. This ſecond attack was followed by a pauſe, which ſeemed to indicate the Duke's retreat: nay, at that time, it was the opinion of Marechal Boufflers that it was more eligible to do ſo than to riſk the loſs of the battle. Even the Prince of Conti, who did wonders in the fight, and Marechal Villeroy thought of retreating. But the Duke of Luxemburg aſking the Duke of Bourbon what he thought of it, he anſwered, that he would engage to retake Nerwinden

den (for they had been a little time in poſſeſſion of it) if he would give him ten freſh battalions. Accordingly he put himſelf, with the Prince of Conti, at the head of the brigade of the guards, the Duke of Luxemburg ſeconding them, and doubling all his efforts, drew up his cavalry, crying out again, "Gentlemen, the glory of France;" and attacked the right wing of the Confederates, where the fire began to ſlacken for want of ammunition, and that forced the village of Nerwinden. But neither had this availed, if the Duke of Chartres, with the French cavalry, had not paſſed the intrenchments to engage the Confederate cavalry: after having broke through the two firſt lines, he was repulſed by the third, and was near being taken, till aſſiſted by two of his domeſtics, and having killed with his own ſword one of his purſuers, he recovered the next line, which as ſoon as he had put in order, he charged the horſe again, and threw them into ſo much confuſion, that they never rallied, any more than the foot, ſo that in the end, the French puſhed the horſe into the river Layette, where a great number periſhed.

This was the laſt ſcene of a battle as bloody and terrible as ever was fought, wherein the very conquerors mourned a dear-bought victory; ſo many fell, that they might ſay with Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, that ſuch another victory would quite ruin them. The Duke of Berwick was taken priſoner in the defence of the village of Nerwinden.

The King, during the whole battle, behaved like a moſt magnanimous Prince, having eſcaped the execution of three muſket-ſhots, one through his wig, another through his ſleeve, while a third carried off the knot of his ſcarf, leaving a ſmall contuſion on his ſide: in ſhort, his Majeſty this day gained ſo much reſpect from his enemies, that it was ſaid by them, that they only wanted ſuch a king to make themſelves maſters of Chriſtendom: and in ſome of the intercepted letters, after the battle, to their friends, they ſaid, they ſaw the King of England every where preſent where there was the greateſt heat of action, expoſing his perſon to the greateſt dangers; and that ſurely ſo much valour very well deſerved the quiet poſſeſſion of the crown to which he was an ornament.

The French reported that the Confederates had loſt 20,000 men in this action; and indeed, till a review was made, the Confederates believed they had loſt more than afterwards appeared to be the event, which was only 6000 killed; for the French reckoned their own men as ours in the computation: as there appeared on the field of battle 20,000 men, 10,000 or 12,000 of which, though we aſſume to ourſelves the remainder, could not be other than French, who fought ſo ſtrenuouſly in every attack, and were conſiderably worſted in ſeveral. The Allies loſt a large train of artillery, abundance of ſmall arms, and about 2000 priſoners. A great number was certainly wounded on both ſides; for there was no purſuit; and as the battle was maintained with an obſtinate fury on both ſides, why ſhould there be ſuch a diſparity in the killed and wounded, ſince the French were confeſſedly near double the number of the Confederates, and had once given over all thoughts of conquering; nay, had entertained a notion of retiring?

The King of England attributed this loſs chiefly to M. Goulon, who commanded the artillery, becauſe he had diſcontinued firing. Goulon ſaid in his juſtification, that he had obeyed the orders of a general officer, which, however, that general officer denied. That engineer ſoon after left his Majeſty's ſervice; but was, notwithſtanding the charge imputed to him, warmly recommended to the Emperor, whom he afterwards ſerved.

The Confederates retired to Lewe, without being purſued by the enemy; a proof that they were ſick of the victory, dear bought as it was. Luxemburg, on his return to Paris, was no doubt troubled to ſee ſo many illuſtrious families in mourning; and though he had the thanks of the King, he had the curſe of the people; which latter he could not juſtly deſerve, ſince he did but his duty, though he ſacrificed his troops to the glory of his country. A number of ladies waited on him in mourning coaches, demanding his intereſt at court to procure them penſions, or on failure, they threatened to burn his palace. Yet though he might move ſuch a ſuit, it muſt greatly affect the King's finances to give penſions to the widows of ſo many as fell on that dear-bought iſſue.

LANDSDOWN-HILL, BATTLE AT. Near Marſfield in Somerſetſhire, not far from Bath. In the year 1643, in the diſpute between the Royaliſts and the Parliament's forces, after the ſucceſs of the former over the latter, under the Earl of Stamford at Stratton, the two houſes ſent Sir William Waller to raiſe an army in the county of Somerſet, in order to retrieve that misfortune. The Royaliſts having reſted a few days at Wales, advanced towards Sir William Waller, who had fixed his head quarters at Bath, and had received a reinforcement of 500 cavalry, ſo completely armed with cuiraſſes and defenſive armour, that the Royaliſts ludicrouſly termed them the Lobſters, and in the ſequel found them for the moſt part impenetrable.

After ſome ſkirmiſhes, fought with various ſucceſs on both ſides, the Marquis of Hertford and Prince Maurice marched to Marsfield, five miles beyond Bath, in the road for Oxford. Waller, whoſe aim was to prevent their joining the King's forces, immediately poſſeſſed himſelf of Landſdown-Hill, which he fortified with breaſt-works and cannon: then he detached a body of horſe towards Marsfield, from whence they were driven back by the Royaliſts, who drew up their forces on the plain, but perceiving how advantageouſly the enemy was ſituated, they began to retreat to their old quarters. Waller immediately ſent his whole cavalry to fall upon their flank and rear, in which the new regiment of cuiraſſiers did great execution, ſo that the King's horſe, hitherto deemed invincible, were broken and diſcomfited. Nevertheleſs, they were rallied, and the enemy fled in their turn. The Royaliſts then attacked the hill with ſurpriſing courage, and gained the ſummit after a very obſtinate engagement, the enemy retiring behind a ſtone wall, where they faced the King's troops, in good order, till night, and then retired to Bath by favour of the darkneſs. The Marquis

was

was left in poſſeſſion of the field; but the victory was not gained without conſiderable damage. Sir Bevil Grenville was killed in the attack, with a good number of excellent officers: and next morning, Sir Ralph Hopton, and Serjeant-Major Sheldon, riding about the field, they were blown up with gun-powder, eight barrels of which happened to be in a waggon, and took fire either by accident or treachery. The Major died next day; and Sir Ralph was miſerably ſcorched.

LANDRECY, SIEGE OF. A town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, on the river Sambre, eighteen miles eaſt from Cambray. In 1543, the Emperor Charles V. being at war with Francis I. of France, after he had brought the Duke of Cleves to ſubmit, and much about the time of the revolt of the Rochellers, laid ſiege to Landrecy, but apprehending its ſtrength, reſolved to reduce it by famine. The beſieged ſuffered very much in a ſiege of two months, when Francis I. putting himſelf at the head of his army approached within two leagues of the beſiegers. The Emperor imagining he would give him battle, imprudently drew his forces from the further ſide of the Sambre to join the forces on this ſide, which weak ſtep gave Francis an opportunity of throwing relief into the town, ſo that the Emperor was thereupon forced immediately to raiſe the ſiege.

LANDRECY, SIEGE OF. This place was inveſted by Prince Eugene, after he had ſeparated from the Engliſh forces, in 1712. The Allies, after the deſertion of the Britiſh troops by an inglorious miniſtry, had entirely been diſconcerted in moſt of their plans of operation; however they reſolved to carry on the war. On the 16th of July, Landrecy was beſieged with thirty-four battalions, under the command of the Prince of Anhalt Deſſau, and under the direction of Prince Eugene's army joined the camp before Landrecy, and the right extended along the Scheldt towards Denain, where the Allies had an intrenched camp to cover the bringing up their artillery, ammunition, and proviſions, which they drew from the magazines in Walloon Flanders by water.

The Marechal de Villars, who had received orders from his court to relieve Landrecy, cauſed bridges to be laid over the Scheldt the 18th of July, which he paſſed the 19th, and the next day encamped on the Salle, towards Chatteau Cambreſis: the two next days he took up in directing 1500 men to widen and level the roads towards the Sambre, and to lay brides over that river.

Prince Eugene being informed of theſe motions, cauſed a large intrenchment to be made before his left, poſting General Fagel behind it, with forty battalions, and cauſed his right to move up, that he might be in a condition to maintain the ſiege with his whole army.

Monſieur de Villars had in the mean time, formed the important deſign of poſſeſſing himſelf of the camp of Denain, and by that coup-de-main at once diſconcert the meaſures of the Allies, and force Prince Eugene to raiſe the ſiege of Landrecy, and get poſſeſſion of all their magazines. To this end, he ordered Count de Broglio, on the 23d in the evening, to advance along the Salle with forty ſquadrons, cauſing all the paſſages of that river to be guarded, that none of the parties of the Allies might eroſs it to obſerve the operations of his army. He then marched in one night to Bouchain, having broke up his camp at Chatteau Cambreſis, and repaſſed the Scheldt, unobſerved by the Allies, broke through the lines of Denain, and forced them to retire over the bridge on the Scheldt. We ſhall not give a particular detail of the action of Denain, though neceſſarily connected with the ſiege of Landrecy, being the occaſion of raiſing that ſiege, but ſhall refer the reader to the whole affair, already cited under DENAIN.

The French having thus, like a torrent, burſt and broken down all mounds, they took ſeveral places, as Atarchiennes, Fort Scarpe, Douay, Queſnoy, and Bouchain, while Prince Eugene, on the other hand, was obliged to quit the ſiege of Landrecy, to ſtop the impetuoſity of Villars, and, if poſſible, to relieve Douay; which, notwithſtanding all his efforts, he was unable to effect. However, Prince Eugene's conduct did not eſcape cenſure on this occaſion; for in reſpect to Landrecy, it was objected againſt him, that it was imprudently undertaken before the reduction of Maubeuge, which ſhould, ſay the objectors, by all means have preceded it. What grounds there were for theſe allegations and reflections, we ſhall not undertake to determine; and ſhall only obſerve, that as the diſgraces and diſappointments which befel the Confederates from the period of Landrecy, caſt a ſhade on the conduct and reputation of that Prince, ſo did he moſt honourably acquit himſelf, in a letter which he ſent to one of the miniſtry of England, in vindication of the Earl of Albemarle, who commanded in the action of Denain, and was cruelly aſperſed at home for miſconduct in that unfortunate affair; which letter, as it is an original, we ſhall preſerve, and is thus:

SIR,

I am ſurpriſed and troubled to hear of the injuſtice people to do my Lord Albemarle, and all the impertinent diſcourſes that have been vented, concerning his conduct in the action of Denain. I have long been ſenſible, that the miſinformed vulgar judge by events, and that the unfortunate are always cenſured by them for thoſe miſcarriages which they could not foreſee; or foreſeeing, could not poſſibly avoid. But I wonder that ſuch ſlander ſhould have found reception among men of figure, as could only have been broached by his enemies, and what man is without them?

I ſhould think myſelf wanting in the duty of a man of honour, much more of a chief general, if I did not teſtify the truth of which I was an eye witneſs. He performed on that occaſion, all that a courageous, prudent, and vigilant general could do; and had all the troops done their duty, conformable to his commands or example, the affair would not have had ſo unfortunate a turn as it had; but when they run as ſoon as they have given one fire, and cannot be rallied, no general on earth can help it; and, therefore, I

doubt not but you will contribute to the diſabuſing thoſe at the helm, who have been miſinformed, and that you will be perſuaded none can have more eſteem for you than,

Sir, your's, &c.
EUGENE DE SAVOY."

On the 17th of April, 1794, a ſevere battle was fought near Landrecy between the allied army and the French: the following diſtinguiſhed characters were perſonally engaged:

The Emperor of Germany.

The Archdukes Charles and Leopold, his Imperial Majeſty's brothers.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg.

Prince Chriſtian of Heſſe Darmſtadt.

The Duke of York.

Princes Erneſt Auguſtus and Adolphus Frederick, his Royal Highneſs's brothers.

Prince William of Glouceſter.

The French, it ſeems, attempted to throw a relief of 2000 men into Landrecy, and to effect this, attacked the Auſtrian advanced poſt commanded by General Bellegarde; they, however, experienced ſo warm a reception, that they were obliged to fall back, with the loſs of 600 men killed, and ſeveral pieces of cannon taken.

The ſiege of Landrecy was directed by the Auſtrian General La Tour, under the orders of the Prince of Orange. Fifteen thouſand pioneers were at work, and the neceſſary train of artillery, ammunition, faſcines, and all the implements of a ſiege on the ſpot. The trenches were opened in the night between the 10th and 21ſt inſtant, on the ſide of Pſeux-au-Bois, and the attack directed againſt the horn-work. The allied troops were completely maſters of the wood of Mormal. The right wing of the army, which covered the ſiege, was near Femy; the left near Marolle, and its centre had the Saar in its rear. That of the Duke of York extended from Mazinguet to Catteau.

The following is a Copy of a Letter from the Duke of York, dated April 22, 1794.

On Sunday morning the Hereditary Prince of Orange made a general attack upon the poſts which the enemy ſtill occupied in the front of Landrecy, and ſucceeded in getting poſſeſſion of them all, and in taking by ſtorm their intrenched camp, and a very ſtrong redoubt which they had thrown up at the villages of Eloques, within 600 yards of the place. He took advantage of this redoubt to cover the left flank of the trenches, which were opened the ſame evening. Much praiſe is given to the behaviour of the Auſtrian and Dutch troops upon that occaſion.

According to the original plan, adopted before the battle of the 17th, it was determined to withdraw the detached corps of each army as ſoon as the poſition for the inveſtiture of Landrecy was properly ſecured; and, in conſequence, the orders were given the night before laſt, that theſe corps ſhould retire as this morning.

But yeſterday the enemy attacked two detached corps of the Prince of Cobourg's army at Grand Blocus and Nouvion, under the command of Major-General Bellegarde and Lieutenant-General Alvinzy. The Prince of Cobourg ſent to deſire me to ſupport the former, and I marched immediately, with five battalions of Auſtrians and Major-General Sir Robert Laurie's brigade of Britiſh cavalry. I did not, however, arrive till the affair was over, General Bellegarde having repulſed the enemy with great ſlaughter, and having taken four pieces of cannon and one howitzer.

As the enemy appeared in great force on General Alvinzy's front, the Prince of Cobourg did not think it proper to ſupport a poſt which was of no importance to him, and which was at any rate to be abandoned that night: General Alvinzy was therefore ordered to retire to his poſition in the line, which he did in great order, and with very inconſiderable loſs, although expoſed to the enemy's cannonade.

I this morning received a report from Lieutenant-General Wurmb, who commands a detached corps of the army at Denain, that the enemy attacked him in great force on Saturday; that at firſt his advanced poſts were obliged to retire, and that the enemy had already got poſſeſſion of the village of Abſcon, and of one of the redoubts on his front; but, upon a reinforcement coming up, the enemy were completely driven back with great loſs. The Heſſians, however, ſuffered very conſiderably, having loſt five officers, and ſeventy men killed and wounded.

General Wurmb expreſſes himſelf highly ſatisfied with the behaviour of the Auſtrian huſſars of Leopold, and the Heſſian dragoons de corps.

FREDERICK.

April 30, 1794.

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction that I have the pleaſure to acquaint you with the ſurrender of Landrecy.

At ten o'clock this morning the town offered to capitulate, and requeſted a ſuſpenſion of arms for forty-eight hours, to arrange the articles; but this was abſolutely refuſed, and they were allowed only half an hour to come to a determination, which, upon a ſecond requeſt, was extended to an hour,—before, however, this time was elapſed, the deputies of the town came out, and, after a very ſhort conference, agreed to deliver up the place this evening at five o'clock, and that the garriſon ſhould be made priſoners of war.

This fortunate event, which was not expected to happen ſo ſoon, makes up for the diſagreeable intelligence which we received this day, of a check which General Clairfayt had at Moucron. This poſt had been retaken from the enemy by a corps of Hanoverians, under the command of Major-General Count Oenhauſen, the night before; but the enemy having in a manner ſurrounded it, General Clairfayt, who had joined the Hanoverians with ſix battalions of Auſtrians, was at laſt obliged to retreat, and had taken up a new poſition, in order to cover the high road from Tournay to Courtray.

In conſequence of this intelligence, the Emperor has deſired

desired me to march this evening, as quick as possible, to St. Amand, and from thence, if necessary, to Tournay, to the assistance of General Clairfayt.

FREDERICK.

Capitulation proposed by General Rouland, commandant at Landrecy to the commander in chief of the combined armies, before Landrecy.

Article I. I propose that our garrison, three days after the capitulation, shall march out with their arms, baggage, and two pieces of cannon to each battalion, and that they shall retire into the interior of France.

Reply. The commandant shall surrender to the troops of his Imperial Majesty the town and fortress of Landrecy on the following conditions and stipulations. The garrison shall be prisoners of war—shall march out of the garrison this day, at five o'clock, by the gate of Quesnoy; the horn-work and the town gate shall be immediately delivered to the troops of the combined army. The garrison, on account of the courageous defence, shall march out with the honours of war, shall ground their arms on the glacis of the horn-work, where the colours and horses shall also be deposited. The officers may retain their horses and their swords.—All the artillery, ammunition, provisions, papers, archives, and plans of fortifications, shall be delivered to the commissaries.

Art. II. The citizens of the town shall be permitted to retire into the interior, as well as the garrison, if they think proper. That no injury be done to them on account of their opinions. That they may be permitted to carry away such of their effects as have not been burnt, and that for this purpose proper conveyances be furnished them.

Reply. The inhabitants will be permitted to retire during the space of a month with their effects, and passports will be given to them. No peaceable inhabitants shall be molested: but if any of the citizens, in violation of the laws of war, shall have done military duty during the siege, they shall be exempt from the benefit above mentioned.

Art. III. Our sick and wounded shall be treated with that care and tenderness which the brave victims of war merit.

Reply. Granted.—It must be understood, that the officers and soldiers, as soon as they have recovered from their illness, shall be subject to the same fate as the garrison.

Art. IV. The artillery horses shall be retained for the purpose of conveying the baggage and provisions into the interior.

Reply. Referred to the first article.

Art. V. A delay of a week shall be granted to those inhabitants who, on account of sickness or other forcible reasons, may not be enabled to retire with the garrison: during the delay, security and protection shall be granted to them.

Reply. Referred to the second article.

Art. VI. The inhabitants shall be guaranteed in their property.

Reply. All those who submitted to his Imperial Majesty, shall receive the protection of the laws.

Art. VII. Twelve covered waggons shall be allowed.

Reply. Refused.—Deserters shall be scrupulously given up before departure of the garrison, and the necessary search shall be made for those who may conceal themselves.—Austrians and those of the other allied powers shall be surrendered.

Additional articles by the Commander in Chief of the besieging army.

Art. I. Commissaries from the military and civil departments shall be appointed for the purpose of receiving papers, effects, artillery, ammunition, military and civil chests, in a word, all the articles belonging to the government under any denomination whatever. The commissaries shall be allowed immediate entrance after the exchange of hostages. The commanders shall be personally responsible for any errors committed in the surrender of the abovementioned articles. The commissioners shall remain in the garrison till the proper inventories are taken.

Reply. Granted.

Art. II. On both sides a lieutenant-colonel and captain shall be sent as hostages.

Reply. Granted.

Additional articles proposed by the commandant of Landrecy.

Art. I. Such of the inhabitants as have done military duty in obedience to the law shall not be exempted from the benefits of the 2d article.

Reply. Granted.

Art. II. The garrison consists of eight battalions, of nine companies each. It is proposed that one farrier in each company, one quarter-master in each battalion, one farrier in each detachment of hussars and artillery, shall not be made prisoners, but shall be sent into the interior of France: the amount of such persons will be ninety.

Reply. Granted.—The aforesaid ninety shall not be made prisoners of war.

(Signed) The Adjutant-General Fremont Lamarche, Captain of the 4th Regiment of Hussars; and the Commandant at Landrecy, Rouland.

Done in the Trenches before Landrecy, April, 30, 1799.

(Signed) G. F. Hereditary Prince of ORANGE. Commander in Chief of the Combined, Imperial, and Dutch Army.

This day we have finished the important business of reducing Landrecy. We have taken 172 pieces of cannon; and the whole garrison, consisting of about 6000 men, are prisoners of war. Thus, within ten days from the opening of the trenches, our brave troops have

have humbled the gaſconading French, who, at the beginning of the ſiege, by hoiſting the red flag, declared they would never accept that mercy, which they have ſo ſoon been obliged to implore. It is ſaid, that before the ſiege, the garriſon amounted to 9000 men. The town was ſo injured by the fire of the beſiegers, that there are ſcarce twelve houſes which have not received ſome damage. Though Landrecy was ſurrendered to the Prince of Orange, the Auſtrians have ſince taken poſſeſſion of it, and two Auſtrian commiſſaries are at preſent employed in re-organizing the civil government of that fortreſs.

LANDSHUT, ACTION NEAR, IN 1760. This city is the capital of Lower Bavaria, in Germany.

General Laudohn having been repulſed with great loſs, in an aſſault which he ventured to make upon Glatz, the night between the 27th and 28th of June, left but a ſmall number of troops before that place, and marched in order to attack the corps under the command of General Fouquet. The latter, who was deſirous of maintaining the poſt at Landſhut, from whence he had juſt diſlodged the Generals Geiſrugg and Jahnus, took every meaſure immediately for making a good defence. He was obliged, however, to ſend off Major-General Ziethen with four battalions and two ſquadrons towards Frauenſtein, in order to preſerve a communication with Schweidnitz, as well as Major-General Grant, on the other ſide, with ſome cavalry; ſo that there were but few generals left with him, and part of his corps, of which the whole was already in itſelf but weak.

The 23d, at two o'clock in the morning, General Laudohn, with all his forces, attacked all the redoubts which General Fouquet occupied near Landſhut, and carried three of them, viz. thoſe on the heights of Mummel, Bouch, and Blaſſdorff, after a very vigorous defence on the part of the five battalions that guarded them. Amongſt others, one of Moſel's battalions diſtinguiſhed itſelf extremely on this occaſion.

General Fouquet having then thrown himſelf into the two redoubts, which he had ſtill in his poſſeſſion, upon the heights of Kirchenberg and Galgenberg, was twice ſummoned on the part of General Laudohn to ſurrender with his people, which he refuſed complying with. In conſequence whereof he was attacked with great fury by the enemy, who, by their ſuperior force, penetrated at laſt into the redoubts, which had been defended till ſix o'clock. General Fouquet fell there into the hands of the enemy, after having received two wounds; but part of his infantry and almoſt all the cavalry made their way and got to Breſlau.

Major-General Ziethen likewiſe, upon the approach of the enemy, threw himſelf into Schweidnitz, with his four battalions and two ſquadrons, without the loſs of a ſingle man. This affair, however unfortunate, cannot but do great honour to General Fouquet for having defended his poſt with the utmoſt bravery, though he had but a handful of men oppoſed to an army, which, as the enemy themſelves have declared, conſiſted of 50,000, and did not yield till after having occaſioned as great a loſs as they would have ſuffered by a defeat in a pitched battle. According to accounts received from the Auſtrians themſelves, they had near 6000 men killed in the affair, and almoſt double that number wounded; which is the more credible, as M. Daun was thereupon obliged to detach five regiments of infantry and two of cavalry from his own army towards the county of Glatz upon the news of this action.

LANGENSALTZE, BATTLE OF, IN 1761. This town is ſituated in Heſſe, in Germany.

M. de Sporcken having divided the corps under him into two columns, one of which was commanded by Count Kilmanſegge, and the other by Lieutenant-General Wangenheim, put Major-General de Luckner at the head of a ſtrong advanced guard, who marched the 9th to Heiligenſtadt.

The firſt column arrived at Buren, and the ſecond at Stadthworbes. The troops halted the 10th. M. de Luckner marched the next day to Kelſtedt. Count Kilmanſegge to Helmſtorff, and M. de Wangenheim to Baberſtedt.

M. de Sporcken went to reconnoitre the enemy, ſeveral of whoſe regiments of infantry had paſſed the Werra at Eſchwege. There were 5000 French in the city of Muhlhauſen; that of Langenſaltze, and the villages in its neighbourhood were occupied by Saxons. M. de Sporcken found on the heights of Dorne four battalions of grenadiers of France ranged in order of battle, and the infantry poſted in the wood towards Eſchwege, to protect the communication of the Werra with Mulhauſen and Langenſaltze. M. de Luckner had orders to attack them the next day in the morning with his corps, which was to be ſuſtained by two battalions and ſix ſquadrons. The ſame day M. de Belſunce appeared before Duderſtadt with 3000 men, and ſome cannon of the garriſon of Gottingen. He ſummoned Lieutenant-Colonel Rehbom, who commanded in that town three times; and upon the negative anſwers received from him, he cauſed the gates to be battered for three hours, but his attempts were fruitleſs, and he returned the ſame night.

M. de Luckner attacked, on the 12th, the French and Swiſs grenadiers, who had paſſed the night under arms in the wood of Dorne, over againſt his advanced poſts at Anerode and Buckewriede. He puſhed them as far as the heights of Egerieden, where they gained a thick wood, which Count de Solms had fortified by felled trees. They cannonaded each other. The enemy received reinforcements from the quarters on the Werra, and thoſe of the Saxons.

The night coming on, M. de Sporcken could not aſſemble his men ſo as to undertake any thing againſt the enemy; he contented himſelf with making ſome changes in the diſpoſition of his quarters, and to puſh the poſts further on. The ſkirmiſhes of this day coſt him forty men in killed and wounded. The loſs of the enemy was more conſiderable, and four officers and fifty of their men were taken.

M. de Sporcken put his troops in order of battle the 13th, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, upon the height called Eiſberg; but having found the enemy reinforced; that they had occupied all the woods where the

the horſe could not act; and that the troops of his Pruſſian Majeſty were at the diſtance of three marches, he reſolved to paſs the Unſtrut Silberhauſen and Hortſmar, to draw near them by a forced march.

He informed M. de Sibourg of his intentions, and the motion was executed in preſence of the enemy without the leaſt loſs. The troops were cantoned between Keyſerſhager and Marolderude.

The corps of Pruſſians advanced the 14th to the height of Langenfaltze, which was occupied by 3000 Saxons. M. de Sporcken occupied the village on the left ſide of the river Unſtrut, with the troops of his firſt line, and drew thoſe of his ſecond line as near it as poſſible.

He agreed with M. de Sibourg, that the Pruſſian troops ſhould paſs the Unſtrut at Merchleben, whilſt he paſſed it at Thomaſbruck, and M. de Luckner at Boldſtedt. In the night the bridges which the enemy had broken were repaired.

On the 15th, at ſeven in the morning, all the troops came to the river ſide in order to paſs it, but the thaw had increaſed the waters to ſuch a degree in twice twenty-four hours, that there was an inundation from Muhlhauſen almoſt to Langenſaltze.

The Pruſſian cavalry got through the paſſage of Merchleben, while their cannon was battering the town of Langenſaltze. Eight ſquadrons of M. de Sporcken's firſt line paſſed Thomaſbruck with a brigade of chaſſeurs, and a ſquadron of Luckner's, whoſe whole corps could not paſs, the waters continuing out all the day. In the mean time the Pruſſian cavalry fell upon the enemy who were going out of Langenſaltze; and M. de Sporcken's corps did ſo likewiſe upon the troops which were coming down the hills to their aſſiſtance.

M. de Sporcken computes the enemy's loſs that day at 5000 men, at the ſame time that his own ſcarcely exceeds 100. Lieutenant-General Hodenberg was wounded and taken priſoner.

The Pruſſians took three battalions, and ſeven pieces of cannon; and M. de Sporcken's troops took two battalions and ſix pieces of cannon.

LANNOY, October 1793. His Royal Highneſs ſent, upon the evening of the 28th, two battalions of Auſtrian infantry, and ſome companies of light troops, with two twelve-pounders and two howitzers, under the command of Major-General Werneck, and two battalions of Britiſh infantry, (the flank battalion and that of the 3d regiment of guards) with one ſquadron of the 7th and one of the 15th light dragoons, with two twelve-pounders and two howitzers likewiſe, to attack Lannoy which the enemy had intrenched, and occupied with 1500 men.

Major-General Abercromby commanded this detachment; and he had orders to expoſe the troops as little as poſſible, but to confine the attack to a cannonade, until the enemy ſhould be driven from their poſt. This plan had the deſired ſucceſs. After reſiſting ſome time the heavy and well-directed fire of the Britiſh and Auſtrian artillery, which was gradually advanced to within a very ſmall diſtance of the town, the French gave way, retiring in great diſorder, part of them towards Liſle, and part towards Roubaix. They were purſued with great ſpirit by Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill, at the head of the two ſquadrons of light dragoons, who killed and wounded near 100 of them, and took fifty-nine priſoners. Several others were killed and taken by a party of Auſtrian infantry, who entered the town. There were taken in all about 150 priſoners, and five pieces of cannon, beſides ſeveral tumbrils, and baggage waggons. The killed are ſuppoſed to have amounted to between two and three hundred.

In point of numbers, the loſs upon our ſide has been very inconſiderable; but unfortunately, Captain Sutherland of the Royal Engineers, an officer of acknowledged merit, was killed upon this occaſion. Though not called upon to be preſent at the attack, he had been induced by his zeal to accompany the detachment. The Auſtrians had eight or ten men killed and wounded.

In 1794, having received a large reinforcement of 25,000 Auſtrians, the Duke of York, relieved from the neceſſity of confining himſelf to a defenſive operation, reſolved to act offenſively. It was accordingly determined, that an attack ſhould be made on the French on the 17th inſt.

The army was put in motion about midnight, and proceeding towards Lannoy, waited there till daybreak.

A vigorous and well ſupported attack was then commenced, and, it was ſuppoſed, that the attack was wholly unexpected, for the enemy after a ſhort reſiſtance gave way, and fell back from Lannoy to the village of Roubaix. The Duke of York purſued them inſtantly with the right wing of his army, and not ſtopping at Lannoy, puſhed forward to Roubaix, where the enemy made a ſtand, and where they had a very large number both of cavalry and infantry. In their approach to the village, they were ſeverely galled by a heavy diſcharge of grape ſhot from a battery. They nevertheleſs attacked and forced the village, and the French retired, as it was then thought, diſcomfited, and in great diſorder, towards Liſle.

While one wing of the Duke of York's army was thus fortunate, the other, which advanced againſt the enemy on the ſide of Courtray, was equally ſucceſsful.

After the forcing of Roubaix, his Royal Highneſs reſted for ſeveral hours, with a determination to attack the enemy again on the ſucceeding morning.

In purſuance of this determination, the army moved forward on Sunday morning, and the enemy at firſt made a ſhew of retiring, and ſeemed unwilling to hazard another battle; but this, as it afterwards appeared, was only a feint to draw on the Allies: the manœuvre unfortunately ſucceeded.

The gallant ſoldiers of the Britiſh regiments, fluſhed with victory, puſhed forward with alacrity and vigour.

After retiring ſome time, the French at length made a ſtand, and at ſeven o'clock in the morning, being reinforced by the whole garriſon of Liſle, attacked the Britiſh detachment on all ſides.

The

The greater part of the Auſtrians poſted on the left, could not afford any aſſiſtance.

The conflict now commenced, and with horrible carnage. Hemmed in by an army of 60,000 men, to retreat was impracticable.

In this ſad ſituation, it is ſaid that the Auſtrians retreated in great diſorder, and the Britiſh were left to ſuſtain the attack alone. They did ſuſtain it with a degree of courage which the greatneſs of the danger encreaſed rather than diminiſhed.

It will ſcarcely be believed that the Britiſh were enabled to make good their retreat. Their loſs, however, was very great.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow, of the firſt regiment of foot guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Manners, of the third regiment of guards, Colonel Drummond, of the artillery, Major Wright, and Captain Browne, of the 14th regiment, were wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow's wound was in the arm, which has ſince been amputated, Lieutenant-Colonel Manners and Colonel Drummond's wounds are ſlight. Major Wright is ſince dead; Captain Browne is made priſoner.

All the artillery, as might be expected, fell into the hands of the enemy, together with one pair of colours of one of the regiments of guards.

LANWERENHAGEN, BATTLE AT. A little village in the Landgravate of Heſſe. Fought on the 30th of September, 1758. The operations of the armies in Weſtphalia ſeemed for a long time to be in a ſtate of torpitude; the grand army of the French, under the Marechal de Contades, was wholly unable to drive Prince Ferdinand from the poſts which he had ſo judiciouſly choſen along the Lippe; the other diviſion of the French forces, under the Prince de Soubiſe, had made no great progreſs on the ſide of Heſſe-Caſſel, againſt the Prince of Iſenburg, who ſtill kept his ground in that principality, in order to protect the courſe of the Weſer, and to cover the Electorate of Hanover. The French were ſenſible that an attack on the principal army of the Allies would prove a very dangerous attempt; in which, even if they ſhould meet with ſome ſucceſs, their progreſs into the King's electorate dominions muſt be ſlow and difficult. But as the body of the Allies employed in Heſſe-Caſſel was far the weakeſt, and as an advantage on that ſide promiſed the French the command of the Weſer, and a better paſſage into the heart of the enemy's country, they determined to make an attempt there: to further this deſign a conſiderable detachment was made from the army of M. de Contades, which increaſed the Prince of Soubiſe's corps to at leaſt 30,000.

Prince Ferdinand, ſufficiently aware of the enemy's plan, had previouſly ſent General Oberg with a ſtrong reinforcement to join the Prince of Iſenburg; but notwithſtanding the reinforcement, the whole force of the Allies did not exceed 15,000. This body was attacked by the French at Lanwerenhagen, and their great ſuperiority, eſpecially in point of cavalry, obliged the Allies to retire with the loſs of 1,500 men. The Allies, unable to keep the field, had, however, ſome woods in their rear which covered their retreat, in which they preſerved ſo good a countenance as to prevent their defeat from becoming total: great conſequences might have been expected from this affair, but Prince Ferdinand's vigilance, who had eſtabliſhed the moſt ready communications all along the Lippe, ſuffered the victorious army to reap but little advantage from that incident.

LAPLA, BATTLE AT. A town in Finland. About the middle of the year 1714, the arms of the Czar had gained ſeveral advantages over thoſe of Sweden. After the battle of Pultowa, Prince Gallitzen had been haraſſing the Swedes continually, endeavouring to force them to an engagement, but they kept a running fight, and gave the Ruſſian General an opportunity of laying all Finland under contribution; at length he came up with them at Lapla, under the command of Armfeldt, who had intrenched himſelf there with 9000 men, one part of which were ill-armed peaſants. Gallitzen attacked them; they ſtood firm at firſt and repulſed the Ruſſians; but they returning to the charge, the peaſants took to their heels, which throwing the ſoldiers into confuſion, drew them to do the ſame. This victory was of the more importance to the Ruſſians, as by it they were now become maſters of Finland.

LAUTERBOURG, in Alſace, a place of conſiderable ſtrength, ſituated about 10 miles S. E. of Weiſſembourg. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1744; and when the Republicans of France ravaged this country, they took poſſeſſion of this town; but it was obliged to receive the troops of the Allies on Sept. 7, 1793, and the following is a copy of a letter from General Wurmſer.

At five o'clock this morning, the uſual patroles met in the environs of Lauterbourg, and ſkirmiſhed for ſome time. Soon after a ſtrong hoſtile detachment of 1,200 advanced towards the right wing of the brigade of Major-General Hotze, encamped in the Bienenwald, and attacked the Sclavonian riflemen, and the rangers of Rohan, with the utmoſt violence. General Hotze inſtantly marched ſome companies of infantry to ſupport the rangers, and a briſk diſcharge of muſquetry was kept up for ſeveral hours, during which the enemy maintained their ground. This induced General Hotze to ſend forth two three-pounders, and to direct ſeveral diſcharges of caſe-ſhot upon the enemy, which obliged them to fall back towards the left flank. General Hotze then ordered out Lieutenant Verga, with a ſtrong patrole, to reconnoitre the enemy's farther deſign. Lieutenant Verga returned with the advice, that the enemy were collected on that wing in a force of 800 men; but they were alſo driven thence by the bravery of our troops, and ſome well-ſerved charges of our artillery.

At eleven o'clock every thing was quiet. The enemy left twenty-two men, including one officer, dead on the field. On our ſide, Enſign Tzaltevich, of the third battalion of Sclavonians, and ſeven men were wounded.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the enemy cannonaded from the works of Lauterbourg, the caſtle of General Schwartz, and with their red-hot balls ſet fire to a barn filled with hay and ſtraw, erected cloſe to the caſtle,

caſtle, which was wholly burnt down. They alſo threw ſome red-hot balls into the church of the village of Berg, but without effect. We obſerved ſeveral movements towards night in the enemy's camp.

(Signed) WURMSER.

On the 9th of September, 1793, the French kept up a briſk cannonade upon the advanced poſt of the allied armies, and upon the village of Berg; the Allies diſpatched a detachment of men againſt them, with two pieces of cannon. The French ſaw them advance by the riſing of the duſt, and after a diſcharge from their cannon, the French made a precipitate retreat, leaving eight men killed behind them.

On the 18th the French advanced in three columns from this place againſt the village of Berg. They attacked with the firſt column the poſt in that village, and ſoon repulſed the Allies there and in a little wood, planted their artillery, and cannonaded moſt violently the poſition of Major-General Yellachich. The ſecond column immediately moved to the left into the wood of Bienwald, where it attacked the diviſion of Servians, ſupported by a battalion of Preiſs. The fire was extremely ſmart on both ſides. General Yellachich obſerved, that the French endeavoured to break through the wood, and to charge his poſition in the rear, he therefore ſought to take the enemy in flank with the Suabian battalion of grenadiers, and one diviſion of Manfredini; he ſucceeded in it, turning the French completely; but they collecting again, endeavoured to break through by a repeated and moſt vigorous attack, but after a combat of four hours, the French were repulſed; while the huſſars of Wurmſer, poſted in the plain below the village of Berg, prevented their Horſe-Chaſſeurs from penetrating farther into that quarter.

The enemy left the great wood at the approach of night, under the protection of a fog, and remained with the troops in the village of Berg and the adjacent wood. The allied troops remained under arms all night, and the advanced poſts and patroles ceaſed to ſkirmiſh.

At four o'clock in the ſame afternoon, the French advanced alſo with four battalions againſt General Hotze, but after a very warm reſiſtance they were obliged to retreat.

On the 19th of this month, General Yellachich was briſkly attacked by the French for ſeveral hours, and in the end the French were obliged to retreat from Berg, General Yellachich re-occupied all his former poſts. The French had 1,200 killed, wounded, and taken priſoners; the Allies had twenty-nine men and three horſes killed; one officer, 128 men, and ſix horſes wounded.

On the ſame day General Hotze was alſo attacked very briſkly, and he was under the neceſſity to retreat a little, but he ſoon after advanced to attack the French, and by ſome different movements he forced them to retreat as far as Lauterbourg at two o'clock in the afternoon.

In the attacks of both days General Hotze loſt three officers, forty men, and ſix horſes killed; and eight officers, 223 men, and ſixteen horſes wounded. The French had 609 killed on the ſpot, and a great many wounded.

LA VENDEE. *See* VENDEE.

LEDES, SIEGE OF. Formerly a caſtle in Kent. In the troubles between Edward II. with his Barons, in 1321, his Queen proceeding on a journey of devotion to the metropolitan church of Canterbury, ſent an officer to demand a lodging at the caſtle of Ledes, belonging to Bartholomew Badleſmere, a gentleman who had been under manifold obligations to Edward, but had lately abandoned his intereſt, and joined the diſcontented Barons. He was not then in the caſtle; but his lady refuſed admittance to the Queen, or to any perſon whatever, without an order from her huſband; and told the officers and domeſtics, that they might provide lodgings for their miſtreſs in ſome other place, for that ſhe ſhould not enter her caſtle. The Queen went in perſon to the gate, and not only met with a repulſe, but ſaw ſix of her attendants killed by the garriſon. Incenſed at this outrage, ſhe complained to the King, demanding reparation for the inſult ſhe had met with. Edward readily entering into the quarrel of his Queen, and aſſembling a body of forces, he inveſted the caſtle, which was well provided with all neceſſaries to ſuſtain a ſiege.

The Barons of the Welch marches advanced as far as Kingſton, in their way to the relief of the place; but the Earl of Lancaſter, who hated Badleſmere, refuſing to ſend the ſuccours they ſolicited, the Welch Barons found themſelves too weak to give the King battle. They then propoſed that hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe, till a parliament could be aſſembled, but being rejected, they retired. The caſtle held out till their proviſions were conſumed, and then ſurrendered at diſcretion.

Walter de Colpepper, the Governor, and eleven of the officers, were executed as traitors; the reſt were impriſoned in different places; and the women, with Badleſmere's lady, committed to the Tower of London.

LEE FORT TAKEN. *See* NEW YORK.

LEEDS, BATTLE AT IN 655. The Kings of Diera and Eaſt Anglia, having entered into a league with Penda of Mercia, to dethrone Oſwy of Bernicia, took the field; but the King of Diera dreading the conſequence of a defeat, determined not to ſupport his ally. When the armies came in ſight of each other, on the ſpot where Leeds in Yorkſhire now ſtands, the Dieras ſtood neuter, and ſuffered Penda to be totally defeated.

LEER, IN FLANDERS.—*Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Army under the Command of Lord Cathcart.*

ACTION OF THE 26TH OF FEBRUARY, 1795.

On this day the enemy, conſiſting of about 3000 men, ſupported by a formidable train of artillery, advanced in two columns againſt one of our moſt important poſts on the Sea Dyke, defended by little more than 400 of our troops, commanded by Colonel Forbes, and diſpoſed of in the following order:—The right wing conſiſted of a body of emigrant huſſars and chaſſeurs, aided by ſeveral pieces of artillery; the left our riflemen;

riflemen; and the centre, the four Britiſh light companies of the 27th, 28th, 80th, and 84th regiments; beſides an advanced picquet ſtationed at a windmill, at the diſtance of about 200 yards. The attack commenced about half paſt nine in the morning, with a diſcharge of cannon from the enemy, which was immediately returned by us: ſhortly after this, our huſſars vigorouſly charged their line, and drove them back a conſiderable way; but a reinforcement of riflemen coming to their aſſiſtance, the huſſars were forced to retire with much precipitation. In a few minutes after the action became warm in every direction, and the conflict was deſperate on both ſides for ſome hours. At length the right wing, overpowered by numbers, was obliged to give way, the picquet having previouſly been beaten in. The troops in this diviſion, as I have already ſtated, were chiefly emigrants, who (determined to ſell their lives as dear as poſſible), gave no quarter to the enemy, and conſequently received none from their Republican countrymen. With an undaunted courage, never ſurpaſſed in the annals of military valour, they charged the enemy with ſword and bayonet, and, being aſſiſted by a continual diſcharge of canniſter-ſhot from our guns, the execution was great, and the fate of the day rendered doubtful for a conſiderable time, till their cavalry, having out-flanked ours, attacked us in the rear with ſuch irreſiſtible impetuoſity, that we were forced to retreat in every direction, and with ſo much confuſion, that every man endeavoured to ſave himſelf in the beſt manner he could deviſe; at this juncture, you will readily conceive, the carnage was ſhocking to an extreme. The left and centre ſtill gallantly maintained their ground until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the whole of their ammunition being exhauſted, and their whole force entirely encircled by the enemy, they charged bayonets, and forced their way with very little loſs. The Commander had a miraculous eſcape from falling into their hands; being ſurrounded by three huſſars, he determined to ride down a dyke, nearly perpendicular, and plunged himſelf and his horſe into a canal at the ſide of it, in which he continued near half an hour before effectual aſſiſtance could be afforded him. I effected my eſcape by taking a foot-path between two canals, into one or other of which I was in danger of falling every moment. The intrepidity and courage diſplayed by every corps on the occaſion, was truly exemplary. The loſs of the emigrants is very ſevere indeed; that of the Britiſh trifling. Lieutenant Reynolds, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a moſt eminent manner, in defence of the out-poſt, was wounded in the leg by a rifle ball, but no danger is apprehended in conſequence; it was not without much perſuaſion he was induced to leave the field, notwithſtanding his diſabled ſtate.

On the 27th and 28th, the whole of our army was engaged, on which occaſion we again loſt ground, with conſiderable loſs. The right diviſion and the 84th regiment were obliged to leave their baggage behind, all of which fell into the enemy's hands. The whole of our army has re-croſſed the Ems. The Auſtrians are reported to have gained ſome advantages on our left.

LEFFINGHEN, SIEGE OF. A village near Oudenburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands in Flanders. In the year 1708, during the conteſt for glory between the Duke of Marlborough and the celebrated Duke de Vendome, after General Webb, with 8000 of the confederate forces, had beat M. de la Motte with 22,000 at Wynendale. Vendome, being enraged at ſo flagrant a diſgrace to the French arms, marched in perſon to Oudenarde with the French army, and ordered the dikes between Bruges and Nieuport to be cut in ſeveral places, in order to lay the country under water, and thus prevent the communication between Oſtend and the Duke of Marlborough's army. But notwithſtanding the great inundation, Major-General Cadogan, favoured by the Britiſh troops at Leſſinghen, found means to carry through the water-floods great quantities of ammunition and other neceſſaries.

Hereupon the Duke de Vendome bent all his reſentment and efforts againſt the village of Leſſinghen with 8000 men; after ſeveral warm repulſes, and eight days open trenches, he carried it, (through the ſupineneſs of ſome officers), and made the garriſon priſoners of war.

To give a particular account of this ſiege in miniature (for it could be termed no other), would be as ridiculous as it was inglorious to the French; to make an attack in form with a great army, on ſo weak and defenceleſs a poſt, while the ſiege of the moſt important of all their frontiers was carrying on; they not daring ſo much as to attempt the relief thereof. And yet the French writers, particularly the Marquis de Quincy, gives as formal an account of this mighty ſiege, and extols the valour of his countrymen in the ſeveral attacks of it, as if it had been a place of the greateſt importance, while the magnanimous Vendome, acted in this affair from immediate reſentment, and like another Quixote, ſpent his rage on a poor windmill.

We ſhall only, for the ſake of brevity obſerve, that though it was allowed on all hands not to be tenable againſt a vigorous attack, yet Lieutenant-Colonel Rapin, and Major Herbert, defended it bravely for eight days againſt all the ſkill and cannon of Vendome, killed and wounded a great number of his men, and took ſeveral officers priſoners: among the latter Major-General de Croiſſy Colbert, taken by an Engliſh grenadier, who generouſly refuſed 200 piſtoles, and a commiſſion in the French ſervice, to permit his eſcape.

Thus this place was bravely defended, during eight days open trenches, till the fatigued garriſon was relieved by Colonel Caulfield, with ſeveral other officers, and 1,250 men. This new officer, by ſome unaccountable miſconduct, left undetermined by our hiſtorians, ſuffered himſelf to be ſurpriſed the very next day, and ſurrendered with his garriſon priſoners at diſcretion. However, the M. de Quincy accounts for this ſurpriſe, by telling us, that the new Governor having been making merry on account of the ſurrender of Liſle, which happened two days before, the French found the ſoldiers all drunk, and the officers quiet in their beds, ſo that they got into the place before the former could get into a poſture of defence, or the latter put on their cloaths.

LEGHORN, ENGAGEMENT NEAR. A ſea port in the Mediterranean. The privateers of London, Briſtol, Liverpool,

Liverpool, Guernſey, and Jerſey, having had great ſucceſs againſt the enemy (Auguſt 1756), and amongſt other captures, made prizes of ſeveral of their privateers, Captain Fortunatus Wright, of the St. George privateer, of Liverpool, of twelve guns and eighty men, performed a very gallant action off the port of Leghorn, where, to the honour of his country, he fought a French xebeque of ſixteen carriage guns, and 280 men, who, with two other privateers which were then in ſight, had long blocked up that port, and forced her to ſheer off, having her captain, lieutenant, and lieutenant of marines, and ſeventy or eighty men killed, and ſeventy wounded. He loſt himſelf only four, and had nine wounded. The whole of this deſperate engagement was ſeen from the port, and procured ſecurity for all the veſſels bound inward and outward, and greatly elated the Engliſh and their friends in that city. Captain Wright, at his return to Leghorn, was confined by order of the regency.

Two men of war were ſent by Sir Edward Hawke to Leghorn, on the 21ſt of September, as a convoy to the homeward bound ſhips from that port, and peremptorily demanded the releaſe of the gallant Captain Fortunatus Wright and his ſnow, the St. George, which they obtained and brought away with them.

On the 27th of June, 1796, a French corps, conſiſting of 5000 foot, and ſome ſquadrons of horſe, took poſſeſſion of Leghorn, in purſuance of the agreement entered into by the Grand Duke of Tuſcany and the Directory; but the Engliſh magazines and effects found in that place, were of no importance, as the Engliſh had ſufficient time to remove them on board the Engliſh ſhips which were in the harbour. In the road remained only two Britiſh frigates, beyond cannon-ſhot from the batteries of that place.

Orders given by General Buonaparte to the Conſul of the French Republic at Leghorn, June 28.

The Conſul of the French Republic ſhall put the ſeals upon all the magazines belonging to the Engliſh, to the Emperor, to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and in general to all the princes or ſubjects of the States with which we are at war; he ſhall make an inventory of the goods.

He ſhall take all ſteps, adopt all meaſures, and employ all neceſſary means to diſcover the merchandize which may have been depoſited with the different merchants at Leghorn—of that property he ſhall take poſſeſſion.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

In execution of the orders of the General, the Conſul of the French Republic invites all the inhabitants of the city of Leghorn and its environs, of whatever nation or quality they may be, who poſſeſs, under the name of depoſit, or any other name, effects, merchandize, ſilver, gold, money, jewels, horſes, furniture, &c. belonging to the ſubjects of Great Britain, the empire, Ruſſia, or other enemies of the Republic, to deliver, in the courſe of to-morrow, 12 Meſſidor, (June 30, old ſtile) to the Conſul himſelf, a detailed account and true declaration of the effects and ſums of money which belong to the abovementioned States, enemies of the Republic. Thoſe who have contracted with the enemies of the Republic in any manner and form ſoever, are equally to make their declaration to the Conſul of the Republic, which is to ſerve ſimply as a neceſſary meaſure to the examination of them. The Conſul particularly invites the French to point out to him the effects hidden, depoſited, or alienated by pretended ſales, or in any other manner—no motive for retaining them ſhall be admitted, becauſe it is proved, that the French citizens have been at different times deſpoiled or injured by the blind meaſures of the enemies of the Republic in the port of Leghorn, and that even force and violence have been employed. It is therefore the moſt legitimate right of repriſal which the French Republic exerts, and a reſtitution of its property, equally juſt, which it claims to-day conformably to the right of all nations. As ſoon as the declarations have been made, meaſures ſhall be taken to aſcertain their exactneſs, and to aſſure the ſequeſtration of the ſaid effects. Thoſe who ſhall neglect making declarations, or ſhall make them incomplete, will expoſe themſelves to ſevere reſearches, and to fatal conſequences, which, out of regard to their own intereſt, they ought not to ſubject themſelves to. The intention of the General in Chief is, that all the property of the enemies of the Republic be delivered into the hands of the Republic as prizes taken by ſea; in conſequence, and by this conſideration, all reſearches, all trials, all condemnations are attached to the conſular juriſdiction.

Bonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to his Royal Highneſs the Grand Duke of Tuſcany.

Head-Quarters at Piſtoia, June 30.

The flag of the French Republic is conſtantly inſulted in the Port of Leghorn. The property of the French merchants is violated there; every day is marked by ſome attempt againſt France, as contrary to the intereſts of the Republic as to the law of nations. The Executive Directory have repeatedly preferred their complaints to the miniſter of your Royal Highneſs at Paris, who has been obliged to avow that it is impoſſible for your Royal Highneſs to repreſs the Engliſh, and to maintain a neutrality in the Port of Leghorn.

This confeſſion immediately convinced the Executive Directory, that it was their duty to repel force by force, to make their commerce reſpected, and they ordered me to ſend a diviſion of the army, under my command, to take poſſeſſion of Leghorn.

I have the honour to inform your Royal Highneſs, that on the 28th of June, a diviſion of the army entered Leghorn; their conduct there will be conformable to thoſe principles of neutrality which they have been ſent to maintain. The flag, the garriſon, the property, and your Royal Highneſs and *his* people ſhall be ſcrupulouſly reſpected.

I am, moreover, inſtructed to aſſure your Royal Highneſs of the deſire of the French government, to witneſs a continuation of the friendſhip which unites the two States, and of their conviction that your Royal Highneſs, conſcious of the exceſſes daily committed by the Engliſh ſhips, which you cannot prevent, will ap-

riflemen; and the centre, the four Britiſh light companies of the 27th, 28th, 80th, and 84th regiments; beſides an advanced picquet ſtationed at a windmill, at the diſtance of about 200 yards. The attack commenced about half paſt nine in the morning, with a diſcharge of cannon from the enemy, which was immediately returned by us: ſhortly after this, our huſſars vigorouſly charged their line, and drove them back a conſiderable way; but a reinforcement of riflemen coming to their aſſiſtance, the huſſars were forced to retire with much precipitation. In a few minutes after the action became warm in every direction, and the conflict was deſperate on both ſides for ſome hours. At length the right wing, overpowered by numbers, was obliged to give way, the picquet having previouſly been beaten in. The troops in this diviſion, as I have already ſtated, were chiefly emigrants, who (determined to ſell their lives as dear as poſſible), gave no quarter to the enemy, and conſequently received none from their Republican countrymen. With an undaunted courage, never ſurpaſſed in the annals of military valour, they charged the enemy with ſword and bayonet, and, being aſſiſted by a continual diſcharge of canniſter-ſhot from our guns, the execution was great, and the fate of the day rendered doubtful for a conſiderable time, till their cavalry, having out-flanked ours, attacked us in the rear with ſuch irreſiſtible impetuoſity, that we were forced to retreat in every direction, and with ſo much confuſion, that every man endeavoured to ſave himſelf in the beſt manner he could deviſe; at this juncture, you will readily conceive, the carnage was ſhocking to an extreme. The left and centre ſtill gallantly maintained their ground until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the whole of their ammunition being exhauſted, and their whole force entirely encircled by the enemy, they charged bayonets, and forced their way with very little loſs. The Commander had a miraculous eſcape from falling into their hands; being ſurrounded by three huſſars, he determined to ride down a dyke, nearly perpendicular, and plunged himſelf and his horſe into a canal at the ſide of it, in which he continued near half an hour before effectual aſſiſtance could be afforded him. I effected my eſcape by taking a foot-path between two canals, into one or other of which I was in danger of falling every moment. The intrepidity and courage diſplayed by every corps on the occaſion, was truly exemplary. The loſs of the emigrants is very ſevere indeed; that of the Britiſh trifling. Lieutenant Reynolds, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a moſt eminent manner, in defence of the out-poſt, was wounded in the leg by a rifle ball, but no danger is apprehended in conſequence; it was not without much perſuaſion he was induced to leave the field, notwithſtanding his diſabled ſtate.

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Hereupon the Duke de Vendome bent all his reſentment and efforts againſt the village of Leffinghen with 8000 men; after ſeveral warm repulſes, and eight days open trenches, he carried it, (through the ſupineneſs of ſome officers), and made the garriſon priſoners of war.

To give a particular account of this ſiege in miniature (for it could be termed no other), would be as ridiculous as it was inglorious to the French; to make an attack in form with a great army, on ſo weak and defenceleſs a poſt, while the ſiege of the moſt important of all their frontiers was carrying on; they not daring ſo much as to attempt the relief thereof. And yet the French writers, particularly the Marquis de Quincy, gives as formal an account of this mighty ſiege, and extols the valour of his countrymen in the ſeveral attacks of it, as if it had been a place of the greateſt importance, while the magnanimous Vendome, acted in this affair from immediate reſentment, and like another Quixote, ſpent his rage on a poor windmill.

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LEGHORN, ENGAGEMENT NEAR. A ſea port in the Mediterranean. The privateers of London, Briſtol, Liverpool,

Liverpool, Guernſey, and Jerſey, having had great ſucceſs againſt the enemy (Auguſt 1756), and amongſt other captures, made prizes of ſeveral of their privateers, Captain Fortunatus Wright, of the St. George privateer, of Liverpool, of twelve guns and eighty men, performed a very gallant action off the port of Leghorn, where, to the honour of his country, he fought a French xebeque of ſixteen carriage guns, and 280 men, who, with two other privateers which were then in ſight, had long blocked up that port, and forced her to ſheer off, having her captain, lieutenant, and lieutenant of marines, and ſeventy or eighty men killed, and ſeventy wounded. He loſt himſelf only four, and had nine wounded. The whole of this deſperate engagement was ſeen from the port, and procured ſecurity for all the veſſels bound inward and outward, and greatly elated the Engliſh and their friends in that city. Captain Wright, at his return to Leghorn, was confined by order of the regency.

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Orders given by General Buonaparte to the Conſul of the French Republic at Leghorn, June 28.

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He ſhall take all ſteps, adopt all meaſures, and employ all neceſſary means to diſcover the merchandize which may have been depoſited with the different merchants at Leghorn—of that property he ſhall take poſſeſſion.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

In execution of the orders of the General, the Conſul of the French Republic invites all the inhabitants of the city of Leghorn and its environs, of whatever nation or quality they may be, who poſſeſs, under the name of depoſit, or any other name, effects, merchandize, ſilver, gold, money, jewels, horſes, furniture, &c. belonging to the ſubjects of Great Britain, the empire, Ruſſia, or other enemies of the Republic, to deliver, in the courſe of to-morrow, 12 Meſſidor, (June 30, old ſtile) to the Conſul himſelf, a detailed account and true declaration of the effects and ſums of money which belong to the abovementioned States, enemies of the Republic. Thoſe who have contracted with the enemies of the Republic in any manner and form ſoever, are equally to make their declaration to the Conſul of the Republic, which is to ſerve ſimply as a neceſſary meaſure to the examination of them. The Conſul particularly invites the French to point out to him the effects hidden, depoſited, or alienated by pretended ſales, or in any other manner—no motive for retaining them ſhall be admitted, becauſe it is proved, that the French citizens have been at different times deſpoiled or injured by the blind meaſures of the enemies of the Republic in the port of Leghorn, and that even force and violence have been employed. It is therefore the moſt legitimate right of repriſal which the French Republic exerts, and a reſtitution of its property, equally juſt, which it claims to-day conformably to the right of all nations. As ſoon as the declarations have been made, meaſures ſhall be taken to aſcertain their exactneſs, and to aſſure the ſequeſtration of the ſaid effects. Thoſe who ſhall neglect making declarations, or ſhall make them incomplete, will expoſe themſelves to ſevere reſearches, and to fatal conſequences, which, out of regard to their own intereſt, they ought not to ſubject themſelves to. The intention of the General in Chief is, that all the property of the enemies of the Republic be delivered into the hands of the Republic as prizes taken by ſea; in conſequence, and by this conſideration, all reſearches, all trials, all condemnations are attached to the conſular juriſdiction.

Bonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to his Royal Highneſs the Grand Duke of Tuſcany.

Head-Quarters at Piſtoia, June 30.

The flag of the French Republic is conſtantly inſulted in the Port of Leghorn. The property of the French merchants is violated there; every day is marked by ſome attempt againſt France, as contrary to the intereſts of the Republic as to the law of nations. The Executive Directory have repeatedly preferred their complaints to the miniſter of your Royal Highneſs at Paris, who has been obliged to avow that it is impoſſible for your Royal Highneſs to repreſs the Engliſh, and to maintain a neutrality in the Port of Leghorn.

This confeſſion immediately convinced the Executive Directory, that it was their duty to repel force by force, to make their commerce reſpected, and they ordered me to ſend a diviſion of the army, under my command, to take poſſeſſion of Leghorn.

I have the honour to inform your Royal Highneſs, that on the 28th of June, a diviſion of the army entered Leghorn; their conduct there will be conformable to thoſe principles of neutrality which they have been ſent to maintain. The flag, the garriſon, the property, and your Royal Highneſs and *his* people ſhall be ſcrupulouſly reſpected.

I am, moreover, inſtructed to aſſure your Royal Highneſs of the deſire of the French government, to witneſs a continuation of the friendſhip which unites the two States, and of their conviction that your Royal Highneſs, conſcious of the exceſſes daily committed by the Engliſh ſhips, which you cannot prevent, will ap-

plaud the juſt, uſeful, neceſſary meaſures adopted by the Executive Directory.

I am, with eſteem and conſideration,
Your Royal Highneſs's, &c.
BONAPARTE.

Bonaparte to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany.
Head-Quarters at Leghorn, June 29.

Royal Highneſs,

An hour before we entered Leghorn an Engliſh frigate carried off two French ſhips, worth 500,000 livres. The Governor ſuffered them to be taken under the fire of his batteries, which was contrary to the intention of your Royal Highneſs, and the neutrality of the Port of Leghorn. I prefer a complaint to your Royal Highneſs againſt this Governor, who, in his whole conduct, diſplays a decided hatred againſt the French. He yeſterday endeavoured, at the moment of our arrival, to make the people riſe up againſt us; there is no kind of ill treatment that he did not make our advanced guard experience. I ſhould, doubtleſs, have been juſtified in bringing him to trial before a military commiſſion; but, from reſpect for your Royal Highneſs, intimately convinced of the ſpirit of juſtice which directs all your actions, I preferred ſending him to Florence, where, I am perſuaded, you will give orders to have him puniſhed ſeverely.

I muſt, at the ſame time, return my thanks to his Royal Highneſs, for his goodneſs in appointing General Straſaldo to ſupply the army with every thing that was neceſſary. He has acquitted himſelf with equal zeal and ſucceſs.

BONAPARTE.

The Grand Duke of Tuſcany, it appears, lately ſent Count Manfredini to General Bonaparte.

The reſult of theſe conferences was the following convention: 1ſt, The Grand Duke engages to pay 800,000 livres to defray the expences of the French garriſon at Leghorn.

2d. General Bonaparte promiſes, in the name of the Republic, to withdraw the 16,000 French troops who are at Leghorn, and the Grand Duke engages to pay, on the day they ſhall begin their march, 1,200,000 livres more.

On the 26th of June all the Engliſh had embarked, and 400 French cavalry entered the city, made themſelves maſters of Fort Molo, and fired upon two Engliſh frigates, one of which put to ſea, but the other could not eſcape. No ſhip afterwards dared to leave the harbour, but all were viſited by the French. On the 27th, 5000 French entered the city, and took poſſeſſion of all the forts and batteries, and mounted guard at the gates, together with the Tuſcan ſoldiers. Bonaparte took up his reſidence in the Grand Duke's palace, and had a guard of 200 gens d'armes, one piece of artillery, and one howitzer.

When Bonaparte arrived at Leghorn, he was ſo mortified at the idea of Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Udney, with the Engliſh property of the factory, having got off, that he ſet off for Florence, took poſſeſſion of the different entrances, and actually ordered the Grand Duke and Ducheſs into confinement in their palace, with the royal family, and mounted a guard over them; notwithſtanding their neutrality and their having an ambaſſador at Paris.

After the convention at Caſtiglione in 1800, the French took poſſeſſion of Leghorn and all Tuſcany, as appears by the following account.

General Brune informed the government that conformable to the 2d article of the preliminaries, and the particular convention of Caſtiglione, he had ſummoned the General, commanding in Tuſcany, for the Grand Duke, to diſarm the levy in maſs; that, in conſequence of his refuſal, Lieutenant-General Dupont entered Florence on the 15th of October, 1800, and the General of Brigade, Clement, Leghorn on the 16th. More than 25,000 of the levy in maſs were diſperſed, diſarmed, and returned to their houſes. The French troops found that their reputation only was ſufficient to vanquiſh them. General Sommariva and the Auſtrian troops retired to Ancona.

All the Engliſh merchandize which was in Tuſcany, and particularly at Leghorn, was confiſcated to the profit of the Republic.

The diſarming of theſe brigands occaſioned no loſs. The French troops obſerved the ſtricteſt diſcipline.

Dupont, Lieutenant-General, to the General in Chief, Brune.

I haſten, Citizen General, to render you an account of my entry into Florence. The army of Tuſcan inſurgents, about 25,000 ſtrong, according to the confeſſion of the Auſtrians themſelves, is diſſolved. There remains for me nothing more to do but to purſue the ſcattered corps which have taken refuge from ſeveral quarters in the defiles of the Appenines, and to drive away the brigands of Arezzo. They are the moſt daring, and are the ſame who in the laſt campaign inſulted the army of Naples. In that town was performed the famous miracle of the Holy Virgin giving the ſignal of inſurrection by the report of a muſket, which Mr. Wickham, one of the principal contrivers of this ridiculous miracle, cauſed to be fired againſt the French. Theſe deluſions, however, were not ſufficient to arm this multitude of peaſants, and it was found neceſſary to reſort to force.

The head-quarters of the Inſurgents commanded by Spannochi, were at Barbarino, whence they were driven yeſterday. As they were menaced on every ſide, they were compelled to divide themſelves to avoid being ſurrounded. They abandoned their works, on which they had begun to plant ſome artillery, and the moſt advantageous poſitions.

General Sommariva has informed me of his departure from Florence, by a letter, a copy of which I ſubjoin. He retires to Ancona.

To-morrow General Monnier proceeds to Arezzo with the brigade of General St. Cyr. General Pino marches to Prato and Piſtoia, and General Malher to Leghorn. I know not whether General Clement has entered that place. I hope, however, that in conſequence of thoſe diſpoſitions the diſarmament will be ſpeedily effected throughout all Tuſcany.

The

The regency on its departure eſtabliſhed a proviſional government—General Sommariva had emptied the treaſury.

DUPONT.

LEGNAGO, IN ITALY.—*Extract of a Letter from General Kray, dated March* 26, 1800.

The enemy attacked me early this day with great impetuoſity, but I have repulſed them with conſiderable loſs. The French General Devins has been killed, and General Servan wounded. The priſoners who have already been brought in conſiſt of two chiefs of battalions, twenty officers, and more than 500 ſoldiers. Fifteen pieces of cannon, and as many ammunition waggons, have alſo fallen into our hands. Fifteen hundred Frenchmen lie dead upon the field of battle. We have alſo a conſiderable number killed and wounded. The enemy have been entirely diſperſed, and purſued in their flight from Legnago to Angeri and Cerera. General Baron Von Khaitzen writes me word from Verona, that he has been attacked by General Scherer, but made a ſucceſsful reſiſtance.

March 31.—Yeſterday the enemy, with the two diviſions of Le Serrurier and Victor, endeavoured to make a fourth attack upon our poſitions along the Adige. They preſſed forward with great impetuoſity over that river. Their plan in this hazardous attempt was, to force the army that lay behind Verona to retreat towards Vicenza, and thus to ſeize upon Verona and Legnago, as the barriers of the Venetian territory; but Generals Frolich, Lattermann, Ellnitz, and Gottenheim, advanced againſt them, in a determined manner, and drove them entirely acroſs the Adige. The enemy, from a fear of being purſued, broke down the bridges above Verona, immediately after paſſing them, by which means their rear, conſiſting of 1300 men, was cut off; 800 of theſe were made priſoners, and the reſt withdrew towards the Tyrolian Hill. Among the priſoners are ſeveral ſtaff and other officers. We have only had 100 men wounded, and very few have been killed. *See* VERONA.

(Signed) KRAY.

LEIGE, the capital of the biſhoprick. The French began to cannonade Liege on the 27th of July, 1793. The attack of the advanced poſts near the ſuburbs of St. Marguerite was as obſtinately made as vigorouſly repulſed. Nevertheleſs, after an hour's hard fighting, the Auſtrians, yielding to the vaſt numbers of the enemy, fell back to La Chartreuſe, where General Latour's army was encamped. The Liegois of the ſuburb taking this retreat for a flight, pelted the Auſtrians with ſtones and tiles; on which General Latour ordered that red hot balls ſhould be fired on the ſuburbs.

The French continued the attack againſt the quarter of Amercour, and attempted four times to force the bridge on the Meuſe, but were finally repulſed. After this retreat, the Imperialiſts deſtroyed every thing about that part of the Meuſe, and made great havock, particularly among the Inſurgents, of whom ſeveral were killed, and twenty-two taken priſoners. At ſix in the evening the French entirely evacuated Liege, retiring into the citadel. They renewed their attack on the following day, and were received with the ſame vigour: ſince which there has been a continual cannonade on both ſides, and ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhing. The two armies remain ſeparated by the bridge of the ſuburb of Amercour, which has been almoſt entirely deſtroyed by the conſtant firing on each ſide.

General Count De Latour having learned that the enemy were proceeding in force towards Ourte, made ſeveral neceſſary diſpoſitions, and repaired to Sprimont, at which place General Liſſen commanded. On the 15th and 16th, nothing particular occurred, if we except a few unſucceſsful attempts made by the enemy to croſs the Ourte, and the Embleve at different places. The 17th was ſpent in attacks made on the different poſts by the French.

On the 18th, in the morning, they preſented themſelves in a maſs along the Ourte, from Eſneux to Freture, and along the Embleve from Rouvron to Sougne; they threw up a number of batteries oppoſite ours, and, under the protection of their fire, their infantry attempted to ford the river. They were at firſt driven back with a terrible ſlaughter: the attack commenced at day-break; and at ſeven o'clock the enemy, in ſpite of all their efforts, had experienced no manner of ſucceſs.

By dint, however, of making a prodigious ſacrifice of men, they forced the poſts of General Rieſe, between Eſneux and Monfort; and while they were making the attack in that quarter, they filed off detachments towards Naye, behind the above poſts. It became neceſſary to ſend off troops in that direction, to obviate any miſchief that might reſult from this movement; but by half paſt eight the enemy ſucceeded in forcing alſo the poſts of Lougne and Roncevaux, from which we were forced to ſend off detachments in conſequence of a vigorous attack made by the enemy on Aywaille and Rouvron. The loſs of the two latter poſts forced General De Latour to order a retreat; and the poſts of Eſneux under General Rieſe, and of Freture under General Otto, retreated to Bauffave. That of Haut-Regard retreated by Theux to Herve; and General Count de Baillet Latour, with the poſt of Sprimont, planned a retreat to Louvergne.

The enemy, however, having penetrated to the right and left, and taken poſt there, he left that village on the right, and drew up his troops on the heights of Foret, where he gave them five hours reſt. He afterwards encamped at Herve, where the different detached corps, particularly that of La Chartreuſe, aſſembled on the following day. The loſs did not amount to 1000 men. The enemy having obtained poſſeſſion of Louvergne, the baggage ſent off towards Spa and Verviers fell into their hands, as did alſo ſeveral guns and ammunition waggons, the wheels of which had been broken. Their loſs muſt have been very conſiderable, ſeeing that they were expoſed for nearly ſix hours to a croſs-fire of artillery and muſketry. We calculate that upwards of 4000 were killed.

On the 20th a very obſtinate conflict took place at Clermont. The French Generals Championet and Hatry formed a junction of their diviſions, and attacked

tacked the advanced guard of Count Latour, poſted at Clermont, under the command of General Ott, who ſupported the moſt vigorous attack that had perhaps been made during the preſent war. The enemy made no fewer than twenty attacks on the village and height of Clermont, endeavouring, by every poſſible expedient to turn the poſt. The reſiſtance was the ſame throughout; and after a combat of ſeven hours, the French retreated, with the loſs of upwards of 2000 men. The Auſtrians had thirty killed, and nearly 300 wounded.

LEIPSIC. A city of Saxony, ſeized by the Pruſſians, September the 1ſt, 1756. The King of Pruſſia finding that he could not provoke the combined army to an engagement upon fair ground, notwithſtanding the ſuperiority of their numbers, he made a feint, ſoon after the beginning of September 1757, as if he intended to march to Berlin with the greateſt part of his army, leaving General Keith with only 7000 or 8000 men to defend Leipſic. Upon this the combined army took courage, paſſed the Sala, and having marched up to the city, ſummoned the General to ſurrender; to which he anſwered, that the King his maſter had ordered him to defend it to the laſt extremity, and he would obey his orders. But before the enemy could ſo much as begin to form the ſiege of that place, they were alarmed with the approach of the King of Pruſſia, who had, by previous and private orders, collected together all his diſtant detachments, and was advancing by long marches to Leipſic; whereupon they retreated again over the Sala, and being followed by his Pruſſian Majeſty, thus brought on the battle of Roſbach, the 5th inſtant. of which we have given the beſt accounts. To which we ſhall add, that even at Paris, they were ſo far from ſinging Te Deum, as uſual, that they frankly acknowledged upon this occaſion their having been defeated, and only endeavoured to leſſen their loſs: but by accounts from ſeveral parts of Germany we were told that the combined army was almoſt entirely diſperſed, and that whole bodies of the Imperial troops deſerted to the King of Pruſſia.

LEMBACH, September 23, 1793. The Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe having received orders from the King of Pruſſia to attack the French who were intrenched with twenty-five pieces of cannon behind Lembach, divided his corps, and took his meaſures with ſuch ſucceſs, that the enemy were repulſed and driven beyond Biles, by Limbach; behind Limbach they rallied and took a new poſition, where they defended themſelves a conſiderable time, but at length were again forced, completely routed, and purſued as far as St. Imbert. Their loſs amounted to twelve officers and 330 men killed, and 136 taken priſoners, with two pieces of cannon. The battalions of grenadiers and volunteers ſuffered moſt: the free company of Metz was cut to pieces. The loſs of the Pruſſians conſiſts of forty men killed and wounded.

LEMNOS, SIEGE OF. An iſland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, at the entrance of the Helleſpont, or Dardanels, belonging to the Turks. In the diſpute between the Venetians and the Turks for the maſtery at ſea, the latter fitted out a large fleet to proſecute the war in the year 1656; but as ſoon as it ſailed out of the Dardanels, the Venetians, who waited for it, began the attack, whence enſued a bloody engagement; and though the Captain-General Marcello was ſlain, yet the Proveditor ſo vigorouſly proſecuted the fight, that out of ſixty-eight galleys, twenty-eight ſhips, and nine galeaſſes, only eighteen galleys eſcaped, the reſt being either taken, ſunk, or burnt.

The Venetians, animated with this ſucceſs, proceeded in their intentions, which were to take Tenedos and Lemnos, the former of which they took in four days, and immediately afterwards Lemnos. The Turkiſh miniſtry, conſidering that the loſs of thoſe iſlands would be attended with conſiderable danger to the Ottoman ſtate, ſent a numerous fleet to recover them: but putting into Scio, to wait for ten galleys from Barbary, with a great number of ſaiks or merchantmen, under their convoy, the Venetians intercepted or burnt the ſhips, with many of the ſaiks, killing 1000 Turks in the ſeveral conflicts. Upon which another fleet was fitted out; but though the Venetians defeated that alſo, yet they repaired it again, and coming before Tenedos, in the end of July, it was deſerted by the beſieged, who did not think it tenable. But Lemnos held out two months longer, and then was ſurrendered on articles. Hereupon Sultan Mohammed propoſed to make peace with the Republic of Venice, if they would ſurrender Candia, and pay three millions for the expence of the war, which terms were rejected.

LEUZE, BATTLE AT. A town in the Auſtrian Netherlands, and province of Hainault, fourteen miles from Mons, near Liege. In the year 1691, the French drove all before them, to the great mortification of King William, who had juſt finiſhed the Iriſh war by defeating his father-in-law, James, at the battle of the Boyne: Nice, Mons, and other towns of ſtrength, fell into their hands. After the taking of Mons, the French having gained ſo important a point, thought only of acting upon the defenſive for the reſt of the campaign in Flanders.

The Confederates, under King William, were indeed ſomewhat ſuperior to them in point of infantry, but in cavalry the French were ſtronger. King William did all he could to bring Luxemburg to a battle, by ſeveral marches and countermarches, as well as the feints he made of retaking Mons; yet all was ineffectual; for Luxemburg as induſtriouſly avoided fighting, reſolving to give no opportunity, except he ſaw a great diſadvantage on the ſide of the Allies; ſo that the King, after he had firſt blown up the fortifications of Beaumont, marched his army towards Aeth, and leaving the command to Prince Waldeck, he retired to conſider of the farther operations of the war. Prince Waldeck continued ſome time about Aeth; but as he was decamping from Leuze, on the 19th of September, the Duke of Luxemburg thought it a fair opportunity to fall upon the Prince's rear, as he was approaching towards Benair and Cambrun, which he did by a forced march, with a great body of horſe, the beſt in France, and that before any of the Confederates knew of his intentions: nay, when Tilly, who commanded in the rear, ſent the Prince an expreſs of it, he could ſcarce credit

credit it. But the firſt line of the Confederates was hardly drawn up, before it was charged by the French King's houſehold troops, while the ſecond line was forming of ſuch troops as were ordered to paſs the river with all convenient ſpeed. The French horſe being more numerous, they had ſome advantage for a ſhort time over the Allies, who being ſuſtained by the infantry, though their firſt and ſecond line were diſordered, rallied again, and after a long diſpute, the French quitted their enterprize, ſufficiently contented with having haraſſed the Prince's march. In this action near Leuze, the loſs is ſaid to be 1000 of the Confederates, and about 500 of the French.

LEWES. A town in the county of Suſſex, and near which the following very important battle was fought in 1264. Henry III. quarrelling with his Barons, and all hopes of agreement being loſt by the animoſity of both parties, nothing was thought of but a battle. The Earl of Leiceſter the chief of the Barons, advancing with his army, drew it up in order of battle near the King's, who was preparing to receive him. The Royal army was divided into three bodies, of which that on the right was commanded by Prince Edward, (afterwards Edward I.) William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, his uncle, and John, Earl of Warren and Surry. The King of the Romans, and Earl of Cornwallis commanded the left wing, and the King the centre. The Barons' army was divided into four bodies; the firſt was led by Henry de Montfort, the General's ſon; the Earl of Glouceſter commanded the ſecond; the third, conſiſting wholly of Londoners, was on the left, commanded by Nicholas Segrave; and the fourth was headed by the Earl of Leiceſter. The two armies being thus drawn up, Prince Edward began the fight by attacking the Londoners, who not being able to withſtand ſo vigorous a charge immediately took to flight. As the Prince was animated with a deſire of revenging the affront done the Queen his mother by the London mob, he purſued them above four miles without giving any quarter. But this revenge coſt him dear. Whilſt he purſued his victory with more eagerneſs than diſcretion, the Earls of Leiceſter and Glouceſter gained the ſame advantage over Henry, and the King of the Romans his brother. The Barons being ſenſible what their fate would be were they vanquiſhed, attacked with a fury mixed with deſpair the Royal troops, who had not the ſame reaſon to fight with that animoſity. Accordingly they took to flight after a faint reſiſtance, leaving the two Kings in the hands of their enemies. Henry ſurrendering to the Earl of Leiceſter, and the King of the Romans to the Earl of Glouceſter, were preſently conducted to the priory of Lewes, ſituated at the foot of the caſtle, which was kept by ſome of the King's troops. To this place the ſoldiers of the Royal army fled, in order to retire into the caſtle. But when they ſaw the town in the power of the Barons, the two Kings made priſoners, and in all appearance themſelves going to be ſurrounded on all ſides, they threw down their arms and ſurrendered at diſcretion.

Meantime Prince Edward, who was returning in triumph from the purſuit of the Londoners, was extremely ſurpriſed to ſee the Royal army diſperſed, and to hear the two Kings were priſoners. His firſt thoughts were to exert his utmoſt to ſet them at liberty. If this reſolution could have been immediately executed, it would infallibly have changed the face of affairs. The conquerors, employed in guarding their priſoners, or diſperſed about the field in purſuit of their flying enemies, would have found it difficult to withſtand a vigorous attack. But the Prince's ſoldiers, diſmayed at the defeat of the reſt of the army, and the captivity of the two Kings, ſhewed no inclination to renew a fight, which to them ſeemed unequal. This fear, which all Edward's ſolicitations could not overcome, made him loſe ſo fair an opportunity, wherein very probably he would have gained great reputation. Meantime the Earl of Leiceſter drew his army together again with all poſſible expedition. At firſt he only thought of defending himſelf, juſtly dreading to be attacked in his preſent diſorder. But when he ſaw he had time to rally his troops, his only concern was to hinder the Prince from eſcaping. To that end he ſent propoſals to amuſe him, whilſt by ſeveral detachments, he took care to prevent his retreat.

Edward's uncertainty at firſt what courſe he ſhould take, the oppoſition of his own troops, the time ſpent in trying to animate them, and the ſeveral meſſages from the Earl of Leiceſter to amuſe him, were the cauſe of his loſing ſo many hours, which ſhould have been employed either in fighting, or retreating in good order. But having done neither, he found himſelf on a ſudden ſurrounded on all ſides, and under a neceſſity of accepting conditions, which appeared tolerable in his ill ſituation. This negociation, which laſted but a few moments, was ended by theſe articles: That the Statutes of Oxford ſhould be inviolably obſerved; yet ſo, that they might be amended by four biſhops or barons choſen by the parliament; and if theſe four commiſſioners ſhould not agree, they were to ſtand to the arbitration of the Earl of Anjou, brother to the King of France, aſſiſted by four French noblemen. Thus far all went well for the Prince; but the laſt article was the worſt, namely, that himſelf and Henry, his couſin, ſon to the King of the Romans, ſhould remain as hoſtages in the cuſtody of the Barons till all things ſhould be ſettled by parliament. How hard ſoever this article was, Edward, who ſaw no remedy, was forced to conſent to it. Theſe articles, called the Miſe, that is to ſay, the Agreement of Lewes, were ſigned by Edward, and confirmed by the King, who was not in a condition to reject them.

LEXINGTON, ACTION OF. *See* CONCORD.

LEZNO, BATTLE AT. A village in Poland, not far from Mohilow. In 1708, the Czar of Muſcovy being informed that Charles XII. his competitor for glory, had left a body of his forces in Poland, and had ordered his General, Lewenhaup, to leave Livonia and Courland to join his own army, he thought it abſolutely neceſſary, if poſſible, to prevent this junction. After he had fought that General at Mohilow with loſs, he ſtill perſiſted to embarraſs his march towards the King, and ſoon got ſight of the enemy near the banks of the Pronia, who made as if they would

would oppoſe the Czar's paſſage over that river; but no ſooner were ſeven field-pieces brought up to cannonade them, than General Lewenhaup ſtruck off towards the village of Lezno.

About four in the morning, ſome time in July, the Czar began his march towards the Swedes, and at nine came up with them near Lezno, Lewenhaup, informed by parties of the approach of the Ruſſians, drew up his army in the order of battle, cauſing two battalions to advance near a mile before his camp, in order to diſpute the enemy's paſſage over a ſmall moraſs: upon which the Czar gave orders to Prince Menzikoff to ſend Colonel Campbell with his dragoons diſmounted, to attack the two battalions, who made ſo quick a fire upon the Ruſſians, that they could ſcarce form themſelves in order of battle. Theſe diſmounted dragoons having ſtood the fire for ſome time, the Czar cauſed them to be ſupported by four battalions of his own guards, and two of Ingria, who pouring in their ſhot upon the two Swediſh battalions, killed about half of them, and gained the paſſage through the moraſs. General Lewenhaup perceiving his vanguard beaten, cauſed his army to move up, to prevent the Ruſſians from drawing up in battalia. His Czariſh Majeſty obſerving that the enemy's line extended wider than his own, immediately cauſed ſeveral regiments to ſtrengthen the wings. Theſe diſpoſitions being made, about eleven o'clock in the morning the ſignal for attacking was given by a general diſcharge of all the artillery. The enemy began to advance with great fierceneſs and reſolution, and the fight being hot and obſtinate for above an hour and a half, victory hung in ſuſpenſe; during the terrible fire which was every where made, the Czar appeared in all places of danger, to animate his ſoldiers by his preſence; and the Swedes too well obſerving how greatly the Muſcovites acquitted themſelves under the eye of their monarch, ſeemed to regret the abſence of their own, which is given as a great cauſe for their beginning to give ground, and growing diſpirited; in retiring, however, they drew off in order of battle. The Muſcovites then redoubled their efforts to break them, and to improve their own advantage.

The Swedes being driven back to their baggage, the action was for ſome time reſpited on both ſides. About three o'clock in the afternoon, the Ruſſians coming up, the action began again. General Baur being within a mile of the Czar with 4000 men, thought fit to wait for his coming up in order to join him, which was effected by four. He was obliged to endure the fire of the Swedes before he could join the right, where he was to poſt himſelf. When the junction between Baur and the Czar was formed completely, the latter ordered that neither the right nor the left ſhould renew the fight, one without the other; but the left wing having ſtood ſome time inactive, their impatience to fight ſuperſeded that order, while the right wing continued to engage with the utmoſt vigour.

The Swedes ſeeing themſelves repulſed, cauſed two battalions and ten ſquadrons of their reſerve to charge the right of the Ruſſians in flank, but they were ſo well received, and afterwards ſo cloſely purſued, that not above fifty men of the two battalions eſcaped. Upon this advantage, the Ruſſian left and their centre purſued the Swedes forwards amongſt their waggons, and broke all their left wing.

On the right of the Muſcovites, Lewenhaup rallying his troops faced the Muſcovites, who were among his waggons, and fired on them ſo hotly that the Ruſſians retired; but their centre and left wing advanced at the ſame time againſt the Swedes, who were then obliged to face to the right about to make head againſt them. The charge was renewed on both ſides with greater fury than before, both by the horſe and foot, and continued the action till it was dark night; the Czar then reflecting how dangerous it was, as well as difficult to diſlodge them from behind their waggons, forbid the officers on pain of being caſhiered, and the ſoldiers of being hanged, to quit their ranks to rifle the dead; ſo the Ruſſian army kept all night under arms watching the motions of the Swedes. In the mean time, the trophies of the day were preſented to the Czar, conſiſting of forty-ſeven colours, and ten ſtandards, beſides ſixteen cannon, which he added to his own train of artillery.

Thus they paſſed the night, which was very cold, till, at the approach of morning, they ſaw the Swedes kindle fires about their waggons; upon which the Czar ordered that fires ſhould be made in the front of his right line, and that his men ſhould hold themſelves in direct readineſs; they marched then towards the enemy's waggons, expecting to meet with no leſs reſiſtance than before; but to their ſurpriſe they found the enemy gone, and that Lewenhaup had made uſe of that ſtratagem to cover his flight, abandoning all his wounded to the mercy of the Czar, as well as 700 waggons loaded with proviſions. General Pflug was immediately ordered with 1000 grenadiers on horſeback, and 2000 dragoons to purſue and haraſs their flight. He had not marched above half a league, when he overtook the remains of them in a wood, and falling upon them, he made a ſlaughter of them for a league and a half, as far as Pourpouſk, where ſome of the ſcattered army, to the number of 3000, retired into the churchyard. General Pflug advancing to force them, they made a ſignal that they were deſirous to capitulate, and he ſent a lieutenant-colonel with ſix grenadiers to receive their offers; but moſt of the Swediſh ſoldiers being drunk with brandy, would not agree to their officers' propoſals, and ſome of them fired and killed two of the Ruſſian grenadiers. The lieutenant-colonel and officers retiring, according to deſire, Pflug reſolved not to ſpare the ſoldiers; and the Muſcovites falling upon them ſword in hand, killed all that made reſiſtance. A party flying towards the river Soza was purſued by General Mitkuſch with great ſlaughter, who drove moſt of them into the river, among whom General Lewenhaup was himſelf ſwimming with the common men; whereupon Mitkuſch alſo ſwam after them with his party, who forced the officers he took to beg for quarter, but the ſoldiers he put to the ſword, and then rejoined General Pflug. Lewenhaup ſafely paſſed the Soza, and fled precipitately

tately with 4000 men, being all that were ſaved from the wreck of the day. General Renchild had juſt joined them with 8000 dragoons, when General Towerden fell upon his rear-guard, and obliged him to retire with the reſt.

The King of Sweden was then at Starodub on the Degne, little ſuſpecting this dreadful ſlaughter of his troops; and when the Czar had returned thanks to Heaven in a public manner, for this complete victory, he gave orders to re-eſtabliſh thoſe regiments which had ſuffered moſt, and repoſed himſelf at Zizirt.

LIEGE, SIEGE OF. A ſtrong town and biſhopric in the circle of Weſtphalia in Germany, on the river Maes, twelve miles from Maeſtricht. This important and ſtrong town was taken in 1675 by the French, during the illneſs of the Prince of Orange, who lay in the ſmall-pox, though at that time we had no leſs than five large armies in the field againſt the limited forces of France and Sweden.

In the year 1702, the Allies having met with uncommon ſucceſs during a year's campaign, under the conduct of the glorious Duke of Marlborough, determined to purſue the advantages they had gained. The ſtrong towns of Keyſerſwaert, Venlo, Landau, Ruremonde, and Stephenſwaert, all falling ſucceſſively into the hands of the Confederates within the ſpace of four months; in conſequence of this reſolution and ſucceſs of the Allies, they next caſt their eyes on the wealthy and ſtrong town of Liege.

Marechal Boufflers at this juncture was mortified at his camp of Berringhen, where he lay under the greateſt anxiety to ſee the rapidity of their conqueſts, without being able to check them. He was at once deſirous of ſecuring Liege, and of poſting his army in ſuch a ſituation as might render it free from the inſults of victorious enemies; he therefore, with thoſe views in contemplation, decamped from Berringhen the 11th of September, paſſed the Damer, made a detachment of 6000 men for Liege, under the command of the Prince of Tſerclas, and advancing as far as Tongres, he there intrenched himſelf. The Duke of Marlborough left his camp alſo of Genk and Aſch to march directly to the Marechal, deſirous to add the gain of a battle to the progreſs his arms had already made; but he found Boufflers poſted in ſo advantageous a manner, as rendered it impoſſible to force him from his intrenchments to the hazard of a battle, and therefore he, with the other generals, came to a reſolution to beſiege the city of Liege. All the Confederate army had orders to march in two columns between the Maes and the Jecker, and on the 13th of October they arrived within cannon-ſhot of the citadel. Marechal Boufflers then made a motion with the French army, and abandoning his ſtrong intrenchments at Tongres, poſted himſelf behind the Maine, in order to protect that ſide of Brabant. The town of Liege, without any reſiſtance, capitulated the next day after the appearance of the Confederate army; but the garriſon retired into the citadel and charter-houſe. General Cohorn having erected the batteries, made ſuch a terrible fire on the 20th and 21ſt, and puſhed the attack with ſo much vigour, that on the 23d the Duke of Marlborough reſolved to make an aſſault upon the place, which he executed about four in the afternoon by a detachment of grenadiers, ſupported by ſeveral other battalions, commanded by Generals Fagel and Somerfeldt. Theſe troops, which were ordered to lodge themſelves upon the counterſcarp, puſhed on with ſo much vigour that they ruſhed ſword in hand into the place, and made ſuch dreadful carnage for three quarters of an hour, that the beſieged, unable to bear the heat and fury of the aſſault, inſtantly threw down their arms, begged for quarter, and ſurrendered at diſcretion.

In the citadel they found thirty-ſix pieces of cannon, a large quantity of arms, with all ſorts of ammunition, beſides 20,000 crowns in money, a ſervice of plate, which belonged to the Governor; which laſt particulars were given as plunder amongſt the ſoldiers, to reward their bravery and fatigue. The diſmal fate of thoſe in the citadel, made the garriſon of the charter-houſe ſeriouſly reflect on the fatal conſequences of an obſtinate delay, ſo that ſcarcely had the Confederates begun to fire, but they alſo beat a parley and capitulated, and Liege with its garriſon was taken in ten days time.

LIER, ATTEMPT ON. A town in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the little river Netham, the midway between Antwerp and Molines. In the memorable year 1588, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the Spaniſh armada was deſtroyed, and ſoon after Cambray was taken by the Spaniards, the Dutch then engaging in a joint war with the Engliſh againſt them, made a powerful irruption into the county of Horn, carried all before them, and took the Count of Herenberg himſelf priſoner. Prince Maurice was then at the head of the Dutch forces; and Herranger, one of the Dutch Generals, having miſcarried at Huy ſome time before, and willing to make amends for not keeping a place which his miſconduct or negligence had loſt, formed a deſign of ſurpriſing Lier. Accordingly, he marched with 1000 choſen troops drawn out of the garriſon of Breda in the night-time, and by day-break ordered ſome volunteers ſilently to eſcalade the walls, who having killed the centinels and guards of the adjacent gate, admitted the reſt of the Dutch troops, who ſoon made themſelves maſters of the place; but this place likewiſe Herranger again loſt for want of the neceſſary precautions and circumſpection uſed on ſuch like occaſions.

Alphonſus Luna, Governor of Lier, on the firſt alarm collected all the force of the garriſon, and intrenching himſelf in the market-place before the ſtadt-houſe, ſent a large detachment to maintain the other gate that leads towards the ſide of Louvain, while the Dutch, diſperſed in ſmall troops through the town, were attentive only to plunder the houſes, in which they ſpent moſt part of the day. Indeed Herranger did all he could by threats, commands and intreaties, in perſuading them to force the enemy from the Louvain gate, repreſenting to them the danger they were expoſed to by ſuffering the Spaniards to receive freſh ſupplies from that ſide; but being deaf to all his remonſtrances, Herranger, as the laſt expedient, ordered the other gate, through which he entered the town, to be

be barricaded up, in hopes by this ſtep to oblige the plunderers when they ſhould be attacked, to fight their way through, and by that means got poſſeſſion of the Louvain gate. The Spaniards by this time were reinforced with ſome troops from Antwerp, and then attacked the Dutch ſtragglers ſeparately, and on all ſides; but they were ſo far from making reſiſtance, or forming themſelves into a body, according to Herranger's commands, that they fought only for ſafety by flight; and finding the gate through which they had entered now impaſſable, they threw themſelves from the walls into the ditch, whereby many ſaved themſelves by ſwimming, and among the reſt Herranger himſelf.

LIMA, EXPEDITION AGAINST. The capital of the empire of Peru, and of the port of Callao. About the year 1625, during the war between the Spaniards and the States of Holland, the former contending to impoſe, the latter to throw off the Spaniſh yoke, Hermite, the Dutch Admiral, ſoon after a diſpute at ſea between ſome of their reſpective ſhips, proceeded to ſteer his courſe towards the coaſt of Chili. As the Dutch had ſecured a conſiderable footing in the Eaſt Indies, they now bent their deſigns on the weſtern world, and its immenſe wealth, which they envied their old maſters the Spaniards the poſſeſſion of. Influenced at once by the views of ambition, reſentment, and avarice, they were attentive to ſtrengthen themſelves by ſea, and to this end fitted out powerful ſquadrons, one of which Hermite had at this time the command of, with inſtructions to intercept the Spaniſh Plate fleet, which was to ſet ſail from the coaſt of Chili for Old Spain the enſuing December; but being diſappointed in theſe his intentions by the falſe intelligence which he received from a Spaniſh pilot which he took, he altered his courſe and returned to Lima, with a reſolution to revenge himſelf on Callao, the port of Lima, where moſt of its wealth lay, which was two leagues from the imperial city, defended by two ſtrong forts at the entrance, upon which were mounted 130 pieces of large cannon. The Dutch Admiral entered the harbour in the night-time with fourteen ſloops, and burnt nine large carracks, and a great number of other veſſels; he alſo ſet fire to a very large galleon, and endeavoured to ſeize a ſhip which had on board two millions of pieces of eight, but was not able to carry her off; he then retired into the port with 900 men on board, but the forts being reinforced from Lima, he went and burnt Guyaquil, one of the moſt commodious ports of Peru, ſeized upon the King's money, ſet fire to the town, and returned towards Callao, taking ſeventeen ſhips laden with wine, flour, and other commodities, in the paſſage; then made another attempt upon the galleon, which he burnt, with all the veſſels in the port; a leſſon of inſtruction to all admirals and ſea officers, how far perſeverance, ſeconded by duty, may prevail over the beſt prepared enemy in the world.

LIMBURG, SIEGE OF. The capital of the Duchy of Limburg, on the river Veſe, twenty miles from Liege, and eighteen from Aix-la-Chapelle, ſubject to the Empreſs. It having been long debated upon what ſtep ſhould be taken next after the reduction of Huy by the Confederate armies, it was at firſt propoſed to beſiege Limburg; but the Duke of Marlborough, Generaliſſimo, was againſt that proceeding, having urged in defence of his opinion, that it was time enough to attack that place when the ſeaſon ſhould be more advanced. The Duke was for forcing the lines of the French, and gave many ſolid reaſons, ſummed up in the ſuperiority of numbers, the opportunity of fighting with this advantage, the hopes of a complete victory; the preſent inability of the enemy's lines to defend ſo wide an extent of ground as thoſe lines pretended to cover, and their avoiding an engagement for that and other reaſons. Theſe reaſons were ſigned by three Engliſh generals, three Daniſh, five of Lunenburg, and three Heſſian: but the Dutch deputies were againſt the proceeding as hazardous; ſummed up, firſt in doubting whether the French lines were really ſo weak or ſo inferior in number as was reported: whether, though the lines were forced, any farther advantage might be reaped from the ſucceſs, in which ſome loſs muſt be certain; and, ſecondly, the enemy would, if forced, retire to ſtronger places than their lines, ſuch as Ramillies: beſides many other prudential reaſons for avoiding a proceeding of the utmoſt danger and hazard, even though ſucceſsful in its firſt intent. Theſe were ſigned by a minority, who, notwithſtanding, carried the point againſt the Duke of Marlborough, which determined the ſiege of Limburg, and the project of forcing the lines was thus laid aſide. However, the arguments offered by the Duke were cogent and ſolid, and might have produced glorious effects, as the French writers allow, who knew what he propoſed to be true, and afterwards confeſſed that it was owing to the non-compliance of the Dutch deputies with the Duke's meaſures, that his Grace had not a more brilliant campaign that ſeaſon; but beſides, the Duke had other private reaſons founded upon very good intelligence, which he had by his ſpies, three of whom in one night were admitted to his tent, the officers of the guard having orders to wake him when they came.

As there was a medal ſtruck on the taking of Limburg, and as the event was looked upon by all of ſuch moment, it ſeems neceſſary to prefix the above particulars, the more to elucidate a ſucceſs in itſelf bright and glorious.

The 5th of September, 1703, by break of day, the Duke and Monſieur d'Auverquerque marched with the grand army from the neighbourhood of Huy, within two leagues of the French grand army, which conſiſted of ſeventy-four battalions, 140 ſquadrons, upwards of 120 pieces of cannon, twenty-four mortars, mounted on their intrenchments and lines in the front. The confederate army formed eighty battalions, and 142 ſquadrons. The Duke, with ſeveral other generals, and a guard of forty ſquadrons, advanced from the front of the camp within almoſt cannon-ſhot of the enemy's lines to view their ſituation, which put them into ſuch conſternation, that they immediately manned their lines, expecting nothing leſs than it was the Duke's deſign to attack them; but how earneſtly ſoever he might have

have deſired, his hands were tied down. The French however ſay, that they were ſo little apprehenſive of the Allies attacking them, that none but the common guards of the lines ſtood to their arms; and that none of the reſt of their troops made any motion of defence, till ſome of our troops advancing within muſquet-ſhot of their lines, and continuing to provoke them, M. de Villeroi ordered a detachment of carabineers of the King's guards out of the lines to correct their raſhneſs, which (ſay they) was done with ſucceſs, ſeveral of them being killed and wounded, nay, diſperſed ſome of the Duke's own retinue.

However on the 6th, the army encamped at St. Tron, from whence two days after the Duke detached Lieutenant-General Bulau with a body of troops towards Limburg. The day preceding his ſetting out, the enemy made a detachment in order to intercept a convoy of the Allies, but perceiving two coaches and ſix, and imagining the Duke of Marlborough to be in one of them, they quitted the convoy to purſue the coaches, but to their great diſappointment found it was the Duke of Hamilton going to Aix-la-Chapelle with a paſs In the interim the convoy eſcaped, and left them the ſhadow for the ſubſtance. Limburg was inveſted the 10th, by Lieutenant-General Bulau, with twenty-four ſquadrons of horſe and dragoons. The officer who commanded there, had orders to abandon the place on the approach of the Allies, but firſt to blow up the caſtle; however, being ſurpriſed, he was forced to make ſome defence for the ſake of his credit, which Father Daniel confirms; the garriſon in the town and caſtle conſiſted of four battalions, with twelve pieces of large cannon and four mortars mounted. The 12th, the Duke, with the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel, marched from the camp of St. Tron with fifteen ſquadrons and twenty four battalions, in order to command the ſiege in perſon, and he arrived there in two days after, the whole force of the beſiegers then conſiſting of twenty-four battalions of foot, and thirty-nine ſquarons of horſe and dragoons. On the 20th, the artillery, with all other neceſſaries for the expeditious carrying on of the ſiege, arrived from Liege, and the next day was chiefly employed in making and bringing together a great quantity of faſcines. The beſiegers having taken their reſpective poſts, a Lieutenant-Colonel with 300 men was ordered to attack the Lower Town, from whence the enemy retired upon their firſt approach, without making the leaſt reſiſtance. The trenches being opened, and the batteries finiſhed on the 25th, they played night and day with twenty-four pieces of cannon and eight mortars upon the Upper Town. By the 27th the breach was ſo wide that the Confederates were on the point of giving a general aſſault, which the French perceiving, beat a parley, demanding a capitulation, but the Duke refuſed to give them any other conditions than that the garriſon ſhould remain priſoners of war, the officers and ſoldiers to retain their properties; twelve waggons to be allowed to the officers for their baggage, provided one of their gates was delivered up in half an hour after the agreement.

This being conſented to, the garriſon, conſiſting of 1,400, (700 according to the French account) having laid down their arms, and marching out, the beſiegers entered Limburg and took poſſeſſion, and the Duke appointed the Baron Van Rechteren to be governor of it. The conſequence of taking this place was, that the Allies became entire maſters of the duchy of Limburg, and at the ſame time ſecured the country of Liege, with the Electorate of Cologne, from the incurſions of the French; on occaſion of this and preceding ſucceſſes, a medal was ſtruck. On the face, a buſt of her Majeſty, with her royal titles; on the reverſe, the Duke on horſeback, a nymph crowned with a mural crown, kneeling and preſenting him three keys in a baſon, with this inſcription in the exergue—

SINE CLADE VICTOR, CAPTIS BONNA, HUO, LIMBURGO, 1703.

With this ended the campaign in the Netherlands, which, though glorious to the Britiſh arms and the Allies, might have been much more ſo, had the Duke been allowed to have purſued his own reaſonable and well-concerted meaſures. He had the ſuperior army, being at all times a match for the French on a par; but what by reaſon of the cautious maxims of the State, and the factions then reigning among them, no great deſign could be undertaken by counſels ſo diſtracted; the late King William's party were for having a Captain-General, while thoſe of the Loveſtein party were for governing and directing all by a deputation of the States, which occaſioned the Duke to reply to a queſtion aſked him, Why his conqueſts were not as rapid as thoſe of Alexander and other ancient generals? "Becauſe they had no Dutch deputies to check their arms, or thwart their deſigns." The French, however, make it a merit in their generals, and heap applauſes upon them for having with ſo much conduct prevented the Allies from making any farther conqueſts than this of Limburg during the campaign; and pretend, notwithſtanding what they had attempted at the opening of it, that they never deſigned any more than to lie on the defenſive in Flanders, that they might be enabled to act with more vigour in Germany and Italy. And the French continuator of Rapin, ever ready to depreciate our military operations in thoſe days, particularly to undervalue the actions of the Duke of Marlborough, will hardly allow this campaign a claim to merit; "One might," ſays he, "have reaſonably expected ſomething more brilliant from ſuch a ſuperiority of force, backed by the intrigues of the Engliſh General, and the repeated aſſiſtances of the States, than has appeared this campaign, ſince without this augmentation he would have been enabled to have beſieged and taken thoſe three places, ſo much boaſted of in the vain medal."

LIMERICK, SIEGE OF. Formerly a ſtrong fortified town in the kingdom of Ireland, and province of Munſter, ſituated on the river Shannon, 100 miles from Dublin, and fifty-two from Cork. During the critical conteſt for the crown between King James and King William, his ſon-in-law, the affairs of Ireland were torn into ſeparate factions, one adhering to the old King, the other intereſting itſelf in the cauſe of King William for the protection of liberty and religion.

The battle of the Boyne had well nigh put a finiſhing ſtroke to the intereſts of James in the kingdom. He himſelf had retired to France, and left his ſuffering adherents in a ſtate of deſpair. The ſtrongeſt places had been reduced, but Limerick held out for James with unwearied fidelity, and ſome who were infatuated by their prieſts, were made to believe that France would make ſuch a deſcent upon England, as muſt oblige King William to abandon Ireland; upon which ſanguine, though ill-grounded conceits, Monſieur de Boiſſelau, Governor of Limerick, with the Duke of Berwick and General Sarsfield, were determined to hold the place for King James.

King William, apprehenſive of ſome ill conſequences from the malcontents in England, left his camp at Carrick on the 27th of July, 1690, with an intent to go to Dublin, and from thence to London to ſettle the affairs of that nation; but on his receiving letters of another ſtrain, importing that matters were in a good poſture, he publiſhed a pardon to all who ſhould ſubmit and acknowledge his ſovereignty in Ireland, and returned to the army at Golden Bridge on the 4th of Auguſt.

He was joined within five miles of Limerick by Douglas, and the next day the Earl of Portland, with Brigadier Stuart, were detached to the town with 900 horſe and 1200 foot, who advanced within cannon-ſhot of the place, without meeting with any conſiderable oppoſition. In the evening the King, with Prince George of Denmark, (the conſort of the then Princeſs Anne, afterwards Queen of England) Monſieur Auverquerk, Lieutenant-General Ginckle, and ſeveral other great officers, went to view the poſture of the enemy, and the avenues leading to the town. On the 9th the whole army decamped from Golden Bridge at five in the morning, and made their approaches. 200 horſe and dragoons, with a 1000 foot, leading the van. That part of the country by which they approached being woody and full of ditches, the pioneers were ordered to clear away the one, and fill up and level the other; the army then advancing, drove the enemy before them till they came to a narrow paſs (between two bogs within half a mile of the town) about 150 yards wide, filled with obſtacles and buſhes to impede their paſſage. In this paſs were lanes leading to the town, in the midſt of which, being the broadeſt, ſtood the Iriſh horſe, and to the right and left of it the hedges were lined with muſqueteers. The detached party of the Engliſh foot was upon the advance towards the centre; the horſe a little to the right of them, the Danes to the left, and the Blue Dutch, with ſeveral Engliſh regiments, upon the right. The King after this diſpoſition of the army, ordered two field-pieces towards the left, where they could bear upon the enemy's horſe, whence they fired with ſo much good ſucceſs, that the enemy ſoon quitted that poſt; at the ſame time Colonel Earle led on his foot, who marched againſt a hot fire made from the hedges, and they puſhed them from hedge to hedge, continuing all the while the hedge-fight for two hours, when at length they drove the Iriſh under the very walls of the town, and poſſeſſed themſelves of two advantageous poſts, the one called Cromwell's Fort, the other the Old Chapel. The Iriſh then plied the Engliſh with their great guns from the walls, which killed a few as they marched into the forts, which the whole army did, by five in the evening of the ſame day, while moſt of them encamped within cannon-ſhot.

The Danes, according to their poſt, encamped to the left, near an old fort built long ſince by the Danes their anceſtors, of which not being a little proud, they fired three field-pieces upon the Iriſh, who lay intrenched between them and the town. Meantime Cromwell's Fort was mounted with four field-pieces to play upon the town from the outworks. Thus poſted, the King ſent a trumpet to ſummon the town; moſt of the garriſon were for capitulating, but were over-ruled. Boiſſelau ſent back the trumpet, with a letter directed to Sir Robert Southwell, ſecretary of ſtate, (which he did to avoid addreſſing the Prince of Orange as king) importing, that he was ſurpriſed at the ſummons, and that he thought the beſt way to gain the Prince of Orange's eſteem, was by a vigorous defence of the town, which his Majeſty had intruſted him with. Before the town was fully inveſted, Colonel Sarsfield, with a body of horſe and dragoons, paſſed the Shannon in the night, intercepted the King's train of artillery on its way to the camp, routed the troops that guarded it, deſtroyed the carriages, waggons, and ammunition, and returned in ſafety to Limerick; which when King William was informed of, he commended Sarsfield, ſaying, "It was as fine a coup-de-main as ever he heard of." Notwithſtanding this diſaſter, the trenches were opened on the 17th day of the month, and a battery raiſed with ſome cannon brought from Waterford, while the enemy fired very thick; a twenty-four pounder ſtruck on the very ſpot where King William had juſt before ſtood, which accident he eſcaped by ſpeaking to a gentleman within 20 paces of him, and was returning to the ſpot, had not the diſcourſe continued a minute longer.

On the 27th of Auguſt, a breach was made nigh St. John's Gate, over the black battery, of about twelve yards in length, upon which the King, after many attacks and repulſes on both ſides, growing weary of the ſiege, ordered his troops to make a lodgment in the covered way, or counterſcarp, which here was almoſt the ſame with the ditch; and alſo two towers contiguous to the wall to be attacked, with this reſtriction, that they ſhould proceed no farther, but lodge themſelves there only; which limitation, though prudential enough, loſt King William the town, for if Counts Solms and Naſſau had ſeconded the aſſailants and grenadiers that made the attack when they got on the ramparts, the Iriſh would have ſurrendered that very hour.

Douglas, Naſſau, Sidney, and Stuart, attacked the fort with undaunted bravery, drove out the enemy and killed forty of them; but the Iriſh in a little time after made a reſolute ſally with 200 horſe and foot, but were repulſed; Douglas then detached Monſieur de la Barthe with nine companies of grenadiers to the attack, who ſoon diſlodged the Iriſh from the covered way, entered the breach, and were actually on the ramparts, nay, ſome got into the very place.

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This action had been decisive if the engineers had made a lodgment in time, for the Irish were all running from the walls over the bridge; but seeing the grenadiers and La Barthe's detachment who begun the attack not seconded, and perceiving they were but few, the Irish rallied, faced the assailants and plied them so well, that several of them were killed and many mortally wounded. Elated with this success, the enemy ventured upon the breach again, and the women fought as resolutely as the men, appearing on the breach in the hottest fires: so that after three hours unequal fighting, the English were forced to retire to their trenches; and the King, after miscarriages and defeats, was obliged to raise the siege, having lost 1200 men before it. King William returned to England soon after, having left the army to Count Solms, and the regency to Lord Sidney and Sir Thomas Coningsby.

LIMERICK. Between the former siege of this town, and the siege before us, various were the intrigues between the English, Irish, and French. The Irish were instigated by the French to insist on very high demands, in case the town should be again attacked, in hopes they would be rejected. The Earl of Tyrconnel had, with a particular view, studied to divert the French court from sending over any more forces to Ireland, designing, in case of desperation, to treat with King William for the preservation of himself and friends; so that he began to dispose the Irish to think of treating for a surrender. But those who were inclined to the French interest, and were for prolonging the war, held him in contempt; and he died, as it is said, still persevering in his advice, that the Irish should make up matters with King William, and by that means serve themselves and families, rather than favour the French interests in that kingdom. After his death, his sentiments were deemed salutary, and the Irish looked upon him when gone as a friend, to whom he was odious when living.

King William knowing the intrigues of the French, sent secret instructions to General Ginckle, to offer the Irish, in case of a capitulation, the most favourable terms, in order to put an end to the war in those parts, as he was convinced the court of Versailles did all they possibly could to prolong it, in order to make a diversion on that side, by that means keep his hands full, and prevent him from making the stronger head against France. While these intrigues were carrying on between the different parties, Athlone was taken: and the battle of Aghrim being decisive in favour of King William, the few Irish that remained after the defeat retired in great confusion to Limerick, where they resolved to make a final stand, till the expected succours arrived from France. But it never was the intention of Louis to assist James effectually, and with all his force; he had only in contemplation to amuse King James, and keep King William at a bay, by engaging him in the Irish war, while he should carry his ambitious schemes of sovereign sway into execution.

After the battle of Aghrim, detachments were sent by General Ginckle to secure all the passes on the Shannon, such as Bannaher, Moor Castle, Portumny, and others, which were accordingly possessed by the English: then Ginckle advanced to Galway, which he reduced after a short siege, and permitted the garrison to retire to Limerick. Thus this strong town was considerably reinforced by the adventitious supplies which came continually from the reduced places. The General next marched to this town, and while Captain Cole sailed up the Shannon with a squadron and some frigates, he drove the enemy from their advanced posts. The batteries were opened, and a line of contravallation was formed on the 25th of August, 1691, while the Irish army lay encamped on the other side of the river Killala, and the fords were guarded with four regiments of their dragoons. After the town had been almost reduced to a heap of ruins, and large breaches made in the walls, the guns were dismounted, the outforts evacuated, and all such other motions were made as if the English were inclined to abandon the siege; for on the 17th of September, it was warmly debated in a council of war, whether they should prosecute the siege, or turn it into a blockade, and in the mean time pass over the Shannon and destroy the enemy's forage in the county of Clare. It was so far carried for the latter, that an engineer was ordered to go with a guard to Kilmallock, and fortify that place, but was countermanded, and a great number of pallisades brought to Mackay's Fort, (Ireton's being now so called) as Cromwell's was named Nassau's, in honour of the present commanders who had taken them), as if the army intended to winter there. On the 19th a party was ordered to pass the river, either to prosecute the siege with vigour, or if not found feasible, to burn their forage, and prevent all supplies.

A battery was raised between Mackay's Fort and the Old Church, to flank the Irish, in case of a sally from St. John's Gate; and four mortars were brought from the great battery to this fort, it being judged the best for bombarding, as the whole town lay in a line from it. When the ships that came up the river with Captain Cole had appeared, and fired into the Irish horse camp, the enemy could scarcely credit it, having been persuaded that either the English had no ships there, or else that the Dauphin, with a strong fleet from France, would soon destroy them; which was industriously propagated and hourly expected, so infatuated were the credulous Irish in their favourite opinion of succours from the French King.

On the 20th most of the heavy cannon were sent on ship-board, which caused it to be generally believed that Limerick would not be taken this year. But Ginckle, far from desponding, exerted all his military capacity on this arduous occasion; for in two days after, he pressed with most of the horse and dragoons, over a bridge of boats they had laid, into the county of Clare, on the other side the river, leaving Mackay and Talmash to the command on this side, while the enemy fired on them all the morning from several batteries without any effect. In the afternoon a party of English troops, under Colonel Matthews, was attacked by a superior force of the enemy, till being sustained by four regiments of foot, they drove and obliged them to retire under their cannon. Then the English were commanded

commanded to advance and attack the works that covered St. Thomond's Gate, and other ſmaller fortifications, from which the Iriſh played their cannon, and made ſuch diſcharges with their ſmall ſhot, that the Engliſh were ordered not to approach ſo near: the grenadiers, notwithſtanding, preſſed ſo hotly on the reinforced detachments, that they drove them to the draw-bridge, which the officers, fearing the Engliſh would enter inſtantly, drew up, and thus ſacrificed the Iriſh who were on the outſide, to the fury of the Engliſh, who killed or drowned moſt of them.

The Engliſh then lodged themſelves within ten yards of the bridge; and the Iriſh, finding all communication cut off between them and their horſe, and deſpairing of the French ſuccours, began to open their eyes and think ſeriouſly of capitulation. In the mean time the ſiege was carried on with great fury, and the fire was exceſſive hot on both ſides the next day, though it rained and blew inceſſantly: but towards night, on the 23d, the rain began to ceaſe, and both ſtorms ended together, for about ſix o'clock the Iriſh beat a parley. The next day Sarsfield and Wachop deſired a ceſſation of arms for three days, till they could ſend to Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon, who lay with 1,600 horſe at Six-mile Bridge, in order that he and his men ſhould be included in the articles of capitulation, which was granted, and the Engliſh priſoners in the town were releaſed. On the 26th Sarsfield and Wachop dined with General Ginckle, and it was agreed to exchange hoſtages. The next day the Iriſh ſent out their propoſals, which were ſo high, that Ginckle ſent word, that though he was a ſtranger to the laws of England, (being a Dutchman), yet from the face of the demands, he was ſure they could not be liſtened to; and ſo ordered a new battery to be raiſed: but upon the requeſt of the Iriſh, he ſent twelve articles, which in the end proved to be the ſum of the capitulation; which put an end to the French intrigues for holding out the ſiege, and thereby the war. This ſtep was alſo mortifying to ſome Engliſh, who hoped this war, if continued, would end in the total deſtruction of the Iriſh intereſts, whereby they might enjoy the forfeited the lands.

On the 1ſt of October the Lords Juſtices came into the camp, and after ſome conferences with the Commiſſioners, on the part of the garriſon, and their troops in the county of Clare, the articles for the ſurrender of the city of Limerick, with the caſtles of Roſs, Clare, and other places, were finally concluded on the 3d. By theſe the Iriſh, who choſe to ſtay in that kingdom, and take the oaths of allegiance to William, were reſtored to all their eſtates which they enjoyed under King Charles. They were freed from the oath of ſupremacy, as they always look upon the Pope as the head of the church. Not only the French, but as many of the Iriſh as pleaſed, had liberty to go over to France, with ſafe tranſportation and free paſſage. So that about 12,000 choice troops, of the Iriſh alone, were ſhipped off, being the original of thoſe Iriſh forces which have ſo much ſtrengthened the French army.

On their arrival in France, King James thanked them for their ſervice, in a letter to their Commander, General Sheldon, wherein he expreſſed great ſatisfaction in their conduct and bravery, but more that they were come to ſerve where he was; telling them, that his brother of France had given orders to cloath and furniſh them with all neceſſaries. Thus ended the ſecond ſiege of Limerick, having in the two ſieges, (which may be reckoned as one), held out fifty-ſix days againſt many furious attacks.

LIMOGES, SIEGE OF. A city in the kingdom of France, and Province of Guienne, 100 miles from Bourdeaux. Notwithſtanding the victory at Poictiers, in which Edward the Black Prince took John, the French King priſoner, and brought him to London, yet they continued to commit hoſtilities in Guienne, which Edward had ſome years been in poſſeſſion of; and the Dukes of Anjou and Berry entered Guienne, during the reign of Edward III. 1369, with two numerous armies, in order to regain the conquered territories from the Engliſh, and drive them out of the nation. The Duke of Anjou, having penetrated as far as the territory of Limoſin, and inveſted Limoges, the Biſhop perſuaded the inhabitants to ſurrender it. Prince Edward being informed of theſe affairs, declared the enemy ſhould never find him cooped up in town or fortreſs, and immediately aſſembled his forces at Cognac; but the French General thought proper to retire before him, as the Duke of Lancaſter arrived at the ſame with a conſiderable reinforcement from England.

The Black Prince, incenſed at the treaty and revolt of the Biſhop and people of Limoges, ſummoned them to expel the French garriſon, and return to their duty; otherwiſe he would lay their town in ruins, and deſtroy the inhabitants with fire and ſword, without regard to rank, ſex, or age. As they were deaf to the citation, and behaved contemptuouſly to his emiſſaries, he was carried in a litter at the head of his forces, and night and day employed the ſoldiery in undermining the fortifications. As ſoon as this was finiſhed, and the mines completed, he formed his men in readineſs to make the aſſault, and ordered fires to be kindled under the props, which were no ſooner burned, than above thirty yards of the wall fell down and filled the ditch which ſurrounded it. The troops ruſhing on the breach, opened the gates to the Prince, who entered the place with a ſtrong force, maſſacred all the inhabitants, and would have beheaded the Biſhop, had not the Duke of Lancaſter pleaded ſtrongly in his behalf, and the Pope afterwards procured his pardon.

LINCELLES, BATTLE AT, Auguſt 18, 1793.

A Diſpatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

Menin, Auguſt 29, 1793.

I have the honour to inform you, that the army marched from Torcoing, upon the morning of the 18th, to a camp near this town. The Hereditary Prince of Orange made an attack the ſame day upon the French poſts of Mauvaix, Blaton, and Lincelles. This was in ſome degree advantageous to the operations of his Royal Highneſs, as it ſerved to cover his march and to keep

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the enemy in a ſtate of uncertainty in regard to his deſigns.

The former of theſe attacks miſcarried; in the latter his Serene Highneſs ſucceeded without much loſs. About one o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy, in their turn, attacked the poſt of Lincelles, and, as it afterwards appeared, in great force. The Prince of Orange, who had made large detachments from his camp for theſe different enterprizes, requeſted of his Royal Highneſs to ſend three battalions to the ſupport of his troops. The three neareſt battalions, which happened to be thoſe of the firſt, Coldſtream, and the third regiments of Guards, were accordingly ordered to march, under the command of Major-General Lake for that purpoſe. Upon their arrival at Lincelles, they found the poſt in poſſeſſion of the enemy. The Dutch troops having been forced to abandon it, had retreated by a road different from that by which the Britiſh had advanced. To have fallen back in this ſituation muſt have preſented the enemy, evidently ſuperior in numbers, an opportunity of entirely defeating the detachment. General Lake embraced a reſolution worthier of the troops which he commanded, and which has been attended with glory and ſucceſs. He determined upon an immediate attack.

The enemy occupied a redoubt of uncommon ſize and ſtrength upon a height adjoining to the high road, in front of the village of Lincelles. The road itſelf was defended by their works ſtrongly palliſadoed; woods and ditches covered their flanks. The battalions were inſtantly formed, and advanced under a very heavy fire, with an order and intrepidity for which no praiſe can be too high. After firing three or four rounds, they ruſhed on with their bayonets, ſtormed the redoubt, and drove the enemy through the village. At the end of the village the latter rallied, under the protection of other troops, and kept up for ſome time a ſevere fire: but they were again defeated, and ſo entirely put to the route, that they have not ſince appeared in that quarter. They loſt eleven pieces of cannon, two of which had been before taken from the Dutch. There are about fifty priſoners: the number of killed and wounded cannot be aſcertained with any preciſion; it is calculated at between 2 and 300 men. By the concurring teſtimony of theſe priſoners, the enemy had twelve battalions upon the poſt, and muſt have been upwards of 5000 men.

I am ſorry to add, that ſuch difficulties could not be overcome without conſiderable loſs. The fall of two gallant officers, and the brave men who have ſuffered upon this occaſion, muſt be matter of regret. It can only be imputed to the ability of Major-General Lake, and the extraordinary valour of the officers and men, that the loſs has not been ſtill greater. The conduct of Colonel Grinfield, Colonel Hulſe, and Colonel Pennington, have reflected honour upon themſelves, and merited his Royal Highneſs's warmeſt approbation. Equal praiſe is due to Major Wright, and the officers and men of the Royal Artillery attached to the battalions.

As ſoon as the retreat of the Dutch troops was known, ſeveral battalions were ordered from camp to ſupport the Guards. They arrived after the action was at an end, but remained to ſtrengthen the poſt (which the Dutch had by this time re-occupied) during the night. They returned to camp this morning. The French made an attack this day upon the Dutch poſt at Roubaix, in which they have been repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

The works of Lincelles have been deſtroyed, and the poſt left unoccupied.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

Return of the number of rank and file of the three battalions of Foot Guards, under the command of Major-General Lake, who engaged the French on the 18th of Auguſt, 1793.

Firſt regiment - - -	378
Coldſtream - - -	346
Third regiment - -	398
Total	1122

Return of the killed and wounded of the three battalions of Foot Guards, with the artillery attached to them, under the command of Major-General Lake, on the 18th of Auguſt, 1793.

Firſt regiment. 2 ſerjeants 19 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants, 42 rank and file wounded.—Coldſtream. 1 captain, 8 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 2 ſerjeants, 45 rank and file wounded.—Third regiment. 1 drummer, 7 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 2 ſerjeants, 43 rank and file wounded.—Royal Artillery. 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Firſt regiment. Colonel D'Oyley, Colonel Evans, Captain Archer, Captain Briſtow, Captain Whetham wounded.—Coldſtream. Lieutenant-Colonel Boſville killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Gaſcoyn, Enſign Bayley wounded.—Third regiment. Captain Cunnynghame wounded.—Royal Artillery. Lieutenant De Peyſter killed.

JA. MURRAY, Adjutant-General.

Return of ordnance, ammunition, ſtores, and horſes taken from the French, on the night of the 18th of Auguſt, 1793.

Nature of ordnance, &c.	
Nine-pounders - - -	2
Six-pounders - - -	7
Tumbril waggons - - -	6
Round ſhot, nine-pounders - -	189
Caſe ſhot, nine-pounders - -	75
Round ſhot, ſix-pounders -	323
Caſe ſhot, ſix-pounders - -	118
Muſket cartridges - -	9378
Flints - - - -	1496
Portfires - - - -	93

Tubes

Tubes - - - - -	1087
Horſes - - - - -	37

WM. CONGREVE, Major of Artillery.

Dutch Account of the Affair at Lincelles.—An official Letter from his Royal Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Orange.

By the various letters which I have had the honour of tranſmitting to your High Mightineſſes, you muſt have been informed of the continual annoyance which our troops have experienced from the enemy's advanced poſts; but though advantage has conſtantly been on our ſide, the heavy fatigue attendant upon it would not prevent our loſs of a great many men at different times.

But to prevent theſe daily ſkirmiſhes as much as poſſible, with the advice of Lieutenant-Colonel Comez, and Colonel Sohler, in the Imperial and Pruſſian ſervice, I was determined to make uſe of the favourable opportunity that preſented itſelf, being in the preſence of the army under the Duke of York, the plan of which, as it had alſo met with the approbation of his Highneſs, was then concluded upon; and he aſſured me, that if it was neceſſary, he would ſupport me with the troops under his command.

In conſequence of this, I moved forward on the 18th, with two columns; one under the orders of the Lieutenant-General the Prince of Waldeck, who made himſelf maſter of the enemy's poſt at Blaton, while I marched with the other column againſt that of Lincelles, which I entered; and, notwithſtanding the heavy fire from the batteries of the enemy, it was ſuſtained with great intrepidity by all our troops. The Swiſs Guards and the Dutch battalions were the firſt that marched up againſt this poſt.

After this had been forced, finding that, conſidering the violence of the enemy's fire, our loſs was very ſmall, the Dutch Guards having only three killed, and not above thirty wounded in the whole among all the battalions, I put a part of my troops in poſſeſſion of it, while I returned to the camp near Menin, with the reſt of them. In the afternoon I received a report, that the poſt of Lincelles was again attacked by the enemy, with a very ſuperior force; upon which I immediately requeſted the Duke of York to ſend ſome of his troops to ſuſtain the poſt—this was immediately put in effect, while, for the ſame purpoſe, I alſo detached two battalions from my camp; but our forces at Lincelles were then found to have been ſurrounded and attacked with ſuch a ſuperior number of the enemy, that they were obliged to retire, and had even evacuated the poſt before the abovementioned reinforcement had arrived. Yet immediately after, as the place was again attacked by freſh troops, it was carried by ſtorm, and the enemy were driven from it with great loſs: thus having again become maſters of this ſtrong poſt, it was occupied by our troops, in conjunction with thoſe under the orders of the Duke of York. In the mean time, as I had no intention of retaining it, I ſent a ſufficient number of labourers to deſtroy the works, when our troops at Blaton were attacked by ſuch a ſuperior number of the enemy, that they were obliged to retire. The return not being yet come in, I am not in a ſituation to ſend your High Mightineſſes an exact liſt of the killed and wounded; but having learned, by report, that the French have made ſome priſoners, I ſhall ſend your High Mightineſſes further particulars hereafter. I mention it with much regret, that Major Muller, of the artillery, has been killed in the firſt attack, by which the country has ſuffered the loſs of an excellent officer, who has been of great utility to me during this campaign.

The number of priſoners which we have taken from the enemy on this occaſion, amounts to an officer and ſeventeen men.

LINCOLN, BATTLE AT. The capital of the country of Lincoln, 150 miles from London, and fifty from York. Stephen, King of England, had by ſeveral falſe meaſures forfeited the eſteem of the nobility and clergy, ſome of whom had raiſed him to the throne, in prejudice of Matilda, or Maud, Henry I.'s only daughter and heireſs, widow of the Emperor, to whom Stephen had ſworn allegiance. During the conteſt between Stephen and her in 1140, ſhe retired to Lincoln, whither the King, her rival, purſued her. He began a regular ſiege; but Matilda having but a few forces, eſcaped while the articles were drawing up for the ſurrender. The Earl of Glouceſter, Matilda's ſpurious brother, came to her relief. Having forded the river Trent, and paſſed a moraſs which the King thought impracticable, he came on a ſudden ſo cloſe to the Royal army, that the King could not avoid fighting. The battle for a long time was in ſuſpenſe. The infantry, commanded by the Earl of Glouceſter, formed the centre: the horſe formed two wings, one of which conſiſted of thoſe who had been deprived of their hereditary honours and eſtates by Stephen, the other of the Earl of Cheſter's (ſon-in-law to Glouceſter) own vaſſals, while the Welch, who were unprovided with defenſive armour, conſtituted a ſeparate body, and were poſted at the extremity of the line. Stephen drew up his army conformable to that of Glouceſter; one being of Flemiſh and Breton cavalry, under William D'Ypres and the Earl of Albemarle; the other wing of Bretons and Engliſh, under Count Alain of Dinan, Walleron De Mellent, Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, Simon De Seales, and William De Warren, Earls of Northampton and Surry. The King, on foot, placed himſelf in the centre. William D'Ypres began the battle, at the head of the Flemiſh and Bretons, by attacking the Welch, who were entirely routed: but the Earl of Cheſter, Ralph De Gernon, Glouceſter's ſon-in-law, perceiving them to be thrown into diſorder in the purſuit, charged them in flank, and broke them entirely. The Engliſh at the ſame time on the other wing of Glouceſter's army, fired by their reſentment and loſt eſtates, threw away their lances, and fell ſword in hand among Stephen's cavaliers, who not being able to ſtand the firſt onſet, fled in the utmoſt diſorder. Stephen being thus left deſtitute to the right and left, was ſurrounded by the enemy; and though he behaved with the utmoſt ſkill and bravery againſt odds, he was obliged to yield to the ſuperiority of effort and numbers. He fought with extraordinary addreſs till his battle-axe

battle-axe was broke to pieces, then drawing his ſword, he defended himſelf ſingly againſt a large party that ſurrounded him, enraged to find himſelf abandoned by his ſoldiers. In this unequal conflict he ſhivered his ſword, and ſtill continued to fight with his truncheon, till he received a blow with a ſtone, which brought him to the ground; yet ſtarting up again, he would have continued the fight with incredible obſtinacy on his knees, had not a knight, called William de Kaines, ſeized his creſt, and preſenting the point of his ſword, threatened to kill him on the ſpot, if he did not inſtantly ſurrender. He refuſed, however, to ſurrender to any but the Duke of Glouceſter, who being near, came up and took him priſoner, together with four noblemen, who endeavoured to reſcue him. They conducted him to Briſtol, where he was loaded with chains, by command of the Empreſs Matilda, with the loſs of about 100 of his men.

LINCOLN, BATTLE AT. The Barons had, in the reign of King John, invited Louis, Dauphin of France, to the throne of England, and actually did homage to him in London, reſolving to proſecute his pretenſions by carrying on a war: but on the death of John, when Henry III. came to the throne, his intereſts began to fade before the luſtre of the Regent, the Marſhal Earl of Pembroke. Louis had already forfeited the eſteem not only of the people, but of the very barons who had invited him over, by his inſolent carriage to all ſorts and ranks of people. Louis, therefore, in order to gain the ground he had loſt, and willing to eſtabliſh his footing in England, entered into the meaſures offered him of a ſhort truce, during which time the Earl Regent ſtrengthened his army with new levies and proſelytes, whom he had gained over to the young King his pupil's intereſt. At the expiration of the truce, the French General recommenced hoſtilities, advanced to Lincoln in 1217, inveſted the caſtle, which was held for the King, though the town declared for the Barons. The Regent was determined to relieve this important fortreſs, though at the expence of an engagement. He had previouſly ſent the Earl of Cheſter to beſiege Mount Sorrel in Leiceſterſhire, in thoſe days a very ſtrong place, and in which there was a French garriſon. Louis ſent the Earl of Perche with 20,000 men to raiſe the ſiege, with orders to march to the enemy, who made the Earl of Cheſter retire. Elevated with this ſucceſs, he reſolved on the ſiege of Lincoln, and coming before it, began to batter the caſtle. Pembroke uſed ſuch expedition to relieve it, that he advanced as far as Newark before the beſiegers were determined whether to expect him on the ſpot, or march and give him battle. They had all along hoped to take the caſtle before the Regent could aſſemble his forces together; therefore, being ſurpriſed at the ſudden approach of the enemy, the French General, the Earl of Perche, called a council of war, to conſult what was to be done in ſo critical a ſituation: ſome were for hazarding a battle, becauſe if victory was the iſſue the caſtle would in conſequence ſurrender. This opinion was ſtrengthened, as they could uſe their horſe, in which conſiſted their chief ſtrength, whereas they could be of no ſervice within the walls. This advice was certainly the moſt ſalutary, though the reverſe was followed by thoſe who affirmed, that ſince the caſtle was reduced to extremities, it was more eligible to keep within the walls, and continue the ſiege; that it was eaſy to defend the walls till the caſtle ſurrendered, after which they thought the Earl of Pembroke would retreat, the reſource of fighting being at any time in their own power. In conſequence of this opinion, all things were prepared for the defence of the city, at the ſame time continuing the ſiege of the caſtle. The Earl Regent cauſed his troops to approach, and ordered Faulk De Brent to enter the caſtle at a poſtern gate which opened into the fields, of which the beſiegers had not the leaſt notion. Faulk was no ſooner entered, but, purſuant to the inſtructions he had received, he ſallied out upon the beſiegers, while the King's army ſtormed one of the gates of the city. The French General, Perche, perceiving himſelf to be thus between two attacks from two different quarters, was ſoon thrown into diſorder, neither having room to engage, nor enabled to make uſe of his cavalry. On the other ſide, the Royal army encouraged by the preſence of the Regent, and animated by the indulgencies liberally beſtowed by the Pope's legate upon all who ſhould be ſlain in battle, continued to ſtorm the gate in ſo vigorous a manner, that they entered the city on the one ſide, while Faulk De Brent preſſed the enemy from the other ſide. The Earl of Perche perceiving all was loſt, reſolved not to ſurvive the ſhame of his defeat: he was ſlain while he was upbraiding the Engliſh of his party for betraying him by their pernicious counſels, which diſſuaded him from marching to fight the Earl in the open field. After the death of the General, a dreadful ſlaughter was made of the French troops, who all well nigh periſhed on this occaſion. The city of Lincoln, which had all along ſided with the Barons, was abandoned to a general plunder, wherein the ſoldiers of the royal party found an ineſtimable booty, and therefore called it Lincoln fair.

LINGEN, SIEGE OF. A town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia. While the Dutch were contending for their liberties againſt the tyranny of the Spaniards, Prince Maurice beſieged this place in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at the head of 7000 foot, and 1200 horſe, having previouſly conquered moſt of the garriſon towns in the poſſeſſion of the Spaniards. The poſſeſſion of this place would have rendered him maſter of the right ſide of the Rhine; ſo though it was near winter, he reſolved to attack it, though the caſtle was ſtrong, and ſome new works lately added, and being willing to ſpare the town, he directed his attack againſt the caſtle. Being advanced to the counterſcarp, he found the ditch lined with ſeveral out-works, which with ſome difficulty he forced, and took them ſword in hand. Having filled up the ditch, he then began to batter the caſtle, which ſurrendered to his victorious fortune after ſixteen days open trenches.

Prince Maurice, commander for the States, and Spinola, the Spaniſh General, had long been competitors in the field of glory, having been variouſly ſucceſsful, or otherwiſe, againſt each other. After the former had miſcarried

miſcarried in his deſign upon Antwerp, Spinola, putting himſelf at the head of his forces, marched to Lingen in 1605, a place belonging to Prince Maurice, and which he had fortified at his own proper charge, with five new baſtions and a broad ditch. As the works were new, and the garriſon conſiſted only of 600 men, Spinola was the more encouraged to expect ſucceſs. He therefore advanced under the ſhelter of the adjacent gardens to the ditch, and filled it with ſo much expedition, that in nine days time, the Walloons having made themſelves maſters of the ravelin on their ſide, and the Spaniards, Italians, and Germans, being poſted within the ditch, the garriſon forced the Governor to ſurrender, when he would have held out and retained it, as he knew that in two days time, Prince Maurice would appear to relieve it, which he did, but too late to effect any ſervice to the States.

Spinola, the Spaniſh General, is greatly cenſured by his countrymen for not inſtantly improving this advantage, by attacking Coeverden and ſome other places, very indifferently garriſoned at that time, by which he might have penetrated into the heart of Frieſland or Overyſſel; the neglect of which gave Prince Maurice an opportunity and full time to intrench himſelf with 9000 men under Coeverden, to obſerve all the motions of his rival. Thus it appears from the various plans and operations of generals and chief commanders, they ſhould not only be endued with ſagacity and foreſight, but alſo diligently watch a criſis, look into the ſprings and motives, and ſo form probable conjectures of the conſequences, events, and iſſues of ſuch plans.

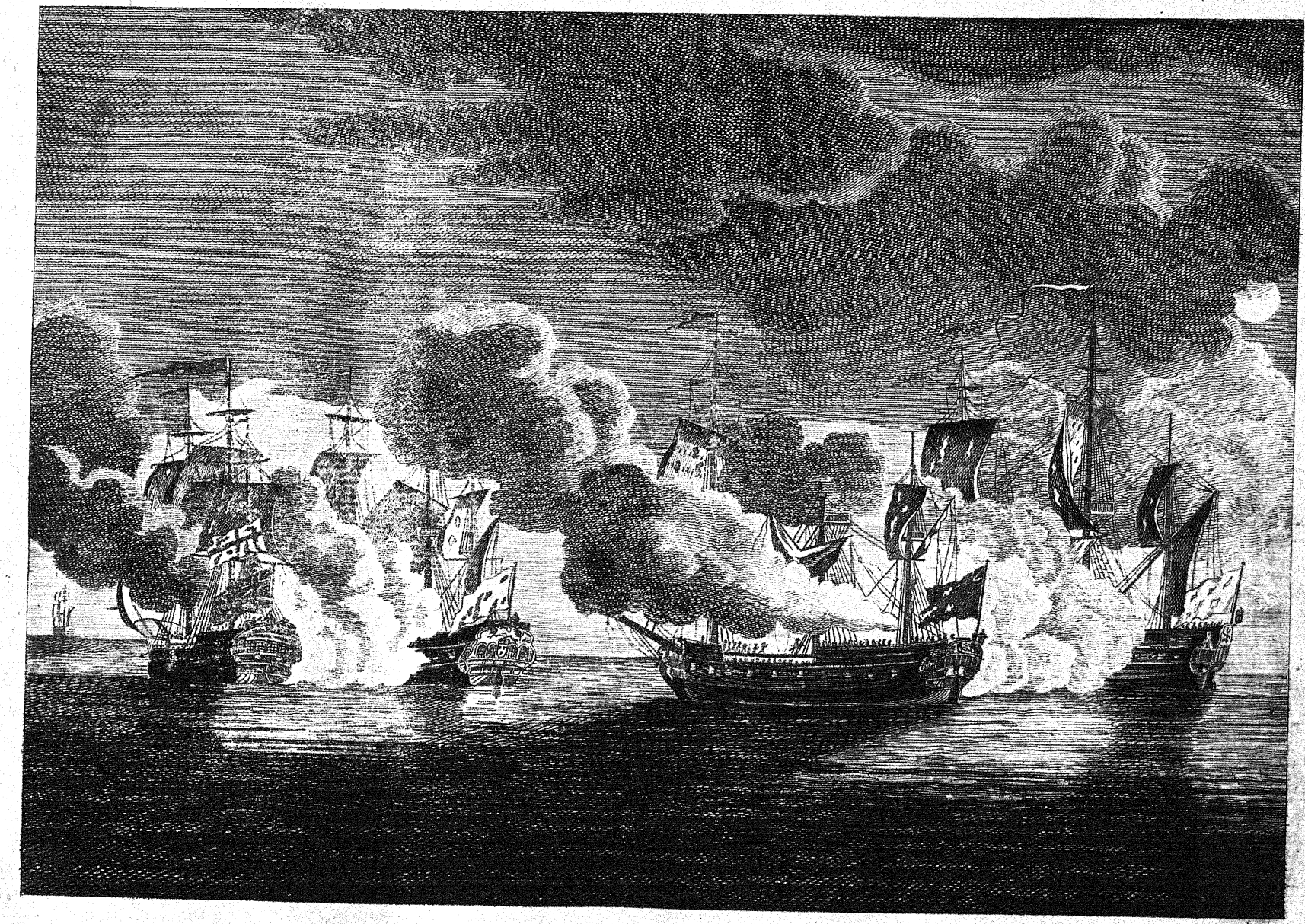
LISBON, ENGAGEMENT OFF IN 1650. The capital of the kingdom of Portugal. Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice having eſcaped Blake from Kinſale (ſee that article), with ſome of his fleet reached this city, where they were protected and careſſed by the King of Portugal. The Parliament declared war with that King for receiving their enemies, and Blake followed the two Princes to Portugal. Being before the river of Liſbon, he ſent to the King for leave to enter, and coming near with his ſhips, the caſtle ſhot at him. Blake dropped anchor, and ſent a boat to know the reaſon of this hoſtility. The Captain of the caſtle anſwered, he had no orders from the King to let his ſhips paſs. However, the King commanded one of the lords of the court to compliment Blake. The Portugueſe lord deſired him not to come in, except the weather proved bad; for he ſaid, his maſter feared leſt ſome quarrel might happen between him and Prince Rupert in his harbour. The King ſent him at the ſame time a large preſent of freſh proviſions. The weather proving bad, Blake went up the river into the bay of Wyers, but two miles from the place where Prince Rupert's ſhips lay, and thence he ſent Captain Moulton to inform the King of the falſities in the Prince's declaration. The King refuſing ſtill to admit the Admiral to fall on Prince Rupert's ſhips, Blake took five of the Brazil fleet richly laden, and gave the King to underſtand, that unleſs he would command the Prince's ſhips out from his river, he would endeavour to ſeize the reſt of the Portugueſe fleet from America. In September, 1650, the Prince endeavoured to get out of the harbour, but was ſoon driven in again by Blake, who ſent home nine ſhips outward bound to Brazil, which he had taken; and in October following, Blake and Popham met with a fleet of twenty-three ſail from Brazil, bound for Liſbon, of whom they ſunk the Admiral, took the Vice-Admiral, and eleven other ſhips, having 10,000 cheſts of ſugar on board, and burnt three more; the reſt were ſmall ſhips, which during the action got into the river.

In his return home he met with two ſhips laden with proviſions for his fleet, which determined him to ſail back in ſearch of the Prince, whom he followed up the Straits. In this cruize he in his own ſhip, the Phœnix, took a French man of war, the captain of which had committed hoſtilities, and this prize was reputed of immenſe value. He proceeded next to Carthagena, where the Prince lay; and as ſoon as he came to an anchor before the fort, he acquainted the Spaniſh Governor by a meſſage, that an enemy to the State of England was in his port, that the Parliament commanded him to purſue him, and the King of Spain being at amity with the Parliament, he deſired leave to take all advantages againſt their enemy. The Governor replied, he could not take any notice of the difference of any nations or perſons amongſt themſelves, only ſuch as were declared enemies to the King his maſter; that they came in thither for ſafety, and therefore he could not refuſe them protection, and that he would do the like for the Admiral. Blake ſtill preſſed the Governor to permit him to attack the Prince, and the Spaniard put him off till he could have orders from Madrid. While the Admiral was cruiſing in the Mediterranean, Prince Rupert got out of Carthagena, and ſailed to Malaga. Admiral Blake having notice of his deſtroying many Engliſh ſhips there, followed him with all the expedition poſſible, and finding him in the port, attacked him, without the ceremony of aſking leave of the Spaniſh Governor, and burnt and deſtroyed his whole fleet, two ſhips only excepted, the Reformation, in which Prince Rupert himſelf was, and Swallow, commanded by his brother Prince Maurice. This was in January, 1651. In February Admiral Blake took a French man of war of forty guns, and ſent it with four other prizes before him into England.

LISBON, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1760. The action here alluded to was between two French frigates of thirty-ſix guns each, and the Flamborough and Biddiford, and is a ſhining example of what Britons will do when engaged with an obſtinate and ſuperior enemy. A more obſtinate conteſt had not been ſeen during the courſe of this war; nor a more convincing opportunity for a proof of Britiſh courage, which the officers zealouſly embraced and improved to the utmoſt.

The French frigates were ſtationed with a deſign to intercept a rich convoy expected at Liſbon. On the ſame coaſt were alſo ſtationed his Majeſty's ſhips the Flamborough, Captain Archibald Kennedy, and the Biddiford, Captain Skinner, two twenty gun ſhips, upon a cruize, and they gave ſuch a good look out, that on the 4th of April, Captain Kennedy diſcovered four ſail

of



Engagement between the Flamborough & Biddeford, *& two French Frigates near the Rock of Lisbon.*

of ſhips, about fifty-ſix leagues diſtant S. S. E. ½ E. from the Rock of Liſbon, ſteering S. by W. right before the wind; of which he immediately made ſignal to Captain Skinner, at that time about three miles to leeward of the Flamborough. They both ſtood towards the enemy, but the Flamborough being the beſt going ſhip, and to leeward, and the enemy not making any alteration in their courſe, Captain Kennedy ſoon came nearly within gun-ſhot of the headmoſt, who brought to at five in the afternoon. The Flamborough in this proximity of ſituation, fired ſeveral ſhot, and diſplayed her colours to provoke her to action. But when Captain Kennedy found that the ſternmoſt ſhip, about half an hour after had alſo brought to, and could perceive very plainly that they were ſpeaking to each other, that they were large French frigates, that one of them made ſignals for the government of the other two ſhips in their company, which immediately made off with all the ſail they could make; and that they hoiſted French colours, and were bearing down upon the Flamborough, he judged it beſt for his Majeſty's ſervice and his own honour, to edge away towards the Biddiford, and had the good fortune to join her about ſix. Though every body was ſenſible of the great ſuperiority of the two ſhips that continued their courſe after the Flamborough, the two brave Britiſh captains waſted no time in conſultation, but the only queſtion between them, when near enough to hear each other, was, "Shall we engage?" the word was, "Now for honour!" Then the crews reſpectively ſaluted each other with three cheers, and their two ſhips ſtood in a line for the enemy. A determination that ſtaggered the French. For as ſoon as they ſaw the reſolution of the Flamborough and Biddiford, they hauled their wind and ſtood to the eaſtward; which obliged the Britiſh to make the attack.

The Flamborough ſoon came up with the ſternmoſt ſhip, and received her broadſide, which was well returned. But Captain Kennedy to prevent the eſcape of the other frigate, left this to the management of the Biddiford, kept after the headmoſt, came up with her at half paſt ſix, and engaged as near as poſſible without being on board each other, from about a quarter before ſeven till nine at night, with great fury and regularity on both ſides. By which the maſts, rigging, and ſails of the Flamborough ſuffered greatly, and moſt of the running rigging was cut to pieces; there was not remaining either a brace or bowline to govern the ſails; and the hull was very much damaged with ſhot, ſome of which were betwixt wind and water. At nine both parties, unable to manage their ſhips, ceaſed firing for about half an hour; which gave the Flamborough an opportunity to reeve new braces, and to repair the moſt material damages, and then the battle was renewed, which continued till the enemy was obliged to ſheer off, and uſe every effort to eſcape about eleven at night. Captain Kennedy chaſed and purſued her till noon next day, but being much diſabled, and having neither courſe nor top-ſail fit for uſe, the Frenchman gained ſo much in flight, that Captain Kennedy thought it in vain to purſue any longer. The Flamborough had only five men killed and wounded: and, having loſt the enemy, the Captain ſailed off for Liſbon.

The action was more fatal to the brave Captain Lancelot Skinner, to whoſe management Captain Kennedy had left the ſternmoſt, which was the Commodore's ſhip. Captain Skinner ran cloſe alongſide of this large frigate about ſeven o'clock, and attacked her with conduct and undaunted courage. But was unfortunately killed by a cannon-ball, whilſt ſtanding upon the arms cheſt to inſpect the ſeveral poſts, and to animate his men by his own example, and applauſe of their behaviour. Thus ended Captain Skinner his days with as much honour as an officer could do, cloſely engaged with a royal French frigate of thirty-ſix guns; and we relate it upon the beſt authority, that he behaved during the ſhare he had in the action with remarkable coolneſs as well as bravery. No man ever behaving with more calmneſs, or more courage than the Captain of the Biddiford. As he gained the love of his officers and crew, ſo their mournful behaviour at his funeral, in the Britiſh burying ground at Liſbon, teſtified his worth, and how extremely they lamented the loſs of a captain, who knew how to maintain his authority, without diveſting himſelf of that humanity and affability, which are the ornaments of a complete officer; and the moſt effectual preſervatives of true Britiſh ſpirits in an engagement, who fear no danger under the command of one who treats them at all times like Britons.

LISLE, SIEGE OF. The capital of French Flanders, twelve miles from Tournay. Louis XIV. had long meditated the conqueſt of the Spaniſh Netherlands, by which conqueſt he would have been an overmatch for any ſingle power in Europe; this gave great umbrage and uneaſineſs to all the other powers, who dreaded ſo great a ſuperiority in an ambitious monarch. His claim was founded in right of his wife's dower, Maria Thereſa, daughter of Anne of Auſtria, the Queen-mother of Spain, whoſe previous title was ſaid to be unqueſtionable on the duchy of Brabant, and its dependencies, together with part of Gueldres, as alſo upon Luxemburg, the Franche Compte, Mons, Antwerp, Cambray, Molines, Limburg, Namur, and ſome other places on the Maes. Louis, ever ambitious of extending his frontiers, had obtained the advice of the moſt eminent lawyers in the Low Countries upon the point in queſtion, who were eaſily influenced to confirm her title, which indeed was good according to the eſtabliſhed laws of Spain, which decrees the poſſeſſion of the parents to the children begot in the firſt marriage. She had renounced them when under age by force, not choice, from a motive of obedience rather than a voluntary reſignation; add to this, the authority of a parent and king, her want of knowledge and experience in her own affairs, the paſſion ſhe had for the King's (afterwards her conſort) perſon, and the proſpect of having for her ſpouſe one of the handſomeſt and greateſt princes in Europe; all theſe being taken together, what wonder if the young Infanta had not conſtancy ſufficient to refuſe the requeſt of the King her father,

or blindly follow his dictates, contrary to her own manifeſt intereſts.

We are the more explicit in this affair, in order to develop the cauſe and origin, the ſprings and motives of that war, of ſo much conſequence in the ſcale of nations; beſides, ſhe was allowed to have no other equivalent for having made this renunciation of her avowed right than 500,000 golden crowns, or 200,000l. ſterling, which, indeed, was a debt due to her on account of her mother's dowry, which was never paid her; whereas ſhe had renounced only in conſideration of this ſum to be paid her at the term mentioned in the contract. Louis therefore, having ſuch plauſible reaſons, and not wanting power to force the Spaniards to a full reſtitution, yet offered to enter into negotiation; but neither was this done, though repeatedly ſolicited for, both by himſelf and the Queen-mother before ſhe died: ſo after a fruitleſs treaty of eighteen months, he thought himſelf at liberty to have recourſe to arms. He marched therefore in perſon at the head of 35,000 men, commanded under him by the Viſcount Turenne, into Flanders. At the ſame time he ordered two flying camps, the one to enter the duchy of Luxemburg, under the command of the Marechal De Crequi, to obſerve the motions of the Germans on that ſide; the other to march along the ſea coaſt, commanded by Marechal Anthony D'Aumont.

At this time the Spaniſh garriſons in Flanders were in a very ill condition, the fortifications had been ſtrangely neglected, being neither provided with ammunition, or a ſufficient number of troops; ſo that Courtray was taken in two days, Dyxmude in twenty-four hours, Furnes in one day, and Armentieres furrendered on the firſt citation. Theſe were taken by the General D'Aumont. The army which the King commanded in perſon met with as little reſiſtance as the other. Charleroy was demoliſhed by the Spaniards; Binch and Aeth opened their gates on the firſt appearance of his forces; Tournay did not hold out forty-eight hours; Douay and its citadel the ſame; Oudenarde not above a day, and Aloſt but a few hours: in ſhort, within leſs than four months, they made themſelves maſters of fourteen places of importance: Liſle alone held out; it was then a large city, well fortified, and accounted the moſt populous of any in the Spaniſh Netherlands; for there were at the time of this firſt ſiege in 1667, within the walls, 30,000 inhabitants capable of bearing arms, beſides 4000 regulars, and a great number of volunteers, who had thrown themſelves into this place to ſignalize themſelves, and to learn the rudiments of war, under one of the beſt and moſt experienced commanders in the Spaniſh ſervice.

Louis having received advice that Count Marſin was on his march to relieve the city of Liege, detached the Marechal De Crequi, who had joined him before with his flying camp, to poſſeſs himſelf of all the avenues through which the Count De Marſin muſt needs approach the city, which in the mean time capitulated. His Majeſty reſolved to march directly to Marſin, but De Crequi and De Bellefons had already effected that point, and routed the Spaniards, of whom they killed 500 on the ſpot, took ſeveral ſtandards and kettle-drums, and 300 priſoners, among whom were many colonels, and ſome general officers. Count De Marſin, who was not inſenſible that the whole fortune of Flanders depended on his army, thought it adviſable to make a ſafe retreat, and to throw his troops into ſuch places as were moſt expoſed to the victorious enemy: and thus Liſle ſurrendered the 11th day after open trenches.

LISLE, SIEGE OF. The ſtrength and riches of this fair city drew the attention of the Confederates. The merchants of this place were of conſiderable ſervice to Louis XIV. and a great annoyance to his enemies, eſpecially the maritime powers, being the principal owners of the Dunkirk privateers; it was alſo one of the principal keys of France, a favourite port of its monarch, and therefore newly fortified by Vauban, the famous engineer, who had exerted his utmoſt ſkill in the works, and at an immenſe charge rendered it almoſt impregnable. The reduction of a place every way ſo important, could not but redound very much to the honour as well as the profit of the Allies; while, on the other hand, this great importance cauſed the French to uſe all human means for its preſervation; therefore, beſides the preſence of Marechal Boufflers, Governor of all French Flanders, with other great officers of ſkill and experience, they threw into the place twenty-one battalions of the beſt troops in France, beſides ſix ſquadrons of dragoons, 140 horſe, and 800 invalids capable of ſervice; all together a little army rather than a garriſon. Notwithſtanding the difficulties which muſt neceſſarily attend the ſiege, both on account of its natural ſtrength, its improvement by Vauban, and the numerous garriſon thrown into it, not to mention the ſtraights the Allies were reduced to by being cut off from their magazines in Antwerp and Sas-Van-Ghent, yet nothing could deter the Confederates from their reſolutions to attack it, which made the Duke De Vendome, when he was firſt informed of the deſign of the Allies, ſay, that he did not think ſo wiſe a commander as Prince Eugene was confeſſed to be, would venture upon ſo raſh an enterprize; and the French officers in general boaſted, that without ſtriking a blow, they would oblige the Allies to abandon the ſiege, which they ſo confidently attempted.

Voltaire tells us, by way of anecdote on this memorable ſiege, that a bomb fell on or near the opera houſe, but the French were ſo ſecure and confident in the ſtrength of the place, that it no way diſconcerted their entertainment.

The artillery being arrived at Pottes, and all other neceſſaries provided, on the 12th of Auguſt, 1708, the Prince of Orange Naſſau, John William Friſo, Stadtholder of Friſeland, was detached with thirty-one battalions to take poſt at Marquette, on the Lower Deule, the river on which Liſle lies, within half a league of Liſle; and Lieutenant-General Wood, with thirty-four ſquadrons, marched to Potteghem. The ſame day the army under the Duke of Marlborough, who covered the ſiege, marched from Werwich to Helchin, and Prince Eugene having paſſed the Marquette

at

at Pont-a-Treſin, inveſted the town of Liſle between that place and the Upper Deule; the Prince of Orange Naſſau did the like with his detachment, between the Upper and Lower Deule, while the Duke of Marlborough lay at a convenient diſtance to cover them. The chief engineers were Des Roques and Du Mey, each of whom was to have direction of a ſeparate attack; the lines of circumvallation were marked out the ſame day, and the pioneers ſet to work.

On the 18th in the morning, the Prince of Orange's valet-de-chambre had his head ſhot off while he was dreſſing his Highneſs, which paſſed over the Prince's ſhoulders, within ſix inches of his face, and beſmeared it, as well as his cloaths, with the blood and brains of his ſervant; upon which his Highneſs removed his quarters.

Prince Eugene, who directed the operations of this ſiege, ſoon found he had more difficulties to ſtruggle with than a numerous garriſon, though conſiſting of the beſt troops of France, commanded by Marechal Boufflers; for, as we have obſerved, the enemy had cut off his communication with his magazines about Sas-Van-Ghent, and Antwerp, therefore he was obliged to bring his convoys along a narrow cauſeway from Oſtend, expoſed to the attack of the enemy, whoſe army was ſuperior to the Allies. This important ſiege was carried on with fifty battalions; ſix of whom were Imperialiſts, nine Palatines, five Heſſians, and thirty from the grand army; and all matters being put into a proper poſture for a vigorous ſiege, the trenches were opened on the 22d day of Auguſt, about eight in the evening. On the following night 320 grenadiers were commanded to attack the chapel of St. Magdalen, wherein the enemy had 120 grenadiers; the attack was ſharp, but the ſuperiority of numbers prevailed, for having killed about twenty the reſt ſurrendered. The beſiegers had in this action upwards of thirty men killed and wounded, ſome officers, and M. du Mey, director of the attacks, received a ſmall contuſion.

The 26th the beſieged retook the chapel, having made a ſally with moſt of the grenadiers, and two ſquadrons of dragoons; but the Prince of Orange Naſſau being in the trenches, cauſed two battalions to advance, who retook it, and cauſed the enemy to retire with precipitation into the counterſcarp. The 27th in the morning, the beſiegers fired fifty pieces of cannon and twenty mortars upon the town with ſo good ſucceſs, that they beat down one of the enemy's batteries. On the 29th, early in the morning, the Confederate troops ſtormed a fortified mill on the right, near the gate of St. Andrew, with 300 grenadiers, beat the enemy from that poſt, and took ſeveral priſoners; but at the ſame time the enemy made ſo terrible a fire from the ramparts, that they were obliged to quit it. The next day 300 grenadiers were commanded to retake that mill, but the enemy ſet it on fire, and abandoned that poſt. On the laſt of Auguſt the Prince of Holſtein Beck relieved the trenches; and each battalion was ordered to furniſh ſix waggons to carry ſtones near the batteries, to throw the ſame with mortars into the enemy's works. The 1ſt of September at night, the Imperialiſts relieved the trenches, and the beſiegers carried on the ſap towards the ſaliant angle of the counterſcarp of the horn-work, within fifty paces of the palliſades; and a vaſt quantity of faſcines and gabions were prepared for making their lodgement on the counterſcarp. At the ſame time the breach being very wide, and the ditch almoſt filled up with the ruins of the walls, Marechal Boufflers was apprehenſive that the town would fall into the hands of the Confederates, and therefore ordered ſeveral of the largeſt pieces of cannon to be removed into the citadel. On the 4th the Prince of Holſtein Beck relieved the trenches, as did alſo Lieutenant-General Sparr the next day; and the approaches were carried on ſo ſucceſsfully, that it was judged the counterſcarp would be ſtormed the ſame evening; but this was deferred till the 7th.

Whilſt the ſiege of Liſle was thus vigorouſly carried on, the Dukes of Burgundy, Vendome, and Berwick, made two or three feint advances as if they intended to attack the Duke of Marlborough; who, upon thoſe motions, gave orders for his army to be ready to march upon the firſt occaſion: and in the mean time detached the Earl of Athlone, with 1500 horſe, to obſerve the enemy. The Earl advancing towards Leuſes, his vanguard fell in with 100 horſe detached from the Duke of Berwick's army, whom they charged, defeated, and took thirty priſoners. The enemy made ſeveral marches and countermarches, whereby it was apparent that they deſigned to attempt the raiſing of the ſiege. The Duke of Burgundy likewiſe ſent a ſpy to endeavour to get into Liſle, and to acquaint the Marechal Boufflers that their army being on this ſide Tournay, he might depend upon being relieved; but that meſſenger happened to be diſcovered and ſeized by the Allies. Upon this the Duke of Marlborough, in expectation of an engagement, ordered the Confederate Army, on the 5th of September, to march to the ground marked out for them, in order to give the enemy battle; and being reinforced by Prince Eugene with ſeventy-two ſquadrons and twenty-ſix battalions from the ſiege, (with which troops came alſo King Auguſtus, and the Landgrave of Heſſe as volunteers); alſo Lieutenant-General Fagel having marched with incredible ſpeed out of Dutch Flanders and Brabant, and joined the Confederate army with ſeven battalions and as many ſquadrons, they continued till ten o'clock in order of battle. But the enemy declined coming to an engagement, ſo that the Confederate Generals ordered the tents to be pitched again, and the detachment of Prince Eugene returned to the camp before Liſle, except ſome Imperial and Heſſian ſquadrons. The Generals concluding that the enemy had no other deſign than to give them frequent alarms to retard the ſiege, and ſtraiten them in their forage, without venturing an engagement, 100 men out of each battalion were ordered to caſt up an intrenchment in the front of their army, which would both ſecure the troops from any ſudden ſurpriſe, and the beſiegers from interruption.

The Confederates thus finding it impracticable to bring the enemy to a battle, thought fit to ſtorm the counterſcarp of Liſle, which had been delayed by theſe movements, and on the 7th of September in the morning, they made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for that enterprize,

prize, having received a reinforcement from the grand army of 700 grenadiers, and the like number of fuſileers, and 600 workmen. Eight hundred grenadiers, ſupported by the like number of fuſileers, thirty carpenters, and 200 workmen, were commanded for the attack of the right, between the Lower Deule and the Gate of St. Andrew, under the direction of the Sieur des Roques; and 1,600 grenadiers, ſupported by the like number of fuſileers, thirty carpenters, and 200 workmen, were commanded for the attack of the left, between the river and the Gate of St. Magdalen, under the direction of the Sieur du Mey. The batteries of the Confederates made a continual fire before the attack on all the baſtions to diſturb the enemy; and after the ſignal of three guns, and a general diſcharge of all the artillery, the attack was made with ſo much order and courage on the ſide of the officers and ſoldiers, that the counterſcarp was taken in a ſhort time, notwithſtanding it was defended by 200 men of each regiment in the garriſon; and the beſiegers lodged themſelves in the covered way; but the enemy made ſuch a terrible fire from their outworks with their cannon, mortars, and ſmall arms, and ſprung three mines in the covered way, that there were no leſs than 1000 men wounded and ſlain.

The Confederates having made themſelves maſters of the counterſcarp, endeavoured to perfect their works with all poſſible application. In the night between the 9th and 10th, the enemy made a ſally, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs. On the 11th the Imperialiſts relieved the trenches, and an Adjutant came from the grand army to acquaint Prince Eugene, that the French were advanced within ſight of the intrenchment, and ſeemed to have a deſign to attack them; whereupon the Prince marched with fifteen battalions and the cavalry, to reinforce the Duke of Marlborough. The Duke being at dinner, received advice that the French foragers were advanced within a quarter of a league from the Confederate camp, and were ſuſtained by ſeveral regiments. Lieutenant-General Wood, who happened to be at table, deſired his permiſſion that he might charge them with two battalions only. The Duke granted his requeſt; and having detached the regiment of Sir Richard Temple, and another Engliſh battalion for that enterprize, they fell upon the enemy, whom they repulſed as far as Ennevelin, where they had poſted ſome forces in a caſtle which was ſurrounded with ditches. The Engliſh endeavoured to diſlodge them from thence, and charged the French with great bravery; but the Duke de Vendome cauſed all his grenadiers, and the picquets of ſix brigades, which were encamped in the front of his army, near Pont-a-Marque, to ſupport his troops in the caſtle; whereupon the two battalions were obliged to retire after a very ſtout reſiſtance, and retreated in good order, with the loſs of about ſix or ſeven officers, and near 200 killed or wounded. The next morning the French troops began to be in motion, and about two in the afternoon the Allies ſaw the head of their army, conſiſting of ſeveral battalions and ſquadrons, with their workmen, who levelled the ground between them and the Allies' intrenchments. The Confederate Generals now thought the enemy were reſolved upon an attack, ſo that the troops were immediately ordered to their arms, and the regiments commanded to their reſpective poſts behind the intrenchments. Prince Eugene likewiſe joined the army; and, at the ſame time, orders were ſent to the Earl of Albemarle (who was then between Oudenarde and Menin with thirty ſquadrons, to guard a convoy from Bruſſels) to return to the camp with the utmoſt expedition; and accordingly the Earl on the 12th, by break of day, arrived with his detachment.

About four in the afternoon, the enemy began to cannonade the Confederate camp, directing their fire againſt the village of Entiers, where the Brigadiers Evans and Wertmuller, were poſted with two brigades of foot, and were anſwered by the artillery planted on the intrenchments, which continued till it was dark. The Confederate troops, who lay upon their arms all night, were the next day formed in order of battle, and early in the morning the enemy renewed their cannonading with between thirty and forty pieces, moſtly twenty-four pounders, and the Allies did the like, with almoſt equal execution on both ſides. At length the enemy withdrew their cannon, and the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, perceiving that they had no other deſign than by frequent alarms to delay the ſtorming the out-works of Liſle, the troops were ordered to encamp in ſuch a manner, as to be immediately ready to receive the French, provided they ſhould make any farther attempts; and the works about the village of Entiers were repaired and enlarged for the greater ſecurity of that poſt. Prince Eugene being ſatisfied that the Confederate camp was ſufficiently ſecured, he returned on the 13th of September with his troops to the ſiege.

In the mean while the French Generals were contriving means to diſtreſs the Confederate Army in ſuch a manner, as to oblige Prince Eugene to raiſe the ſiege; and, in order to this, they at laſt found an opportunity of engaging ſome of the inhabitants at Aeth in a conſpiracy to deliver up that town; while, on the other hand, they were indefatigable in concerting meaſures for cutting off the convoys, of which the camp before Liſle ſtood in need. The former ſcheme failed; for before the conſpiracy at Aeth was ripe for execution, it was diſcovered; but in the latter part of their deſign they ſucceeded; for after various motions of both armies, they began to throw up lines for ſecuring the paſſes of the Scheldt, and worked at them ſo hard, that they appeared rather like the fortifications of a town, than intrenchments thrown up in haſte, notwithſtanding they were ſeven miles in length. On theſe they laid cannon, and poſted the greateſt part of their army upon them, ſo that they effectually ſtopped all communication by the Scheldt. Upon which the States ordered all that was neceſſary both for the army and for the ſiege, to be ſent to Oſtend; and if the French had begun their deſigns, with the intercepting this way of conveyance, the ſiege muſt have been raiſed for want of ammunition to carry it on.

The Duke of Burgundy was very uneaſy for want of intelligence from Liſle, which put Dubois, a Captain in

in his army, on one of the boldeſt enterprizes which, pehaps, was ever undertaken by a ſingle man: he determined to attempt getting into the city, notwithſtanding the ſtrict guards kept by the beſiegers. He undreſſed himſelf, and having hid his cloaths, ſwam over ſeven canals and ditches, and ſo got into the town. Marechal Boufflers having provided him with cloaths, conducted him to both the attacks, ſhewed him the condition all things were in, and having written a letter to the Duke of Burgundy, he rolled it up in wax, which the Captain put in his mouth; he then returned the ſame way he came, with the intelligence the Duke of Burgundy wanted; by which it was ſaid, Marechal Boufflers acquainted him, that if one of the Allies' convoys could be intercepted, the ſiege would be raiſed; and that he would undertake the place ſhould hold out till the 9th or 10th of October.

On the 12th of September about nine in the morning, the beſieged came out of the town in great numbers, with four colours, and attacked the trenches on the left in ſix different places, having, at the ſame time, another body of troops in the covered-way ready to ſuſtain them; but before they could do any other damage than the overturning a few gabions, they were engaged by the next battalions in the trenches, and obliged to retreat in great diſorder, having had above ſixty men killed, and among them ſeveral officers; and of the Confederates fourteen men were killed, and near thirty wounded. Lieutenant-General Arnam continued that night in the trenches, which were relieved in the night between the 13th and 14th by the Prince of Holſtein Beck; but the works were not advanced very much, becauſe the troops which had joined the grand army with Prince Eugene, were not returned to their reſpective poſts. However they arrived on the 14th a little before break of day. The ſame night the trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General Sparr, with ten battalions as uſual; and the beſiegers began to work upon ſome mines, in order to fill up the ditch of the tenaille, and they placed a great many gabions on the palliſades. On the 17th the trenches were relieved with twelve battalions; and on the 20th the enemy was drove with loſs from a traverſe in the covered-way; the aſſault was then to have been made; but the enemy having burned their galleries and bridges, it was deferred. The trenches being relieved, the grenadiers marched and mounted the breach of the tenaille, obliged the enemy to retire, and made a good lodgement. The left having poſſeſſed themſelves of a place of arms on the counterſcarp of the tenaille, drove the enemy out of the counterſcarp before the grand breach, making a ſecond lodgement; but the enemy drove them from the lodgements, and killed ſeveral.

Prince Eugene, to reanimate the grenadiers, came out of the trenches, rallied them thrice at their head, but receiving a wound over his eye, was forced to retire to be dreſſed, while the Duke of Marlborough carried on the ſiege, and at the ſame time covered it, being in both commands at the ſame time. On the 23d, he gave orders for ſtorming; the troops drove the enemy from the tenaille on the left, and made a great lodgement along the covered way. The vigour of the enemy abating, which was owing to want of ammunition, Marechal Boufflers found means to let the Duke de Vendome know it, who ſent a body of horſe and dragoons, each man having a bag of forty pounds weight of gunpowder; but what by the vigilance of the General, and by their powder taking fire by accident, they were moſtly killed by our men, or blown up by their own powder.

Vendome having laid a deſign of intercepting a convoy coming from Oſtend, the Duke ordered twelve battalions and 800 horſe, with ten ſquadrons, to guard the convoy; but ſuppoſing that the French might be too ſtrong, he reinforced it with twelve battalions more, to join the detachment between Menin and Oſtend, while Major-General Cadogan marched with ſome horſe and foot to meet the convoy. The Count de la Motte, by command of the Duke of Berwick, marched from Ghent with 22,000 men, and came up with 6000 of the Confederates, who guarded the convoy, which occaſioned one of the moſt glorious and remarkable actions recorded in hiſtory. *See* WYNENDALE, BATTLE AT.

In this battle near Wynendale, the Count de la Motte being obliged to retire, gave the convoy an opportunity to arrive the ſame night unmoleſted and ſafe at Menin. If this large convoy of 800 waggons had been intercepted, the ſiege of the city muſt inevitably have been raiſed; for the Duke of Marlborough had ſent ſeveral ſupplies from his army to carry on the ſiege, and could now ſpare no more. He began himſelf to deſpair of the ſucceſs of the undertaking, and prepared the army and beſiegers for raiſing the ſiege, being in great anxiety for the ſafety of ſo large a convoy, upon which the whole ſucceſs of the ſiege depended. On the 30th of September, Prince Eugene viſited the trenches, which were relieved with five battalions on the right, and ſeven on the left. The beginning of the next month, 300 grenadiers joined the troops, and attacked the ravelin, in which they ſucceeded ſo well, that they made a lodgement on the ravelin, and forced the enemy behind the traverſes to leap into the water, where moſt of them were killed or drowned; ſo that now the beſiegers were maſters of both the counterguards and the ravelins; they next finiſhed the batteries on the counterſcarp, to ruin thoſe of the enemy on the courtine, and to beat down the bridge of communication which they had from a place of arms to the ravelin. After ſpringing mines and other operations towards the latter end of October, all the neceſſary diſpoſitions for a general ſtorm were made, by draining the ditch, making apertures in the walls, working on the galleries, filling up the ditch, perfecting their lodgements and places of arms, and laſtly of finiſhing their batteries, which conſiſted of forty-five pieces of cannon, and fifty-five mortars; to ſupply which, a new convoy of 20,000 weight of powder, with a great number of bombs, cannon balls; and hand-grenades, arrived at the ſiege from Oſtend. Theſe began to fire with ſo much ſucceſs, that the beſieged beat a parley on the 22d, and offered to capitulate for the town; whereupon hoſtages were exchanged, and it was agreed that Marechal Boufflers ſhould capitulate

capitulate for the garriſon with Prince Eugene of Savoy, and that the magiſtrates and council of the town, ſhould propoſe their own terms for themſelves, and the caſtellary of Liſle, to the field-deputies of the States-general.

The French delivered up Magdalen Gate that afternoon; the horſe under the Chevalier de Luxemburg, who had got into the town with the ſupplies, marched to Douay. The French garriſon to retire into the citadel. The Prince of Holſtein Beck, being appointed governor of Liſle, marched in with two Engliſh, and thirteen other battalions, and a detachment of horſe. In this ſiege the French loſt 7000 men, and the Allies near 9000. On the 29th, the beſieged commenced hoſtilities by the diſcharge of five pieces of cannon; the Allies contracted the lines of circumvallation, erected the batteries of cannon, and carried on their approaches by ſap; on the 13th, lodged themſelves by the paliſades of the firſt covered way, and made themſelves maſters of the counterſcarp, except two places of arms; prepared faſcines, continued to drain the ditch; made ſeveral openings into it; paſſed the ditch in the night, and lodged themſelves on the glacis of the ſecond covered way, without any loſs.

On the 1ſt of December, they raiſed batteries on the ſecond counterſcarp, which were finiſhed on the 5th, and then Prince Eugene ſent the Marechal Boufflers a ſummons to ſurrender, if he expected an honourable capitulation; if he would give up the citadel before the batteries began to play; otherwiſe, to expect no better terms than to be made priſoner of war with his garriſon.

The Governor, whoſe ſtock of ammunition was nigh exhauſted, being informed that the communication was open and free between Bruſſels and Liſle, thought fit to prevent the conſequences of a breach being made in the body of the citadel, by beating a parley on the 8th of December. Hoſtages being exchanged, the articles were ſigned the day following, and on the 10th the Marechal with the whole garriſon marched out, and were conducted to Douay.

Liſle was beſieged by the Auſtrians on September 15, 1792, and they relinquiſhed the ſiege of it, October 8, following.

On the 4th of September, ſeveral detachments of French infantry and cavalry ſent out from Liſle to reconnoitre, were ſo vigorouſly attacked by the Pruſſians, that they were ſoon put to flight: fifty priſoners were taken.

On Auguſt 7, 1793, the French broke up the camp of La Magdelaine which covered Liſle, 15,000 men having been ſent for its defence.

On September 9, 1793, the French were moſt completely drubbed on the ſide of Liſle by General Beaulieu, who drove them into the very gates of that city, his army having purſued them to Helemmes, which is not above half a league from Liſle. The Auſtrian chaſſeurs made conſiderable ſlaughter, in revenge for the barbarities exerciſed on their troops, having killed above four hundred of them.

The Bruſſels gazette extraordinary of the 14th of September ſtates, that on the 11th a detachment from the Auſtrian army, commanded by the Duke of Saxe Teſchen, gained ſome advantage over the French troops near Liſle. The troops attacked by the Auſtrians formed the rear-guard of the battalion of the north, which had left the camp of Mauld, and was now proceeding to Liſle. They were entirely routed, loſt thirty killed, and three officers and eighty-ſix privates taken priſoners. The Auſtrians, by this account, had not a ſingle man killed or wounded, though the action happened under the cannon of Liſle.

The French give the following account of the action of May 11, 1794. At break of day, the Allies preſented themſelves to attack us, and we, on our part, had prepared to attack them. Their forces amounted to thirty thouſand men, but we were nearly double that number, with an artillery ſufficient to put to flight ſo many devils.

The action ſoon began; the enemy were vigorouſly attacked, and defended themſelves as bravely. Never was a hotter fire ſeen, or a more obſtinate engagement. In the end the enemy was obliged to give way. Our infantry, though broken by the rout of our own cavalry, and charged many times by that of the enemy, nevertheleſs rallied and did wonders. The enemy at laſt yielded the field of battle. The Auſtrian infantry diſtinguiſhed themſelves greatly. We were never once able to break them.

General Starray, one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed commanders in the allied forces, was killed in the engagement.

LISSAU. *See* CLISSAU. King of Sweden's battle, 1702.

LISSA. *See* BRESLAU. King of Pruſſia's battle, 1757.

LIZARD, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1707. The ſouthernmoſt point of land in Great Britain. The Liſbon fleet, under the convoy of the Cumberland of eighty guns, the Devonſhire of eighty guns, the Royal Oak of ſeventy guns, and the Cheſter and Ruby of fifty guns, fell in with the French fleet, commanded by M. du Guay Trouin, off the Lizard. The French were at leaſt twelve ſail of line of battle ſhips. The convoy diſpoſed themſelves in a line, and thereby gave the merchant ſhips an opportunity of eſcaping. M. du Guay attacked the Cumberland about twelve at noon, and with the aſſiſtance of two other ſhips, after an obſtinate diſpute, carried her; the Devonſhire defended herſelf for a long time againſt ſeven, and until evening againſt five French ſhips; but then by ſome accident, which will remain for ever unknown, took fire and blew up, two only out of 900 men eſcaped; the Royal Oak made a vigorous reſiſtance, and having ſet the French ſhip which attacked her, and was commanded by M. de Bearnois, on fire, got ſafe into Kinſale harbour; the Count de Fourbin took the Cheſter, and Monſieurs de Courſerat and de Neſmond took the Ruby. As for the Liſbon fleet, they very prudently ſaved themſelves during the engagement.

LIZARD, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1709. On the 25th of February, Captain Tollet in the Aſſurance of ſeventy guns, with the Sunderland of ſixty, Hampſhire and Angleſea of fifty guns each, ſailed from Cork,

Cork, and being joined by the Aſſiſtance, a fifty gun ſhip likewiſe, with the trade from Kinſale, continued his voyage for England. On the 2d of March, about five in the morning, being then eight leagues S. S. W. off the Lizard, he ſaw four ſail ſtanding after him. About ſeven they came within random ſhot; whereupon he made the ſignal for drawing into a line of battle, and another for the merchantmen to bear away for their ſecurity; ſome of them, with the Angleſea and Sunderland, having before loſt company. About eight, the enemy bore down in a line, and when they were come within muſquet-ſhot, they hoiſted French colours. The French Commodore who was in a ſhip of ſeventy guns or upwards, came ranging along the larboard ſide of the Aſſurance, and fell aboard her, ſo that they engaged yard-arm and yard-arm for the ſpace of almoſt half an hour; during which the Frenchman plied Captain Tollet ſo warmly with ſmall ſhot, that he cut off moſt of his marines and ſeamen that were quartered on deck. He then put off, and fell on board again on the lee-ſide of the Aſſurance, firſt ranging on her bow, and then on her quarter, while ſhe fired her upper deck and part of her lower deck guns with ſuch vigour, that ſhe obliged the enemy to ſheer off, and ſtand away ahead towards the merchantmen. The three other ſhips, which were of forty or fifty guns, then came ranging up to the Aſſurance, firing ſeveral broadſides into her, and after that bore away after the former. The damage ſhe received was very great; her ſides were ſhot through and through in a great many places; her ſhrouds and back-ſtays cut to pieces, as likewiſe her main and falſe ſtay, which, if not timely ſeen, had occaſioned the loſs of her maſt. Her foreſail and fore-topſail were torn to pieces, her beſt bower cut away; one of the flukes of the ſpare anchor ſhot off, and her ſmall bower by the enemies' boarding drove through her bow. All poſſible diſpatch was made in fitting her rigging, which, with the bending of a new fore-ſail and fore-topſail, took up ſome time. After which the ſhips of war all bore down to ſecure what merchant ſhips they could, expecting to engage the enemy again, but they declined it. The Captain of the Aſſurance, who had been four months ſick, and had been carried upon deck in a chair, was wounded; the firſt lieutenant was ſhot in the leg, which he got dreſſed, and then returned to his charge upon the deck; the ſecond lieutenant was killed, as were ſeveral French officers whom they brought from Ireland, but more of the latter were wounded. In the whole, the Aſſurance had twenty-five killed, and fifty-three wounded, and ſome of theſe died of their wounds; for the enemy making their chief attempt on her, ſhe had been ſeverely treated; the Hampſhire had only two killed, and eleven wounded; the Aſſiſtance eight killed, and twenty-one wounded, among the latter was Captain Tudor, her commander, who died afterwards of his wounds. M. du Guay Trouin, who commanded the French ſquadron, had abundance of men killed and wounded, and took only five merchantmen, which it was believed he ſent into Breſt. In the memoirs which go under his name, it is acknowledged that our officers did their duty extremely well, that not only his own ſhip was very roughly handled by Captain Tollet; but alſo, that the Amazon and the Glory, that were with him, met the like reception from the Hampſhire and the Aſſiſtance. As to the five prizes, he ſays, that two of them were ſent to St. Malo's, one got into Calais, and the other two foundered on the Engliſh coaſt.

Lord Durſley on the 20th of March, ordered three ſhips to cruize off Breſt to gain intelligence, and in the mean time the Saliſbury took a French Weſt-India ſhip richly laden; but the moſt valuable part of her effects were taken out becauſe ſhe proved ſo leaky, that it was ſuſpected ſhe might founder at ſea. On the 29th his Lordſhip had orders to ſee the Liſbon fleet of merchantmen ſafe into the ſea; but his Lordſhip having received certain intelligence that M. du Guay Trouin was then cruizing at the diſtance of about thirty-five leagues from the Lizard, his Lordſhip propoſed to leave the trade and tranſports under the protection of ſome Dutch men of war that were expected from Portſmouth, and reſolved to go himſelf in ſearch of the enemy; but theſe Dutch ſhips of war not arriving in time, his Lordſhip thought it better to comply with his orders; and having ſeen the Liſbon fleet as far as he was directed, he had ſcarce parted from them on the 9th of April, before he diſcovered the Achilles, commanded by M. du Guay Trouin, and the Glory, who the day before had taken the Briſtol man of war, a fifty gun ſhip; his Lordſhip immediately gave them chaſe, recovered the Briſtol, which, by a ſhot in her bread room, ſunk ſoon afterwards; but all the men except twenty were ſaved. The Achilles much ſhattered, eſcaped by her ſwift ſailing, but the Le Gloire, a French man of war of forty-four guns and 312 men was taken; his Lordſhip having about ſeventy men killed and wounded in the action. On the 26th of April, two ſmall ſhips were taken, and on the 7th of May, a privateer carrying fourteen guns and 100 men; but the proviſions through all the ſhips then growing very ſhort, his Lordſhip found it neceſſary to return to Plymouth on the 13th with his ſquadron, which conſiſted at that time of one third, and ſeven fourth rates, and there received the unwelcome news, that her Majeſty's ſhip the Sweepſtakes of thirty-two guns, had been taken by two French privateers, each of which was of greater force than that frigate.

There arrived about the ſame time advice that four French men of war had attacked ſome New England ſhips laden with maſts, under the convoy of Captain Walter Ryddel, in the Falmouth, a ſhip of fifty guns, about twenty-four leagues from the Lizard. This happened on the 18th of May; and the French Commodore, a ſixty gun ſhip, attempting to board the Falmouth, Captain Ryddel ſaved him the trouble, by filling his headſails, and laying her on board under her bowſprit, directly athwart her hawſer, and at the ſame time raked her fore and aft with his cannon. The enemy continued in this poſture about an hour and a half, during which time he entered many men,

but they were repulſed. However, the number of men on board her being much greater than thoſe in the Falmouth, it occaſioned various turns; but at length he thought fit to retire, having firſt cut all the laniards of the Falmouth's fore and mizen-ſhrouds, believing it might prevent her following to reſcue the convoys, which the enemy ſtood after. Notwithſtanding this, Captain Ryddel made ſail after him with ſuch diligence, as enabled him, notwithſtanding the bad condition he was in, to preſerve them all, and to bring them ſafe into Plymouth. In this action the Falmouth had thirteen men killed, and fifty-ſix wounded. The Captain himſelf was wounded in the right leg, and had ſeveral other hurts; and the ſecond lieutenant and Mr. Lawſon, a volunteer, were ſhot through the body; the Falmouth had 20,000 pounds New England money on board her at the time of the engagement.

LODI, ON THE RIVER ADDA, BATTLE AT, May 10, 1796, where Bonaparte defeated the Auſtrians under General Beaulieu. The battle began at day-break by the French paſſing the bridge before the Auſtrians had perceived their approach, when a general diſcharge deſtroyed 700 French, their generals who ſaw their danger ruſhed forward, ſeized the Auſtrian artillery, and threw their army into diſorder which ended the conteſt.

The following is an extract of a letter from General Bonaparte, dated Lodi, March 11, 1796.

The head quarters arrived yeſterday at Caſal, at three o'clock in the morning; at nine our vanguard found the enemy defending the approaches of Lodi. The diviſion of General Angereau, which had remained that night at Borghetto, and that of General Maſſena, which had paſſed it at Caſal, put themſelves inſtantly in motion. In the mean time the van-guard forced all the enemy's poſts, and took one piece of cannon. We entered Lodi in purſuit of the enemy, who had already paſſed the Adda by the bridge. Beaulieu's whole army was arranged in order of battle, and thirty pieces of heavy ordnance defended the paſſage of the bridge. I ordered my whole artillery to be brought up; a very briſk cannonade was kept up ſeveral hours. As ſoon as the army arrived, it was drawn up in one column, at the head of which marched the ſecond battalion of carabineers, followed by all the battalions of grenadiers, who reached the bridge. The enemy made a dreadful fire; the head of the column ſeemed to heſitate; Generals Berthier, Maſſena, Cervoni, Dallemagne, and Larne and Dupat, chiefs of brigade, felt it, and precipitated themſelves at the head of the column, and decided the day.

This column bore down all oppoſition; the enemy's whole artillery was inſtantly taken; Beaulieu's order of battle was broken, and the enemy's army was diſperſed. Our cavalry paſſed the Adda by a ford. Beaulieu's horſe attempted to charge our troops, in order to protect the retreat of his infantry, but they found it was no eaſy matter to frighten our ſoldiers. The coming on of night, and the extreme fatigues which our troops had ſuſtained, prevented us from purſuing the enemy, who loſt twenty pieces of cannon, and between two and three thouſand men in killed, wounded, and priſoners.

BONAPARTE.

LOGROGNO. *See* PAMPELUNA.

LONDON PLUNDERED. The metropolis of Great Britain. When the Saxon heptarchy had ceaſed, and the Engliſh monarchy took origin in Egbert the Saxon, and firſt king of England, in 800, the firſt care that Prince engaged in, was to ſecure himſelf in the hearts of the Saxons, his countrymen, and to reduce the Britons. His conqueſts were rapid. He then obtained a ſignal victory over the Mercians at Wilton in Wiltſhire; ſubdued Kent; received the ſubmiſſion of the Eaſt Saxons (or Eſſex), routed the Eaſt Anglians (Norfolk and Suffolk), and the Mercians, (or the centre counties of England), ſubjected them to his ſway, and ſoon after the kingdom of Northumberland ſubmitted; but in the midſt of his conqueſts and ambitious ſchemes to reduce the whole iſland, he was interrupted by the deſcent of the Danes, who had before ravaged the coaſts of England here and there in ſmall parties, but now had landed at the iſland of Sheppey in Kent, in a formidable body to invade the kingdom; but returned to their ſhips ſatisfied with an immenſe plunder.

This firſt great landing was in 831, encouraged by the ſucceſs of which, they entered the mouth of the Tyne in the following year; where having received a ſmall check, they cruized along the coaſt, ſailing round, and made a ſecond deſcent at Charmouth, near Axminſter in Dorſetſhire, where they landed to the number of 1,500 men. Egbert was no ſooner apprized of their appearance, than he marched againſt them at the head of a ſmall body of troops, which he imprudently thought ſufficient to chaſtiſe a band of pilfering pirates; but, notwithſtanding the impetuoſity of his attack, by which they were at firſt thrown into diſorder, they rallied, and gave him ſo warm a reception, that night only ſaved him from an entire defeat; however, the Danes finding themſelves ſo roughly handled, retired to their ſhips, and about two years after, equipped a large naval armament and landed in Cornwall, where being joined by the diſaffected Britons, they advanced towards the borders of Devonſhire, with a view to penetrate into the territories of Egbert, who met them at Hongſdown-Hill, near Kellington, in Cornwall, where he entirely routed them, and almoſt cut their whole army to pieces; by which ſignal victory, he wiped off the ſlight diſgrace which had ſoiled his arms in the action of Charmouth, and died in the year 838, having reigned thirty-ſix years with ſuch ability and ſucceſs as juſtly intitled him to the name of a profound ſtateſman, as well as that of an able warrior.

The Danes returned again in the very firſt year of his ſon Ethelwolfe's reign, and arrived at Southampton, in thirty-three ſhips, where, having ravaged the country, and having met with various ſucceſſes and repulſes, they at length defeated and killed the Engliſh General, Edelhelm, at the head of his forces, which they routed near Portland.

In the courſe of the ſucceeding year 839, they landed at Romney, and defeated Herebert, who was ſent to oppoſe

poſe their progreſs; then penetrating farther into the country, they waſted Lindſey, Eaſt Anglia, and Kent, with great outrage and barbarity. The ſucceeding year they ravaged London, Rocheſter, and Canterbury, and returned home with a vaſt booty. They in 852 returned in the ſpring, with a mighty fleet of 300 ſail, which entered the river Thames ſo ſuddenly, that the Engliſh were in no condition to oppoſe ſuch a formidable invaſion; and while they were engaged in gathering forces able to face ſuch a number, the Danes took London, which they plundered, and proceeding to Canterbury and other places, almoſt bid fair for making a conqueſt of the whole iſland.

LONDON BESIEGED. The Danes in 993, having received a large ſum of money from Ethelred, whoſe puſillanimity did not permit him to oppoſe their ravages, ceaſed for a ſhort time to pillage Britain. But the year following, Swayne of Denmark, and Olaus of Sweden, invaded England with a large fleet, entered the Thames, and landed their troops near London, which place they attacked ſeveral times; but meeting with a braver reſiſtance than they imagined, were obliged to retire.

In 1013, the Danes, under Swayne, having got poſſeſſion of almoſt all Britain, laid ſiege to London, where Ethelred was ſhut up. Though he was but ill provided with neceſſaries to beſiege in form a place of importance, he imagined the citizens would be terrified at his menaces; but finding they were not moved by them, for a ſhort time he deſiſted from his enterprize, and went and ravaged the weſtern parts of Weſſex, where he found no oppoſition to his deſigns; after which he returned againſt London, when, whilſt he was preparing for the ſiege with greater precaution than before, Ethelred made his eſcape out of the city, and abandoned the inhabitants to the mercy of Swayne's troops; whereupon the Londoners, judging it a raſh undertaking to maintain the rights of a Prince he himſelf had relinquiſhed, ſubmitted to Swayne, who was, without further oppoſition, proclaimed King.

In 1016, on the death of Ethelred, the citizens of London, and all the nobility there, proclaimed young Edmund his ſon (commonly called Ironſide) King; but a greater number of the biſhops, clergy, and ſome nobles, ſided with Canute the Dane, whom they crowned at Southampton. While Edmund marched into Weſſex, being ſecure of London, Canute, his rival, took the opportunity of his abſence, and ſailed up the river Thames, with an intent to reduce the city of London, which was Edmund's chief reſource: and now believing, if he could deprive Edmund of this treaſure, it would put an end to the conteſt, he approached London, and forming the ſiege, he carried it on vigorouſly; but the reſiſtance he met with from the citizens, giving time to Edmund to throw in troops from the other ſide of the Thames, Canute was obliged to raiſe the ſiege.

Failing in his project, he uſed many ſtratagems to ſurpriſe the city; and in a ſhort time after the battle of Scoerſtan, or Sherſton, in Wilts, he again laid ſiege to the city. Edmund being ſenſible that he was far from being in a condition to relieve it, retired into Weſſex to reinforce his army; and having received the expected ſuccours, began his march to London, and compelled the Danes once more to raiſe the ſiege: and had not Edmund truſted his army to Edric, the traitor, and by that means loſt the battle of Aſhdown (ſee ASHDOWN), he might in all probability, have drove the Danes out of England.

After the battle of Haſtings, the Normans, under William the Conqueror, came to govern this iſland. That ſucceſsful warrior, during the general conſternation at London, reſolving to improve his advantage, marched to Dover, reduced it, and proceeded to Kent, where he met the Kentiſh men, who hearing of his approach were prepared to oppoſe his progreſs; but they ſoon ſubmitted to him on certain favourable conditions which he granted them: and while Morcar and Edwin, Harold's brothers, were aſſembling the nobility at London, he continued advancing to London in three diviſions, through three different routes, commanding his men, in caſe of oppoſition, to waſte the country with fire and ſword, which they too cruelly obeyed on every ſlight offence; William thinking by ſuch rigours of war, to terrify the inhabitants of London, already ſufficiently intimidated by his approach, who earneſtly preſſed Morcar and Edwin to a ſubmiſſion; but they, with a view to animate their party, took the opportunity to ſally out from London upon William, who arrived in the neighbourhood of that capital with his firſt diviſion. They determined to give him battle before the reſt of his forces ſhould come up to ſupport him, but were forced to retire with precipitation to the northern provinces. By this time the Normans had burned and deſtroyed the ſuburbs on the Surry ſide of the Thames (now the Borough), by the command of their leader; while another diviſion, paſſing the Thames at Wallingford in Berkſhire, came as far as Berkhamſtead in their march to the capital: ſo that the nobility and clergy, attended by the magiſtrates, choſe to ſubmit, rather than make a deſperate and fruitleſs oppoſition, met the Conqueror at the head of his forces, and made a formal tender of the crown, which, after ſome deliberation, he accepted, and was crowned with great pomp and ſplendour at the metropolis in 1066.

Louis the Dauphin, in 1215, during the diſpute between him and King John, in the war of the Barons, took this city.

Louis the Dauphin, 1217, two years afterwards, during the beforementioned conteſt, failing in his attempts upon Dover, turned his projects upon the metropolis. Having newly heard of his general, the Earl of Perche's defeat (ſee LINCOLN), he thought this city the beſt place of ſecurity, and a refuge wherein he might conſult further meaſures for proſecuting the war of the Barons; but being unable to make head againſt the victorious Regent, the Earl of Pembroke, after ſo notable a defeat, he acquainted his father Philip, King of France, with his condition and circumſtances; who being unwilling to diſoblige the Pope, and thereby embarraſs his own kingdom, pretended to take no part with his ſon, who was under excommunication, but nevertheleſs privately furniſhed Blanche, his daughter-in-law, and wife to Louis, with a naval armament, who was inſtructed to go to the aſſiſtance of her huſ-

band, the Dauphin, in her own name, who, with a ſtrong body of forces, and eighty ſhips, embarked from Calais. Had theſe ſuccours arrived, they might have retrieved the circumſtances of Louis. The Governors of the Cinque Ports hearing they were to embark at Calais, waited for them, and engaging them, took or ſunk moſt of the French fleet, (ſee OCEAN.) He found himſelf reduced to ſuch ſtraits by theſe two ſucceſſive defeats by land and ſea, that he began to wiſh himſelf diſengaged from the alliance with the Barons.

Henry III. ſon of the former King, was now a minor, under the care of the Earl of Pembroke, Regent of the kingdom, who, to crown the ill fortune of Louis, blocked him up in the City of London. At the ſame time moſt of his friends, the Barons, were either killed or taken priſoners at the battle of Lincoln. He alſo lay under the Pope's interdiction. The Engliſh expreſſed their diſcontent every where, and without reſerve; while he himſelf was beſieged in a foreign country and cut off from all reſources. In this abandoned ſituation he thought it the beſt expedient to accommodate matters as well as he could with the Regent; and accordingly he demanded an honourable treaty with him, which was immediately entered into and agreed upon.

In this treaty of peace, he very honourably included his Engliſh adherents; and the Earl of Pembroke, unwilling to bring on himſelf the united force of France, which he knew would be exerted to relieve the heir of that kingdom, he granted his demands, and the ſooner, leſt by perſevering in the war, the Barons might be drove to deſpair, and the nation continued in its troubles. Moderation, he foreſaw, would in all probability reſtore the ſtate to its former tranquillity, and therefore wiſely adopted a coalition of all parties, by which he might put the young King in quiet poſſeſſion of the crown, the ſole aim of his deſires. Theſe ſalutary reflections induced him to agree to a treaty of peace, upon the following conditions, ſigned at London, and confirmed by the Pope's Legate. That the City of London ſhould poſſeſs her ancient privileges; all priſoners taken by Louis, ſince his engaging in the cauſe of the Barons, releaſed: that the Engliſh, priſoners or not, ſhall ſwear allegiance to Henry: that Louis ſhould renounce all pretenſions, on account of former homage, with many other articles. After the ſigning of theſe, Louis received the Pope's abſolution; and having borrowed 5000 marks, (Matthew Paris, the French hiſtorian, ſays pounds), he returned to France; and the repoſe of the kingdom was eſtabliſhed for ſome time.

After the battle of Kenilworth, (which ſee), and before the reduction of Ely, in the diſpute between King Henry III. and the diſcontented Barons, in 1267, the Earl of Glouceſter having ſigned a paper with his own hand, that he would never take arms againſt King Henry, nevertheleſs privately raiſed forces, and while the King was engaged in reducing the rebels at Ely, he marched ſo ſuddenly to London, that he arrived in that neighbourhood before the magiſtrates could be informed whether he acted for the King or the malcontents. In this criſis they conſulted the Pope's Legate, whom Henry had left Governor of the Tower, and who adviſed them to admit Glouceſter with a ſmall retinue. He was for ſome time in London before he declared his intentions; but on ſome of the Barons appearing in Southwark, the magiſtrates knowing his deſign ordered the drawbridge to be drawn up, and the gates to be ſhut for their own ſecurity.

He lay before the tower a fortnight, and by fair promiſes gained over the citizens to his party. He then ſeized the gates, and permitted the malcontents to enter the capital. The people elected new magiſtrates, and erected barbicans and bulwarks between the Tower and the City, while Glouceſter ſummoned the Legate to ſurrender the former. For ſome time he ſtood out, excommunicating all, and laying the churches under interdiction: but as theſe cenſures were totally deſpiſed, every thing prepared to beſiege in form, and he cut off from all communication and ſupplies, it was ſurrendered at diſcretion. Glouceſter having made himſelf maſter of the Tower and the City, threw off the maſk, and publicly avowed that his deſign in taking arms, was to eſtabliſh the peace of the kingdom on a ſolid baſis, by procuring equitable conditions for the revolters; and in his manifeſto declared that he would not relinquiſh his deſign, till the King and Prince Edward ſhould make good their promiſes recited in the two charters, one article of which was, to baniſh all foreigners from their councils, which they had ſcandalouſly neglected to perform. Henry, alarmed at theſe proceedings, and under the apprehenſions of being attacked, diſpatched away orders to his ſon to join him on the inſtant. The junction was ſoon formed, and the armies marched together towards London, and ſtopping at Stratford-le-Bow, were joined by increaſing numbers. Glouceſter ſeeing Henry's army thus reinforced, and diſappointed in his dependance on an inconſtant people, would not hazard a battle; ſo choſe to remain within the walls of London, till he could retrieve his ſituation by a treaty; in conſequence of which he obtained a pardon both for himſelf and the citizens of London.

During the troubleſome reign of Henry VI. an inſurrection of an extraordinary nature appeared in London. The whole kingdom was in a ferment at that time againſt the Queen and Suffolk. Glouceſter was privately ſmothered; the Biſhop of Sarum was murdered in Wiltſhire; and the Duke of Suffolk beheaded. During this ferment one John Cade, an Iriſhman, in 1450, was employed by the Duke of York, Regent of France, and then in Ireland, to revive the pretenſions of the Houſe of March, whoſe title to the throne had for many years lain dormant. Cade had been a ſoldier, ſerved under the Regent in France, and was a man of uncommon reſolution, great cunning, of an enterprizing ſpirit, and ſome underſtanding.

Having received proper inſtructions from the Duke of York's agent, he aſſumed the name of John Mortimer, and perſonated the ſon of Sir John Mortimer, who had been executed for treaſon in the reign of Henry V. He choſe Kent for the ſcene of his firſt appearance, where the Duke of York had a great number of friends, and ſoon aſſembling a large body of malcontents, he marched towards London, under the pretence of redreſſing

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A New MAP of
ENGLAND and WALES
divided into
COUNTIES.
J Cary sculpt
SCOTLAND
PART OF IRELAND
IRELAND
GERMAN OCEAN
ENGLISH CHANNEL
St GEORGE'S CHANNEL
FRANCE
FLANDERS
NORTHUMBERLAND
DURHAM
CUMBERLAND
WESTMORLAND
YORKSH
LANCASHIRE
CHESHIRE
LINCOLNSH
DERBYSH
NOTTINGHAMSH
LEICESTERSH
STAFFORDSH
SHROPSH
WARWICKSH
NORFOLK
SUFFOLK
CAMBRIDGESH
HUNTINGDONSH
BEDFORDSH
HERTFORDSH
MIDDLESEX
ESSEX
KENT
SURREY
SUSSEX
HANTSH
BERKSHIRE
OXFORDSH
BUCKINGHAMSH
NORTHAMPTONSH
RUTLANDSH
GLOUCESTERSH
WILTSH
DORSETSH
SOMERSETSH
DEVONSH
CORNWALL
MONMOUTHSH
GLAMORGANSH
CARMARTHENSH
PEMBROKESH
CARDIGANSH
RADNORSH
MONTGOMERYSH
DENBIGHSH
FLINTSH
MERIONETHSH
CARNARVONSH
ANGLESEY
I. Wight
DUBLIN
Bristol Channel
Thames R.
Severn R.
Humber R.
Tweed R.
Solway F.
Land's End
Scilly I.
Beachy Head
North Foreland
Dungeness
Portland Bill
Start Point
Lizard Point
Holy Head
Caernarvon
Aberystwith
Cardigan
Tenby
Milford Haven
Pembroke
Swansea
Landaff
Bristol
Bath
Salisbury
Southampton
Portsmouth
Chichester
Brighton
Lewes
Hastings
Rye
Winchelsea
Dover
Deal
Sandwich
Margate
Canterbury
Rochester
Maidstone
Tunbridge
Guildford
Kingston
Windsor
Reading
Oxford
Aylesbury
Buckingham
Northampton
Leicester
Nottingham
Derby
Lichfield
Stafford
Shrewsbury
Worcester
Hereford
Gloucester
Cirencester
Coventry
Warwick
Birmingham
Wolverhampton
Chester
Liverpool
Manchester
Preston
Lancaster
Carlisle
Penrith
Kendal
Appleby
Cockermouth
Whitehaven
Workington
Durham
Hartlepool
Stockton
Darlington
Newcastle
Shields
Sunderland
Morpeth
Alnwick
Berwick
Wooler
Hexham
Richmond
Northallerton
Thirsk
Malton
Scarborough
Whitby
Pickering
York
Beverley
Hull
Selby
Doncaster
Barnsley
Rotherham
Sheffield
Wakefield
Leeds
Halifax
Bradford
Skipton
Ripon
Harrogate
Knaresborough
Boroughbridge
Thirsk
Northallerton
Darlington
Durham
Newcastle
Carlisle
Penrith
Kendal
Lancaster
Preston
Liverpool
Manchester
Chester
Wrexham
Ruthin
Denbigh
Flint
Holywell
Bangor
Caernarvon
Beaumaris
Holyhead
Aberystwith
Machynlleth
Welshpool
Montgomery
Newtown
Llanidloes
Rhayader
Builth
Brecon
Abergavenny
Monmouth
Chepstow
Newport
Cardiff
Llandaff
Swansea
Neath
Carmarthen
Llanelly
Pembroke
Haverfordwest
Cardigan
Aberystwith
Tenby
Milford Haven
Fishguard
Newport
Barnstaple
Bideford
Ilfracombe
Taunton
Bridgwater
Wells
Glastonbury
Shepton Mallet
Frome
Warminster
Salisbury
Andover
Winchester
Basingstoke
Alton
Petersfield
Chichester
Arundel
Horsham
Lewes
Brighton
Hastings
Rye
Winchelsea
Battle
Tenterden
Ashford
Canterbury
Dover
Deal
Sandwich
Margate
Ramsgate
Faversham
Sittingbourne
Rochester
Chatham
Gravesend
Dartford
Maidstone
Tunbridge
Sevenoaks
Guildford
Godalming
Farnham
Kingston
Richmond
Hampton Court
Windsor
Eton
Slough
Reading
Henley
Wallingford
Abingdon
Oxford
Woodstock
Chipping Norton
Banbury
Aylesbury
Buckingham
Stony Stratford
Newport Pagnell
Olney
Wellingborough
Northampton
Daventry
Rugby
Coventry
Warwick
Leamington
Stratford upon Avon
Kenilworth
Birmingham
Solihull
Sutton Coldfield
Lichfield
Tamworth
Burton upon Trent
Uttoxeter
Ashbourne
Derby
Matlock
Chesterfield
Mansfield
Nottingham
Newark
Grantham
Stamford
Peterborough
Wisbech
Ely
Cambridge
Royston
Baldock
Hitchin
Hertford
Ware
Bishop's Stortford
Saffron Walden
Newmarket
Bury St Edmunds
Thetford
Swaffham
Lynn
Downham
Brandon
Norwich
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Beccles
Harleston
Diss
Ipswich
Woodbridge
Aldeburgh
Orford
Framlingham
Eye
Stowmarket
Sudbury
Colchester
Harwich
Maldon
Chelmsford
Brentwood
Romford
Barking
Ilford
Hackney
Islington
Clerkenwell
Holborn
Westminster
Chelsea
Kensington
Hammersmith
Brentford
Uxbridge
Harrow
Watford
St Albans
Barnet
Enfield
Edmonton
Tottenham
Walthamstow
Leyton
Stratford
Greenwich
Deptford
Lambeth
Southwark
Bermondsey
Rotherhithe
Wapping
Limehouse
Poplar
Blackwall
Isle of Dogs
Woolwich
Plumstead
Erith
Crayford
Bexley
Dartford
Gravesend
Northfleet
Milton
Sittingbourne
Faversham
Whitstable
Herne Bay
Reculver
Margate
Ramsgate
Sandwich
Deal
Walmer
Dover
Folkestone
Hythe
Romney
Rye
Winchelsea
Hastings
Battle
Bexhill
Eastbourne
Seaford
Newhaven
Brighton
Shoreham
Worthing
Littlehampton
Arundel
Chichester
Bognor
Selsey
Portsmouth
Gosport
Fareham
Southampton
Lymington
Christchurch
Poole
Wareham
Swanage
Weymouth
Dorchester
Bridport
Lyme Regis
Axminster
Honiton
Exeter
Topsham
Exmouth
Sidmouth
Budleigh Salterton
Dawlish
Teignmouth
Newton Abbot
Torquay
Paignton
Totnes
Dartmouth
Kingsbridge
Salcombe
Plymouth
Devonport
Saltash
Liskeard
Looe
Fowey
Mevagissey
St Austell
Truro
Falmouth
Helston
Penzance
St Ives
Hayle
Redruth
Camborne
Scilly I.
Land's End
Cape Cornwall
St Just
Sennen
Lizard Point
Coverack
Helford
Falmouth
Truro
Perranporth
Newquay
Padstow
Bodmin
Launceston
Tavistock
Okehampton
Crediton
Tiverton
Wellington
Taunton
Bridgwater
Axbridge
Weston super Mare
Clevedon
Portishead
Bristol
Chepstow
Monmouth
Ross
Hereford
Leominster
Ludlow
Bridgnorth
Wellington
Shrewsbury
Oswestry
Whitchurch
Nantwich
Crewe
Macclesfield
Stockport
Manchester
Bolton
Wigan
Warrington
Liverpool
Ormskirk
Preston
Blackburn
Burnley
Clitheroe
Skipton
Settle
Ingleton
Kirkby Lonsdale
Kendal
Windermere
Ambleside
Keswick
Cockermouth
Whitehaven
Workington
Carlisle
Brampton
Longtown
Gretna
Annan
Dumfries
Kirkcudbright
Castle Douglas
Newton Stewart
Wigtown
Stranraer
Portpatrick
Ayr
Girvan
Maybole
Kilmarnock
Irvine
Glasgow
Paisley
Greenock
Dumbarton
Rothesay
Campbeltown
Inveraray
Oban
Fort William
Mallaig
Skye
Mull
Iona
Tobermory
Lochgilphead
Arrochar
Loch Lomond
Stirling
Falkirk
Linlithgow
Edinburgh
Leith
Musselburgh
Dunbar
Haddington
North Berwick
Berwick upon Tweed
Eyemouth
Coldstream
Kelso
Jedburgh
Hawick
Selkirk
Galashiels
Peebles
Biggar
Lanark
Hamilton
Motherwell
Airdrie
Coatbridge
Falkirk
Alloa
Dunfermline
Kirkcaldy
Cupar
St Andrews
Arbroath
Montrose
Brechin
Forfar
Dundee
Perth
Crieff
Dunkeld
Blairgowrie
Aberfeldy
Kinross
Auchterarder
Callander
Dumbarton
Helensburgh
Rothesay
Campbeltown
Ardrossan
Saltcoats
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dreſſing grivances, and reſtoring the public tranquillity.

The rebels increaſed ſo faſt, that Cade in a few days, found himſelf in a condition to oppoſe the King's forces, and encamped on Blackheath. The King having notice of this rebellion, ſent to Cade to know the reaſon of the inſurrection, and was anſwered, that they had no deſign againſt his perſon, as their buſineſs was with the parliament, to remove evil miniſters, by whom the nation was ſold. They preferred two petitions, the one general, for the reformation of abuſes and corruptions; the other particular, demanding that the Duke of Suffolk ſhould be puniſhed for the loſs of Normandy, and that the King's council ſhould be filled by men of virtue and ability, nobles, and princes of the blood, and not by wretches, hirelings, corrupt and profligate villains, who lived by plundering the nation. Theſe petitions were immediately deemed ſeditious, and the King reſolved to ſuppreſs the rebellion by force of arms. To this end he marched againſt Cade towards Blackheath, and Cade retired, but hid himſelf in a wood, deſigning to fall upon the King's army, which conſiſted of 15,000 men, take the King priſoner, and oblige him to redreſs thoſe grievances ſpecified in the petitions. But Henry, believing the rebels dared not ſtand to face him, and imagining they were diſperſed, he returned to London, ſending only a detachment of his army in purſuit of them. This detachment falling into ambuſh, were cut in pieces, and Sir Henry Stafford, the commander loſt his life in the affair.

Cade, ſpirited by this ſucceſs, marched to London, while the King and the whole court haſtily retired to Kenilworth Caſtle, leaving a garriſon in the Tower. Cade's ſucceſs increaſed his numbers. The City of London opened her gates to him, and he entered in triumph at the head of his army. He forbade plunder under ſevere penalties, or offering the leaſt inſult to any of the inhabitants. Lord Say, who was accuſed with Suffolk of bribery, in the affair of Maine, was, on the clamours of the rebels, diveſted of the lord treaſureſhip, and committed to the tower. He was brought by them from thence to Guildhall, to be tried before the Mayor. On his requeſting to be tried by his peers, Cade, who would admit of no dilatory pleas, took him to the ſtandard in Cheapſide, (now Cornhill), ordered his head to be cut off, and carried on a pole through the ſtreets, then dragged his naked body at a horſe's tail into Southwark, where it was quartered.

Cade's ſoldiers and the citizens lived together very friendly for ſome time, till not able to refrain from plunder, they were entering from Southwark into London; the gate was ſhut againſt them, on which a battle enſued, and laſted all that day the 5th of July, 1450. Meanwhile the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the Lord Chancellor, Archbiſhop of York, having retired into the tower, publiſhed a general pardon to all who ſhould quit Cade, which had ſo ſurpriſing an effect, that he found himſelf abandoned, and was obliged to fly into Suſſex, where, after having been proclaimed at 1000 marks for his perſon, dead or alive, he was killed at Hothfield, by one Alexander Iden, a gentleman of Kent, who brought his body to London; where, with ſeveral of his accomplices, who did not come in, it was hanged and quartered. Thus ended this dangerous inſurrection, which might have been attended with worſe conſequences, had it been conducted by a more experienced leader.

LONDON, (NEW), EXPEDITION AGAINST, IN 1781. This town is the capital of a county of the ſame name in the province of Connecticut, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Thames river, North America. Many privateers being fitted out at this port for annoying the Britiſh trade, Sir Henry Clinton the commander in chief at New York thought it adviſeable to attempt deſtroying them, and for this means ſent a detachment under General Arnold who wrote the following account to Sir Henry Clinton.

Sound off Plumb Iſland,
SIR, September 8, 1781.

I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that the tranſports, with the detachment of troops under my orders, anchored on the Long Iſland ſhore, on the 5th inſt. at two o'clock P. M. about ten leagues from New London; and having made ſome neceſſary arrangements, weighed anchor at ſeven o'clock P. M. and ſtood for New London, with a fair wind. At one o'clock the next morning, we arrived off the harbour, when the wind ſuddenly ſhifted to the northward, and it was nine o'clock before the tranſports could beat in. At ten o'clock the troops, in two diviſions, and in four debarkations, were landed; one on each ſide the harbour; about three miles from New London; that on the Groton ſide conſiſting of the 40th and 54th regiments, and the 3d battalion of New Jerſey Volunteers, with a detachment of Yagers and artillery, were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre. The diviſion on the New London ſide conſiſted of the 38th regiment, the Loyal Americans, the American Legion, Refugees, and a detachment of ſixty Yagers, who were immediately on their landing put in motion, and at eleven o'clock, being within half a mile of Fort Trumbull, which commands New London harbour, I detached Captain Millet, with four companies of the 38th regiment; to attack the fort, who was joined on his march by Captain Think, with one company of the American Legion. At the ſame time I advanced with the remainder of the diviſion, weſt of Fort Trumbull, on the road to the town, to attack a redoubt, which had kept up a briſk fire upon us for ſome time, but which the enemy evacuated on our approach. In this work we found ſix pieces of cannon mounted, and two diſmounted; ſoon after I had the pleaſure to ſee Captain Millet marching to Fort Trumbull, under a ſhower of grape ſhot from a number of cannon which the enemy had turned upon him; and I have the pleaſure to inform your Excellency, that by the ſudden attack and determined bravery of the troops the fort was carried with the loſs of only four or ſeven men killed and wounded. Captain Millet had orders to leave one company in Fort Trumbull, to detach one to the redoubt we had taken, and to join me with the other

other two companies. No time on my part was loſt in gaining the town of New London. We were oppoſed by a ſmall body of the enemy with one field piece, who were ſo hard preſſed that they were obliged to leave the piece, which being iron, was ſpiked and left.

As ſoon as the enemy were alarmed in the morning, we could perceive they were buſily employed in bending ſails and endeavouring to get their privateers and other ſhips at Norwich river, out of our reach; but the wind being ſmall and the tide againſt them, they were obliged to anchor again. From information I received before and after my landing, I had reaſon to believe that Fort Griſwold on Groton ſide, was very incomplete; and I was aſſured (by friends to government) after my landing that there were only twenty or thirty men in the fort, the inhabitants in general being on board their ſhips and buſy in ſaving their property. On taking poſſeſſion of Fort Trumbull, I found the enemy's ſhips would eſcape, unleſs we could poſſeſs ourſelves of Fort Griſwold; I therefore diſpatched an officer to Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, with the intelligence I had received, and requeſted him to make an attack upon the fort as ſoon as poſſible; at which time I expected the howitzer was up, and would have been made uſe of. On my gaining a height of ground in the rear of New London, from which I had a good proſpect of Fort Griſwold, I found it much more formidable than I expected, or that I had formed an idea of, from the information I had before received; I obſerved at the ſame time, that the men who had eſcaped from Fort Trumbull had croſſed in boats, and thrown themſelves into Fort Griſwold; and a favourable wind ſpringing up about this time, the enemy's ſhips were eſcaping up the river, notwithſtanding the fire from Fort Trumbull, and a ſix-pounder which I had with me. I immediately diſpatched a boat with an officer to Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, to countermand my firſt order to attack the Fort, but the Officer arrived a few minutes too late. Lieutenant Colonel Eyre had ſent Captain Beck with a flag to demand a ſurrender of the Fort, which was peremptorily refuſed, and the attack had commenced. After a moſt obſtinate defence of near forty minutes, the Fort was carried by the ſuperior bravery and perſeverance of the aſſailants. The attack was judicious and ſpirited, and reflects the higheſt honour on the officers and troops engaged, who ſeemed to vie with each other in being firſt in danger. The troops approached on three ſides of the work, which was a ſquare, with flanks, made a lodgement in the ditch, and under a heavy fire, which they kept up on the works, effected a ſecond lodgement upon the freizing, which was attended with great difficulty, as only a few pickets could be forced out or broke in a place, and was ſo high that the ſoldiers could not aſcend without aſſiſting each other. Here the coolneſs and bravery of the troops were very conſpicuous; as the firſt who aſcended the freize were obliged to ſilence a nine pounder, which enfiladed the place on which they ſtood, until a ſufficient body had collected to enter the works, which was done with fixed bayonets, through the embrazures, where they were oppoſed with great obſtinacy by the garriſon with long ſpears. On this occaſion, I have to regret the loſs of Major Montgomery, who was killed by a ſpear in entering the enemy's works; alſo of Enſign Whillock, of the 40th regiment, who was killed in the attack. Three other officers of the ſame regiment were wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, and three other officers of the 54th regiment, were alſo wounded, but I have the ſatisfaction to inform your Excellency that they are all in a fair way of recovery. Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre who behaved with great gallantry, having received this wound near the works, and Major Montgomery being killed immediately after, the command devolved on Major Bromfield, whoſe behaviour on this occaſion does him great honour.

Lieutenant-Colonel Buſkirk, with the New Jerſey Volunteers and artillery, being the 2d debarkation, came up ſoon after the work was carried, having been retarded by the roughneſs of the country; I am much obliged to this gentleman for his exertions, although the artillery did not arrive in time.

I have incloſed a return of the killed and wounded, by which your Excellency will obſerve that our loſs, though very conſiderable, is very ſhort of the enemy's, who loſt moſt of their officers, among whom was their commander Colonel Ledyard. Eighty-five men were found dead in Fort Griſwold, and ſixty wounded, moſt of them mortally; their loſs on the officers ſide muſt have been conſiderable, but cannot be aſcertained. I believe we have about ſeventy priſoners, beſides the wounded, who were left paroled.

Ten or twelve of the enemy's ſhips were burned, among them three or four armed veſſels, and one loaded with naval ſtores; an immenſe qnantity of European and Weſt India goods were found in the ſtores. Among the former, the cargo of the Hannah, Captain Watſon, from London, lately captured by the enemy; the whole of which was burnt with the ſtores, which proved to contain a large quantity of powder, unknown to us; the exploſion of the powder, and change of wind, ſoon after the ſtores were fixed, communicated the flames to part of the town, which was, notwithſtanding every effort to prevent it, unfortunately deſtroyed.

Upwards of fifty pieces of iron cannon-work were deſtroyed in the different works (excluſive of the guns of the ſhips) a particular return of which I cannot do myſelf the honour to tranſmit to your Excellency at this time. A very conſiderable magazine of powder, and barracks to contain three hundred men, were found in Fort Griſwold, which Captain Lemoine, of the Royal Artillery, had my poſitive directions to deſtroy; an attempt was made by him, but unfortunately failed; he had my orders to make a ſecond attempt; the reaſons why it was not done Captain Lemoine will have the honour to explain to your Excellency.

I ſhould be wanting in juſtice to the gentlemen of the navy, did I omit to acknowledge, that upon this expedition I have received every poſſible aid from them. Captain Beaſley has made every exertion to aſſiſt our operations, and not only gave up his cabin to the ſick and wounded officers, but furniſhed them with

with every aſſiſtance and refreſhment that his ſhip afforded.

Lord Dalrymple will have the honour to deliver my diſpatches; I beg leave to refer your Excellency to his Lordſhip for the particulars of our operations on the New London ſide, I feel myſelf under great obligations to him for his exertions on the occaſion.

Captain Beckwith, who was extremely ſerviceable to me, returns with his Lordſhip. His ſpirited conduct in the attack of Fort Griſwold does him great honour, being one of the firſt officers who entered the works. I beg leave to refer your Excellency to him for the particulars of our operations on that ſide, and to ſay I have the higheſt opinion of his abilities as an officer.

I am greatly indebted to Captain Stapleton (who acted as major of brigade) for his ſpirited conduct and aſſiſtance; in particular, on the attack upon Fort Trumbull, and his endeavours to prevent plundering (when the public ſtores were burnt) and the deſtruction of private buildings.

The officers and troops in general behaved with the greateſt intrepidity and firmneſs.

I have the honour to be
with the greateſt reſpect
your Excellency's moſt obedient
and moſt humble ſervant,
B. Arnold.

Return of the killed and wounded.

1 major, 1 enſign, 2 ſerjeants, 44 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 enſigns, 8 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 127 rank and file wounded; of the wounded officers, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 1 enſign are ſince dead.

John Stapleton.

Return of ordnance, ammunition, &c. taken in Fort Griſwold and its dependencies, by a detachment of his Majeſty's troops under the command of Brigadier-General Arnold, on an expedition to Connecticut, viz.

In Fort Griſwold.—Iron ordnance mounted on carriages; garriſon, 1 18-pounder, 14 12-pounders, 2 9-pounders, 1 6-pounders, 1 4-pounder, 1 3-pounder; travelling, 1 12-pounder, 2 4-pounders.

In the Fleche.—Ordnance, iron on travelling carriages, 3 4-pounders.

On the lower battery.—Ordnance iron mounted, 7 18-pounders; on garriſon carriages, 2 12-pounders; 100 French muſquets, 8 pikes.

Round ſhot.—1680 18-pounders, 2100 12-pounders, 290 9-pounders, 100 6-pounders, 200 4-pounders, 40 3-pounders.

Grape ſhot.—230 18-pounders, 340 12-pounders, 75 9-pounders, 70 6-pounders, 90 4-pounders, 75 3-pounders.

Cartridges, paper filled.—12 18-pounders, 23 12-pounders, 8 9-pounders, 4 6-pounders, 14 4-pounders, 6 3-pounders; 10,000 muſquets; powder, corned 150 cwt.

Spare carriages.—1 garriſon 32-pounder, 1 travelling 12-pounder, 2 ammunition waggons, 1 gun triangle complete, ſtores for the laboratory, &c.

J. Lemoine, Captain of Artillery,

Betſy ſloop, New London harbour,
September 6, 1781.

Return of ordnance found and ſpiked by a detachment of the army under the command of Brigadier-General Arnold, on the New London ſide, September 6, 1781.

Nine iron 18-pounders, mounted at Fort Trumbull; 6 6-pounders at ditto; 6 12 or 9-pounders, mounted on the road to Folly; 2 ditto, diſmounted, 1 12-pounder on the fort at New London.

In Fort Trumbull, 12 18-pounders, 3 6-pounders. A quantity of ammunition and ſtores of different kinds were deſtroyed in the magazine at Fort Trumbull, and in the meeting houſe at New London.

William H. Horndon,
Firſt Lieut. Royal regiment of Artillery.

LONDONDERRY, siege of. Formerly a fortified city in Ireland, in the province of Munſter, on the lake of Lough Foyle, 104 miles from Dublin. This memorable ſiege was conducted by King James in perſon, in 1689, being the laſt town (Inniſkilling excepted) which held out againſt him. It was but ill fortified, and worſe ſupplied, when King James came before it.

On the 13th of April, the Reverend Mr. George Walker, Rector of Donaghmore, in the county of Tyrone, having raiſed a regiment of Proteſtants for King William's ſervice, and receiving intelligence that James, who had taken Coleraine and Kilmore, after a vigorous reſiſtance, was drawing his forces towards Londonderry, in order to lay ſiege to it, and as there was at this time, a ſtrong report of an intended maſſacre, he induced the inhabitants of the city to ſhut their gates.

Colonel Lundee was the Governor, who would not give credit to King James's march, till he was certified of his being come ſo near as Cledyford. Mr. Walker returned from the city to Lyfford, and joined Colonel Crofton, reſolving to maintain a ſtrong poſt called the Long Cauſeway, but having ſuſtained the enemy a whole night, was obliged to retire into Londonderry, where he in vain attempted to perſuade the Governor, Lundee, to take the field. On the 17th, Lundee called a council of war, to which the Colonels Richards and Cunningham, who had juſt arrived with their regiments from England, were cited; who, intimidated by fear, or influenced by worſe motives declared the place not tenable, as there was not proviſion in Londonderry ſufficient to ſupport the garriſon, and the two regiments on board, for ten days; therefore, they were of opinion, that it was not for King William's ſervice, but the reverſe, to diſembark the two regiments; that conſidering the preſent circumſtances of affairs, and the liklihood of the enemy's poſſeſſing the place, it appeared the beſt expedient, that the principal officers ſhould withdraw themſelves, as well for their own preſervation, as in hopes that the inhabitants, by a ſeaſonable capitulation, might make better terms for themſelves.

Some

Some gentlemen ſigned this inſtrument, others not only refuſed, but growing jealous of ſome ill deſigns in the Governor and others, threatened to hang both him and his counſellors.

However, Captain White was ſent out to the King to receive propoſals from him concerning a treaty; and Lieutenant-General Hamilton, in conſequence of this ſuſpenſion, agreed to halt within four miles of the town. But James was over perſuaded, that the inhabitants and garriſon would ſurrender on appearance of ſo formidable an army; but he was miſtaken; for the inhabitants gave him ſo warm a reception as obliged him to retire into St. John's town in ſome diſorder. In the mean time, the inhabitants were thoroughly informed by the town-clerk, Muckeridge, of the reſolutions in the council, which ſo incenſed the garriſon and the inhabitants, that the officers, who had been inſtrumental in the deſign of a ſurrender, or even a capitulation, were obliged, at the hazard of their lives, to ſave themſelves by flight. The two colonels fled to their ſhips, and Lundee locked himſelf up in his chamber, reſolving to have no hand either in the ſiege or the ſurrender; and being adviſed by Mr. Walker and Major Baker, to continue his government, he was, upon refuſal, conducted to a boat, in which he was ſuffered to make his eſcape to the other ſide in diſguiſe, with a load of match upon his back.

The government was then offered to Mr. Walker and Major Baker, who firſt gave the refuſal to Captain Cunningham, being next in command; but he alſo, through cowardice or treachery, rejecting the offer, returned with Richards to England, where they were both caſhiered. As for Lundee he was taken up in Scotland, from whence he was ſent to London to anſwer for his perfidy and miſconduct.

Walker and Baker, being now by the general voice choſen governors, prepared for a vigorous defence; and it muſt be allowed, that their courage ſeems to have paſſed the limits of common prudence, though ſucceſsful as the event afterwards proved. The place being ill fortified, with only twenty pieces of cannon, wretchedly mounted, a ſmall party of horſe, very few diſciplined men, deſtitute of proviſions, cut off from ſupplies by land, deſpairing of any by ſea, without one engineer to conduct the operations; beſieged by an incenſed King, at the head of a great army, which was ſupplied with every thing they ſtood in need of. Several who could not face ſuch a dreadful proſpect, deſerted every day, and gave conſtant intelligence to the enemy, while others within endeavoured to betray the garriſon. In theſe circumſtances did King James, on the 20th of April, inveſt a garriſon firmly determined to die in the defence of it. The attacks were made with impetuoſity, wherein the beſiegers were repulſed with loſs. The garriſon made ſeveral ſucceſsful ſallies; but were now on the eve of a worſe calamity than any which had hitherto befallen them, an epidemic diſeaſe; ſo that now they had two dreadful enemies within, ſickneſs and famine, while the proſpect from without was equally diſmal. Some ſhips had, indeed, arrived in the river for their relief, but were prevented from coming up by the enemy's ſtrong batteries on either ſide, which difficulty had the ſhips ſurmounted, the enemy, to cut off all hopes of relief, had laid a boom acroſs the river. Meantime King James in perſon encouraged the beſiegers; but finding them dilatory, he ſaid warmly, had his army been Engliſh, they would have brought down the walls ſtone by ſtone. In this, however, he was miſtaken; for they were Iriſh who defended the place: the difference was, that thoſe within were Proteſtants, who fought for their religion and liberties, while the beſiegers were virulent Papiſts, influenced by motives.

On the 29th, King James went to Dublin to meet his parliament. Meantime one Roche found means to ſwim acroſs the river, and gave the garriſon an account, that Major-General Kirke, who had quitted King James's ſervice for that of King William's, was in the river, hourly waiting for an opportunity to relieve them; which, however, he did not effect with ſo much induſtry as he ſhould, having lain in the river ſix weeks without ſo much as attempting to advance, while the garriſon were almoſt periſhing; however, he ſent meſſengers to them, ſome of whom were taken; but a young lad having concealed a letter under his garter, and another within a cloth button of his coat, paſſed the enemy, and arrived with the letters at the garriſon, importing that Kirke would ſpeedily relieve them; and exhorting them to be good economiſts of their proviſions: that at preſent he found it impracticable to relieve them by the river, which was defended by batteries and a boom: that he had ſent a party to Inch, whither he was going, in order, if poſſible, either to beat off the enemy, or cauſe a diverſion in their favour: that he had ſent officers, arms, and artillery, to Inniſkilling, where there were at that time 3000 foot, 1500 horſe, with a regiment of dragoons, preparing to march to their relief: that he expected 6000 men every hour from England, being ſhipped for this place eight days ſince; and that, laſtly, he was ſure, if they could hold out a little longer, the enemy would abandon the ſiege, which he was well informed of from ſeveral deſerters.

About this time Baker, one of the Governors, died, and Colonel Michelburn was choſen in his room, that if one governor ſhould fall hereafter, the garriſon might not want a chief, or be expoſed to the inconveniences of a conteſted election. On the other hand, Marechal Roſen, the French General, arrived to command in chief at the camp of the beſiegers, in the room of King James, from whoſe valour and experience they expected to take the place. Commodore Rooke had, on the 8th of June, fallen in with the Bonadventure, the Swallow, and Dartmouth ſhips of war, and a fleet of tranſports, under the command of Kirke, and concurred with him in the ſervice. When they came to examine the methods taken by the enemy to cut off the communication by ſea, they found that they had laid a boom acroſs the river, compoſed of chains and cables, and floated with timber, there being ſtrong redoubts at each end, well furniſhed with cannon. On the 22d, the General having made himſelf maſter of Inch, an iſland in Lough-Swilly, ſent him a letter, wherein he informed him, that being ſatisfied

tisfied the garriſon was reduced to the laſt extremity, he was determined to relieve it at all events, as he was well informed from undoubted intelligence, that the beſieged fatted their dogs on the bodies of the ſlain Iriſh, who lay without the walls, and then killed theſe animals for their own eating; not having at the writing this letter the third day's proviſion for 4300 mouths, being all that remained out of a garriſon of 7500.

While Rooke and Kirke, in conſequence of this advice, co-operated for their immediate relief, Roſen, the new commander, having viewed the fortifications, and finding how ſlowly the beſiegers had advanced, expreſſed himſelf with great fury and reſentment againſt the beſieged, ſwearing he would level the place to the ground, raze the walls to the foundation, bury the defendants in the ruins, put all to the ſword, without diſtinction of age, ſex, or rank, and lengthen by exquiſite torments, the miſery of ſuch as continued obſtinate: but neither his threats nor promiſes, of which he was very liberal, had any the leaſt effect upon thoſe, who had, as it were, devoted themſelves to die in the defence of the place, of their religion, liberty, and attachment to the intereſts of King William and Queen Mary; and leſt any one ſhould ſecretly, or openly deviſe the ſurrender, or even move ſuch a thing to the garriſon, the Governor made an order, that no perſon ſhould either by word or deed, writing or inſinuation, contrive any ſuch purpoſe, on pain of immediate death.

Mean time Lieutenant-General Hamilton ſent ſome plauſible offers to the garriſon, to which they ſeemed to liſten, in order to get time by that treaty to ſearch victuals; for they were now reduced to the neceſſity of eating horſe-fleſh, dogs, cats, rats, mice, tallow, leather, ſtarch, dried and ſalted hides; notwithſtanding which, they unanimouſly reſolved to eat the dead Iriſh, and then one another, rather than ſurrender. After which reſolution, they ſent Hamilton an anſwer, which was, that they were ſurpriſed he ſhould expect to find the beſieged place any confidence in him, who had ſo unworthily broke faith with King William, their ſovereign, who had once truſted him, though an enemy, and yet had betrayed his truſt; that, therefore, they had no reaſon to believe he could have learned more ſincerity in a Popiſh camp, under a French General. This bold anſwer ſo enraged the French General, Roſen, that he ſent a letter to the garriſon and inhabitants, importing, that if they did not deliver up the town to him in ſuch a limited time, therein preſcribed, he would wreak his vengeance on all the Proteſtants of that country, and drive them under the walls of Londonderry, there to periſh before their eyes, the dead monuments of their ſtubbornneſs and inſolence. But neither had this any effect upon the beſieged, though it was put in execution. The Biſhop of Meath, on hearing this execrable menace, endeavoured to prevail on King James that he might ſend Roſen an injunction to the contrary, who aſſured him he had ſent orders to the French General to ſtop ſuch rigorous proceedings. However, parties of dragoons were detached on this barbarous ſervice, who drove them from thirty miles round, after they had been ſtripped, the young, the aged, the women, nurſes, and children, even thoſe with child, and ſome newly delivered, under the walls. This expedient had quite another effect than was expected by Roſen; for inſtead of melting the beſieged, they were more highly exaſperated at this ſhocking act of inhumanity, vowing to eat one another, rather than ſubmit to ſo unprecedented a ruffian. They then erected a gibbet on the walls, in ſight of the enemy, and ſent a meſſage to the barbarian, that if he did not diſmiſs the Proteſtants whom he had ordered to be driven under the walls to their reſpective homes, the beſieged would immediately hang all the priſoners which they had taken during the ſiege; and theſe proving to be very numerous, together with the menace of a garriſon ſo brave and ſo reſolved, a negociation proved to be the conſequence of the meſſage, by which the French General diſmiſſed the wretched Proteſtants from under the walls, after they had been detained there three days, without being permitted to taſte food; ſome hundreds died of famine on the ſpot, and thoſe who ſurvived, either were murdered on their return by the ſtraggling parties of the enemy, or found their habitations ſacked and plundered; ſo that Roſen's intentions were nigh as effectually executed, as if they had been ſuffered to periſh under the walls; and yet thoſe very people had for the moſt part obtained paſſes and protections from King James, to which it ſeems no reſpect was paid by his General. Some ſay that at leaſt 5000, they themſelves owned 4000, were gathered for this inhuman purpoſe; and on King James's being informed of theſe execrable proceedings, he only ſaid, that Roſen was a foreigner, uſed to ſuch proceedings as were ſtrange to us, though common abroad, and that if he had been his own ſubject he would have called him to an account for it. Nor would the ſight of the gibbet, erected to hang the priſoners of war, have prevailed, had they themſelves not been permitted by the Governors to write a letter to Lieutenant-General Hamilton, before they ſhould be put to death, acquainting him, that the lives of twenty principal officers, beſides common priſoners, were at ſtake, and therefore requeſted him to repreſent their deſperate ſituation to the Marechal-General Roſen, that they were willing to die with ſwords in their hands for King James's ſervice, not to ſuffer like malefactors; nor could they lay their blood to the charge of the garriſon as the Governors had treated them with all imaginable civility; they therefore conjured him, for the mercy of God, to interpoſe his good offices with the Marechal to ſave them from an ignominious death, which they could no way deſerve, and from which their very impriſonment ought to protect them. To which affecting letter Hamilton anſwered, that their deaths ſhould be amply revenged on many thouſands of the Proteſtants, as well innocent as others, within and without that city.

The Governors had, in ſome meaſure, thinned the garriſon, by crowding 5000 or 6000 uſeleſs mouths unperceived among the Proteſtants under the walls, who, at their own requeſt, choſe that ſad alternative before the impending horrors of an inſtant famine, by

which they got in exchange a few able men from without, capable of ſervice within. By this time the ſcarcity of the vileſt and moſt loathſome proviſion was increaſed to ſuch a degree, that the garriſon and inhabitants had nothing left, unleſs to prey upon one another; and it is no leſs remarkable than true, that a certain gentleman, an inhabitant of the town, locked himſelf up for three days, being apprehenſive (whether with or without foundation is not known) that the ſoldiers had looked upon him with an eye of appetite, being a perſon of conſiderable bulk. Mr. Walker being anxious for the garriſon, and juſtly ſuppoſing that ſuch diſcouragements might at length overcome that reſolution which the garriſon had ſo long expreſſed, conſidered all feaſible methods to ſupport them in their conſtancy and unſhaken ſteadineſs; and on the 30th of July he preached a ſermon in the cathedral, in which he endeavoured to confirm their perſeverance from all the motives of religion, reaſon, and virtue, reminding them of what valuable importance the Proteſtant religion was at that critical juncture, exhorting them not to deſpair, but manfully place that confidence in God, which his wonderful mercies during this long ſiege had juſtly demanded; and that they need not doubt but that he who had hitherto ſo long protected them under their ſufferings, was alſo able to deliver them entirely from their difficulties.

In this he proved to propheſy the truth, for an hour after the ſermon, the Mountjoy of Londonderry, Captain Browning commander, and the Phœnix of Coleraine, Captain Douglas, both laden with proviſions, were diſcovered, under convoy of the Dartmouth ſhip of war. The enemy made a moſt furious fire from Culmore fort, and their batteries on both ſides of the river, which the ſhips received and returned with undaunted bravery. The Mountjoy ſtruck againſt the boom to break it, which cauſed a little ſtop from the rebound, ſo that ſhe was run aground; upon which the enemy ſet up a loud ſhout and huzza, joyful to them, but terrible to the beſieged, who were eye-witneſſes of the misfortune, and whoſe ſhock to ſee their laſt hopes in this laſt extremity defeated at the very point of entrance, cannot be expreſſed. The enemy fired all their guns upon her while ſhe lay in this diſtreſs, and were putting out their boats in order to board her, when the Mountjoy firing a broadſide, the exploſion looſened her keel from the place where ſhe ſtuck, and ſetting her free, ſhe got clear and paſſed the boom. Captain Douglas was all this while engaged, as was the Dartmouth, who covering the Phœnix with her fire, ſhe alſo paſſed the boom, till in the end the Dartmouth got in with the others, to the inconceivable joy and tranſport of a garriſon who had ſuſtained a ſiege of 105 days, and which reckoned only upon two days life, having nothing left but nine lean horſes, and a pint of meal to each man. Hunger and the fatigue of the ſiege had ſo far affected them, that half of thoſe who remained of the garriſon were unfit for ſervice.

This reſolute and ſucceſsful defence of Londonderry ſo thoroughly diſpirited the enemy, that on the 31ſt of July, Dr. Roſen thought proper to raiſe the ſiege in the night-time with great confuſion, in their retreat burning and plundering all that lay before them for ſeveral miles. They loſt 9000 men before the place, and the beſieged 3000, moſtly by famine and ſickneſs. The enemy, beſides men, loſt 100 of their beſt officers, French and Iriſh. Upon their retreat they firſt encamped at Strabane, but hearing of the defeat of their forces under General Macarty by the Inniſkilling men, they removed further to the weſt.

Major-General Kirke was received with the general acclamations of the garriſon. The ſame day a council was called, in which it was reſolved that Mr. Walker ſhould be deputed to England to return their Majeſties, in the name of the garriſon, their unfeigned acknowledgments for their ſeaſonable ſuccours of relief; who, upon his arrival at court, was received with that welcome and reward which his eminent ſervices had merited.

LONG ISLAND TAKEN IN 1776. Situated near New York, North America; for an account of which, ſee the following official letter.

Camp at Newtown, Long Iſland,
September 3, 1776.

On the 22d of laſt month, in the morning, the Britiſh, with Colonel Donop's corps of chaſſeurs and Heſſian grenadiers diſembarked near Utrecht, on Long Iſland, without oppoſition, the whole being landed with forty pieces of cannon, in two hours and a half, under the direction of Commodore Hotham; Lieutenant-General Clinton commanding the firſt diviſion of the troops.

The enemy had only ſmall parties on the coaſt, who, upon the approach of the boats, retired to the woody heights, commanding a principal paſs on the road from Flat-buſh, to their works at Brooklyn. Lord Cornwallis was immediately detached to Flat-buſh with the reſerve, two battalions of light infantry, and Colonel Donop's corps, with ſix field pieces, having orders not to riſk an attack upon the paſs if he ſhould find it occupied; which proving to be the caſe, his Lordſhip took poſt in the village, and the army extended from the Ferry at the Narrows, through Utrecht and Graveſend to the village of Flat-land.

On the 25th, Lieutenant-General de Heiſter, with two brigades of Heſſians from Staten Iſland, joined the army, leaving one brigade of his troops, a detachment of the 14th regiment from Virginia, ſome convaleſcents and recruits, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, for the ſecurity of that iſland.

On the 26th, Lieutenant-General de Heiſter took poſt at Flat-Buſh, and in the evening Lord Cornwallis with the Britiſh drew off to Flat-Land. About nine o'clock the ſame night the van of the army, commanded by Lieutenant-General Clinton, conſiſting of the light dragoons and brigade of light infantry, the reſerve under the command of Lord Cornwallis, excepting the 42d regiment, which was poſted to the left of the Heſſians, the firſt brigade, and the 71ſt regiment, with fourteen field pieces, began to move from Flat-land, acroſs the country, through the New Lotts, to ſeize a paſs in the heights, extending from eaſt to weſt along

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the middle of the iſland, and about three miles from Bedford on the road to Jamaica, in order to turn the enemy's left poſted at Flat-buſh.

General Clinton being arrived within half a mile of the paſs, about two hours before day-break, halted, and ſettled his diſpoſition for the attack; one of his patroles falling in with a patrole of the enemy's officers, took them; and the General learning from their information that the rebels had not occupied the paſs, detached a battalion of light infantry to ſecure it, and advancing with his corps upon the firſt appearance of day, poſſeſſed himſelf of the heights, with ſuch a diſpoſition as muſt have inſured ſucceſs, had he found the enemy in force to oppoſe him.

The main body of the army, conſiſting of the guards, 2d, 3d, and 5th brigades, with ten field pieces, led by Lord Percy, marched ſoon after General Clinton, and halted an hour before day in his rear.

This column (the country not admitting of two columns of march) was followed by the 49th regiment, with four medium twelve-pounders, and the baggage cloſed the rear, with a ſeparate guard.

As ſoon as theſe corps had paſſed the heights they halted, for the ſoldiers to take a little refreſhment, after which the march was continued, and about half an hour paſt eight o'clock, having got to Bedford, in the rear of the enemy's left, the attack was commenced by the light infantry and light dragoons upon large bodies of the rebels, having cannon, who were quitting the woody heights before-mentioned to return to their lines, upon diſcovering the march of the army; inſtead of which they were drove back, and the army ſtill moving on to gain the enemy's rear, the grenadiers and 33d regiment being in front of the column, ſoon approached within muſquet-ſhot of the enemy's lines at Brooklyn, from whence theſe battalions, without regarding the fire of the cannon and ſmall arms upon them, purſued numbers of the rebels that were retiring from the heights, ſo cloſe to their principal redoubt, and with ſuch eagerneſs to attack it by ſtorm, that it required repeated orders to prevail upon them to deſiſt from the attempt. Had they been permitted to go on, it is my opinion they would have carried the redoubt; but as it was apparent the lines muſt have been ours at a very cheap rate, by regular approaches, I would not riſk the loſs that might have been ſuſtained in the aſſault, and ordered them back to a hollow way in the front of the works, out of the reach of the muſquetry.

Lieutenant-General de Heiſter began ſoon after day-break to cannonade the enemy in his front, and upon the approach of our right, ordered Colonel Donop's corps to advance to the attack of the hill, following himſelf at the head of the brigades. The light infantry about that time having been reinforced by the light company, the grenadier company, and two other companies of the guards, who joined them with the greateſt activity and ſpirit, had taken three pieces of cannon, and were warmly engaged with very ſuperior numbers in the woods; when on the Heſſians advancing, the enemy gave way, and was entirely routed in that quarter.

On the left, Major-General Grant, having the 4th and 6th brigades, the 42d regiment, and two companies of New York Provincials, raiſed by Governor Tryon in the ſpring, advanced along the coaſt with ten pieces of cannon, to divert the enemy's attention from their left. About midnight he fell in with their advanced parties, and at day-break with a large corps, having cannon, and advantageouſly poſted, with whom there was ſkirmiſhing and a cannonade for ſome hours, until by the firing at Brooklyn, the rebels ſuſpecting their retreat would be cut off, made a movement to their right, in order to ſecure it acroſs a ſwamp and creek that covered the right of their works; but being met in their way by a part of the 2d grenadiers, who were ſoon after ſupported by the 71ſt regiment, and General Grant's left coming up, they ſuffered conſiderably; numbers of them, however, did get into the moraſs, where many were ſuffocated or drowned.

The force of the enemy detached from the lines where General Putnam commanded, was not leſs, from the beſt accounts I have had, than 10,000 men, who were under the orders of Major-General Sullivan, Brigadier-Generals Lord Stirling and Udell. Their loſs is computed to be about 3300 killed, wounded, priſoners, and drowned; with five field pieces and one howitzer taken. A return of the priſoners is incloſed.

On the part of the King's troops, five officers, and 56 non-commiſſioned officers, and rank and file killed; 12 officers and 245 non-commiſſioned officers, and rank and file, wounded; one officer and 20 grenadiers of the marines taken by miſtaking the enemy for the Heſſians.

The Heſſians had two privates killed, three officers, and 23 rank and file wounded. The wounds are in general very ſlight. Lieutenant-General Monckton is ſhot through the body, but there are the greateſt hopes of his recovery.

The behaviour of both officers and ſoldiers, Britiſh and Heſſians, was highly to their honour. More determined courage and ſteadineſs in troops have never been experienced, or a greater ardour to diſtinguiſh themſelves, as all thoſe who had an opportunity have amply evinced by their actions.

In the evening of the 27th, the army encamped in front of the enemy's works. On the 28th, at night, broke ground 600 yards diſtant from a redoubt upon their left; and on the 29th at night the rebels evacuated their intrenchments, and Redhook, with the utmoſt ſilence, and quitted Governor's Iſland the following evening, leaving their cannon and a quantity of ſtores in all their works. At day-break on the 30th, their flight was diſcovered, the piquets of the line took poſſeſſion; and thoſe moſt advanced reached the ſhore oppoſite to New York as their rear-guard was going over, and fired ſome ſhot among them.

The enemy is ſtill in poſſeſſion of the town and iſland of New York, in force, and making demonſtration of oppoſing us in their works on both ſides of King's-bridge.

The inhabitants of this iſland, many of whom had

been forced into rebellion, have all ſubmitted, and are ready to take the oaths of allegiance.

This diſpatch will be delivered to your Lordſhip by Major Cuyler, my firſt aid-du-camp, who I truſt will be able to give your Lordſhip ſuch further information as may be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Howe.

P. S. I have omitted to take notice, in its proper place, of a movement made by the King's ſhips towards the town, on the 27th at day-break, with a view of drawing off the attention of the enemy from our real deſign, which I believe effectually anſwered the intended purpoſe.

Return of priſoners taken on Long Iſland, Auguſt 1776.

Commiſſioned officers; their three generals: Sullivan, Lord Stirling, and Udell; three colonels, four lieutenant-colonels, three majors, 18 captains, 43 lieutenants, 11 enſigns, one adjutant, three ſurgeons, and two volunteers; privates 1006.

N. B. Nine officers and 58 privates of the above, wounded.

Camp at Newtown, September 3, 1776.

Return of braſs and iron ordnance taken in the engagement.—Braſs ordnance; one five and half inch howitzer, four ſix-pounders, one three-pounder; total of braſs ordnance, ſix.—Iron ordnance found in the different forts on Long Iſland and Governor's Iſland; ſix 32-pounders, one 24-pounder, four 18-pounders, two 12-pounders, two nine-pounders, eight ſix-pounders, three 3-pounders.—Total of iron ordnance, 26.

A quantity of ſhot, ſhells, ammunition, intrenching tools, ſmall arms, a number of long pikes, ammunition carts, and many other articles not at preſent aſcertained.

W. Howe, Commander in Chief.

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the King's army.

Killed.—Captain Sir Alexander Murray, 17th regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, 40th ditto; Captain Nelſon, 52d ditto; Captain Logan, 2d regiment of marines; ſecond Lieutenant Lovell, royal artillery; three ſerjeants, and 53 rank and file.

Wounded.—Lieutenant Morgan, 17th regiment; Captain Grove, 23d ditto; Lieutenant Crammond, 42d ditto; Lieutenant Mair, 43d ditto; Lieutenant Weir of ditto; Captain Brown, 44th ditto; Captain Kennedy of ditto; Lieutenant Brown of ditto; Lieutenant-Colonel Monckton, 45th ditto; Lieutenant Powell, 49th ditto; Lieutenant Addiſon, 52d ditto; Lieutenant Nugent, 1ſt regiment of marines; three drummers, and 231 rank and file.

Miſſing.—Lieutenant Ragg, 2d regiment of marines, priſoner; one lieutenant, one ſerjeant, and 29 rank and file.

Heſſian troops.—Two rank and file killed; 23 ditto wounded.—Major Paoli, Captain O'Reilly, Lieutenant Donop, wounded.

W. Howe, Commander in Chief.

LONGWI a town in French Flanders, under the government of Mentz. It is regularly fortified. This fortreſs was taken by a corps of the Auſtrian army under General Clairfait, on the 23d of Auguſt 1792. The taking of this place was happily not attended by thoſe calamities too frequently inſeparable from conqueſt; and the beſiegers had only a few of their workmen wounded.

The Count de Clairfait, it ſeems, eſtabliſhed his batteries on the 21ſt, which on the following nights the garriſon attempted to diſmount by a vigorous fire upon them, but without effect, owing to a want of ſkill in their cannoniers. On the morning of the 22d the beſieging batteries opened on the place, and ſeveral bombs were thrown into it, which ſet it on fire in various parts; theſe fires were as repeatedly extinguiſhed; the fire of the beſieged began again the next night, but with as little effect, though it was ſmartly returned. In this interval the General ſent a trumpet to ſummon the French Commandant, threatening on his refuſal, to blow up a part of the place the neareſt to him: the beſieged demanded a capitulation.

The conditions were, that the garriſon from 12 to 1500 ſtrong, ſhould march out with all the honours of war, and ground their arms under the glacis of the fortreſs, with the liberty of retiring into the interior part of the kingdom, after ſigning an engagement not to ſerve any more during the war.

It ſurrendered to the French, October 22, following.

May 8, 1793.—An action took place near Longwi, between the French and the Imperial light-horſe, ſupported by the Eſclavonian troops. The French were defeated, and driven into Longwi. On this occaſion, an Eſclavonian ſoldier cut off, with one blow of his ſabre, an arm of one of the French officers.

LOPEZ, (CAPE), ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1720. Situated on the coaſt of Africa. The trade to the Weſt-Indies having being greatly annoyed by pirates, who, encouraged by the Spaniards, and the want of a force in the American ſeas to curb their inſolence, not only interrupted our navigation, but frequently ſpoiled the coaſts of our colonies; the merchants, by their repeated repreſentations, prevailed with the government to ſend orders to the officers of the navy, cruizing on the coaſt of Guinea and in the Weſt Indies, to exert themſelves with the utmoſt diligence, in cruſhing theſe enemies to mankind. There was amongſt theſe pirates on the coaſt of Africa, one Roberts, a man whoſe parts deſerved a better employment; he was an able ſeaman and a good commander, and had with him two very ſtout ſhips, one commanded by himſelf of 40 guns, and 152 men; the other of 32 guns, and 132 men; and to complete his ſquadron, he ſoon added a third of 24 guns, and 90 men. With this force Roberts had done a great deal of miſchief in the Weſt Indies before he ſailed for Africa, where he

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likewiſe took abundance of prizes, till in the month of April, 1722, he was taken by the then Captain, afterwards Sir Chaloner Ogle.

Captain Ogle was then in the Swallow, and was cruizing off Cape Lopez, when he had intelligence of Roberts being not far from him, of whom he went immediately in ſearch; and ſoon after diſcovered the pirates in a very convenient bay, where the biggeſt and the leaſt ſhip were upon the heel, ſcrubbing. Captain Ogle taking in his lower tier of guns, and lying at a diſtance, Roberts took him for a merchantman, and immediately ordered his conſort Skyrm to ſlip his cable and run out after him. Captain Ogle crowded all the ſail he could to decoy the pirate to ſuch a diſtance that his conſorts might not hear the guns, and then ſuddenly tacked, run out his lower tier, and gave the pirate a broadſide, by which their captain was killed; which ſo diſcouraged his crew, that after a briſk engagement, which laſted about an hour and a half, they ſurrendered. Captain Ogle returned then to the Bay, hoiſting the King's colours under the pirate's black flag with a death's head in it. This prudent ſtratagem had the deſired effect, for the pirates ſeeing the black flag uppermoſt, concluded the King's ſhip had been taken, and came out full of joy to congratulate their conſort on the victory. This joy of theirs was, however, of no long continuance, for Captain Ogle gave them a very warm reception; and though Roberts fought with the utmoſt bravery for near two hours, yet being at laſt killed, the courage of his men immediately ſunk, and both ſhips yielded. Captain Ogle carried theſe three prizes, with about 160 men that were taken in them, to Cape-Coaſt caſtle, where they were inſtantly brought to their trials. Seventy-four were capitally convicted of whom fifty-two were executed, and moſt of them hung in chains in ſeveral places; which ſtruck a terror in that part of the world, as the taking ſeveral pirates in the Weſt Indies towards the latter end of the year, did in thoſe ſeas. But theſe ſucceſſes were far from putting an end to the miſchief; ſo that it was found neceſſary ſoon after to ſend ſeveral ſhips of war to the northern Colonies and Jamaica, where by degrees they extirpated entirely this dangerous crew of robbers.

LOUVAIN, SIEGE OF. A ſtrong city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, on the river Deule, fifteen miles from Bruſſels. This city was at the time of this ſiege in 1634, in the hands of the Spaniards. The French and Dutch having entered into an offenſive league againſt Spain, were determined to deprive the Cardinal Infant of the Spaniſh Netherlands, of which he was then governor. After the defeat of the Spaniards in the battle at Avein, thoſe confederate powers drove all before them. The Cardinal Infant had intrenched himſelf along the Demer, but on the approach of ſo numerous an army, retreated with precipitation to Louvain. The Confederate army having divided themſelves into two diviſions, the Prince of Orange advanced towards Bruſſels, while the French took the route of Louvain, but they rejoined on the 10th of May; and at this time it was owing to the debates and jealouſies of the Prince of Orange and the French marechals about precedency and command, that they loſt the faireſt opportunity of extending their conqueſts in the Spaniſh Netherlands, before the Spaniards could recover themſelves after the late defeats; for while they waſted ten days in fruitleſs conferences, the Cardinal Infant had time to throw himſelf into Louvain with 5000 foot, and 2000 horſe. But the French marching to Villeverdin, making a feint as if they intended to beſiege Bruſſels, the Cardinal Infant returned with his forces thither, leaving only 2000 men, under the Baron de Grobbendonk, for the defence of Louvain. After the retreat of the Cardinal Infant, the French and Dutch armies ſat down before the town on the 25th of June, expecting to be maſters of it in eight days; but the Governor had previouſly taken all neceſſary precautions, by ſetting ſome of the avenues under water, and fortifying the reſt by new outworks; his veteran troops in the ſeveral attacks, ſuſtained them with ſuch bravery and ſpirit, that it proved a greater difficulty than at firſt conceived to carry the works. Here too the intrigues of the Prince of Orange defeated the purpoſes of the ſiege; he could not bear the French marechals, and, reſolving to plague them, impeded their operations by throwing perpetual obſtacles in the way of every motion, while his own movements were entirely ſlow and remiſs. Theſe quarrels joined to the intelligence they had received of the approach of Picolimini, at the head of 27,000 Germans, cauſed them to raiſe the ſiege on the 4th of July.

LOUISBURG, SIEGE OF. The capital of the iſland of Cape Breton in North America. The poſſeſſion of Cape Breton, of which this is the metropolis, commands the navigation to Canada by the river St. Lawrence. At the commencement of the war, 1745, the Britiſh colonies in North America, began to be ſenſible of the utility of Cape Breton; for in a few months the inhabitants of this iſland infeſted the coaſts of the Britiſh ſettlement, ruining their fiſhery, interrupting their navigation, deſtroying Canſo, invading Annapolis, reducing the bordering colonies to many extremities, and carrying the natives priſoners to a place reported impregnable, being a ſafe aſylum for the Weſt and Eaſt India fleets, and their men of war and privateers. Theſe hoſtilities of the French were the cauſe which rouzed the Britiſh colonies to a true ſenſe of their danger and inſecurity, which they looked upon to be every day more and more fatal, while the French poſſeſſed this iſland, the richeſt gem in their American treaſures, and which had already coſt them nine millions of livres in eſtabliſhing. Senſible of what importance this place muſt be to England, Mr. Auchmuty, a native of Scotland, and judge-advocate of the court of admiralty in New England, candidly ſtated it to ſeveral of his friends, at whoſe deſire he reduced the ſeveral branches, of its conſequence into a regular plan; at the ſame time framing a ſcheme for the reduction of it, which by the means of William Vaughan, Eſq. a gentleman of great property in the colony, was communicated, and warmly recommended to William Shirley, Eſq. Governor of the Maſſachuſet colony, who laid it before the general aſſembly, then met at Boſton. The difficulties at firſt

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ſeemed ſo numerous, and the undertaking of ſo arduous a nature, that it was deemed impracticable without parliamentary aid, where the very debates on it muſt have tranſpired to the French, and put them on their guard; but Mr. Auchmuty, the original projector of the plan, ſecretly ſounded the thoughts of the principal inhabitants, and finding them willing and able to concur in the meaſures he propoſed, they examined ſeveral priſoners returned from confinement in that iſland, by whom they were informed of the facility of the enterprize, by a ſecret and early ſurpriſal. The ſtoreſhips from France had been newly driven off to Martinico, a fatal ſtroke of diſtreſs to Cape Breton at this juncture, as it was a happy incident in our favour. A redundancy of proviſions at the time enabled us to ſupply the intended armament with every thing neceſſary, ſo that the final reſolution was taken on the 25th of January, though it was then carried by the majority of one ſingle voice, to attack Louiſburg.

In conſequence of this, Commodore Warren was ordered by the government to repair immediately with three men of war from Antigua to Boſton, and contribute to the ſucceſs of the expedition, while the government of Boſton granted 27,000 pounds ſterling towards this undertaking, to be raiſed by way of lottery for their ſervice. While Mr. Warren commanded the naval department, there wanted a perſon of military capacity to carry on the land operations, and to ſuperintend the troops on diſembarking; Mr. Pepperel of Piſcataway, a gentleman of uncommon influence, and large fortune, was by the unanimous voice appointed to this command, to whoſe ſtandard numbers, from their great attachment to his perſon, flocked in a ſurpriſing degree.

It is generally believed that no perſon in Europe knew of theſe ſecret proceedings but his Britannic Majeſty, to whom in duty the Governor, Shirley, had communicated the deſign; the ſecreſy in councils, the extraordinary management, and great diſpatch in providing the levies and preparations both for the army and navy, were carried on with ſuch harmony, that the troops were aſſembled, and the fleet ready to ſail, before the reſt of the world had the leaſt intelligence of the apparatus. The inhabitants of the ſeveral colonies of New England, conſiſting of thoſe of the Maſſachuſet's Bay, New Hampſhire, Connecticut, and Rhode Iſland, ſo cheerfully concurred in ſeaſonably expediting the proſecution of the enterprize, that an army of 3850 volunteers, principally men of property or beneficial buſineſſes, were aſſembled at Boſton, with eighty-five tranſports, and eight privateers of twenty guns, and 100 men each, beſides ten ſnows, brigantines, and ſloops of force, for their convoy to Canſo in Nova Scotia, where they were to wait the arrival of Commodore Warren. This brave but undiſciplined band embarked from Boſton on the 20th of March for Canſo. "Pray for us while we fight for you," was the valiant, endearing, and laſt expreſſion, wherewith they comforted their parting countrymen, at their departure from their families, fortunes, and occupations. Mr. Pepperel's great intereſt among the country people both Indians and Meſtizos, to whom he truſted whatever goods they wanted, and who returned that confidence by exact and honeſt payments, greatly conduced to the ſucceſs of the expedition, for hundreds accompanied him as their father and protector, whom they had more in contemplation than any concern for the conqueſt of Louiſburg. How eaſy a taſk to procure love and reſpect! how difficult to create enemies, and contract the odium of our countrymen! Mr. Pepperel, who was not ignorant of his intereſt, and who ſaw all the height of the Governor's propoſals, yet modeſtly declined that honour, as being deficient in thoſe branches of military knowledge, which he knew were requiſite in ſo important a poſt; but was prevailed on at length by the repeated ſolicitations of his friends.

On the 2d of April, the fleet arrived at Canſo, a port town of Nova Scotia, near a narrow ſtrait which ſeparates that colony from Cape Breton, and about 167 leagues from Boſton. In three weeks, Commodore Warren appeared with the Superb of 60 guns, and the Launceſton and Eltham of 40 each; he was ſoon joined by the Mermaid of 40 guns, and was to be reinforced by others deſtined to join him there. Gabaron Bay was appointed for making the deſcent, which was within four miles of the rampart of Louiſburg; and there it was that the French firſt ſaw our armaments, the ſurpriſe of which prevented them from getting in the proviſions neceſſary for ſuſtaining the ſiege. The garriſon of Louiſburg, with all its forts, conſiſted only of 1200 French and Swiſs regulars, and 800 militia, formed of thoſe inhabitants who were able to bear arms. The Governor of Canada, without any knowledge of this expedition, but ſenſible of the diſcontents and diviſions which reigned in the town, and of the poſſibility of its being one time or other attacked by the Engliſh, had ſome time before offered the Governor of Louiſburg a reinforcement, which, from motives not to be juſtified, and for which he was afterwards called to an account, he declined. But now he ſaw himſelf ſurrounded by the enemy, all the ways for applying for ſuccour blocked up, and cut off from every communication of reſource. Thus he became beſieged in form, with forces unequal to the defence of the place, nay, without any probability of receiving a reinforcement from either Canada or Europe. This was the firſt, and not the leaſt error, to which his diſgrace for the loſs of the place was owing, as with the ſuccours offered him he would have been more than ſufficiently enabled to ſally out, and drive before him a body of undiſciplined troops, no way equal to the reduction of the place. The deſign of ſurpriſing it thus took place, and the Engliſh puſhed the enterprize with the greateſt diſpatch and vigour, in order to be beforehand with the annual ſupply from France, which, according to their plan, fell into their hands; and thus doubly profited the expedition, as at the ſame time it aſſiſted their meaſures, and broke thoſe of the enemy. A man of war and a frigate had previouſly been fitted out at Breſt, for carrying ſuccours to this place, laden with all kinds of military ſtores, and ready to put to ſea, when the man of war unfortunately took fire, and burnt to the water edge. The Vigilante was the only ſhip, juſt on the point of being launched, that could ſupply the loſs. This delay alſo co-operated with the expedition with which the Engliſh carried on the enterprize.

prize. When the Vigilante, therefore, arrived near this coaſt, it appeared extremely dangerous on account of a thick fog, to make a near approach to the iſland, ſo that the Marquis de la Maiſon Forte, the Commander, tacked till the weather ſhould clear up. About the latter end of May, he diſcovered near him a frigate of forty guns, which, as had been concerted, feigned to fly; the Marquis chaſed, and thus was decoyed into the middle of Commodore Warren's ſquadron; ſhe was ſo deeply laden with military ſtores that her lower tier became uſeleſs, and ſhe was after a vigorous defence taken, another previous and fortunate incident in our favour; for about the time of taking the Vigilante, the troops were nearly diſguſted at the enterprize, which they began to look upon as romantic; and, as it is ſaid, a reſolution was entered into of abandoning the ſiege, if the place was not taken in a fortnight at fartheſt.

The debarkation of the troops was immediately put in agitation, though no ſooner were the whale boats got out for their landing, than Captain Morepang came from the city with a detachment of 100 men, to prevent the attempt. The Engliſh privateers which lay at anchor, covered the landing with their fire, while 200 of the forces having got on ſhore, defeated the detachment, with the loſs of ſix men killed on the enemy's ſide, five taken priſoners, and the reſt diſperſed among the woods, being cut off from returning to the city. Being thus diſpoſed, ſo as at once to poſſeſs the ſhore all the way to Louiſburg, and to purſue the enemy, they found in ſeveral places by them abandoned ſeveral arms, a good quantity of ammunition and proviſions, which being ſecured, they marched directly up to the ramparts, through a very boggy country, full of rocks, hills, and thickets, ſo as to incloſe the town, while Commodore Warren, with the men of war and cruizers, poſted himſelf off the harbour, ſo as to intercept all reinforcements and ſupplies by ſea. They next formed two ſeparate camps, the one on the ſouthern part of the harbour, to make their approaches to the town; the other to attack the grand battery. The Britiſh ſcouts in the beginning of May, reconnoitred the adjacent country to the grand battery, and the ſame night ſet fire to the ſtorehouſes, which were full of combuſtible matter, burning in ſo dreadful a manner, as made the French imagine that the whole force of the Engliſh was entering the fort. At the ſame time another party threatened the royal battery, which was commanded by a very inexperienced officer; the garriſon was weak, without guns to the landward, the part only from whence the enemy which faced it could be annoyed. The Commandant of the fort went over to view it, and gave directions that in caſe the enemy approached on that ſide, they ſhould remove the guns which pointed ſeaward, and uſe them to the beſt advantage; and in caſe they were forced to capitulate, or the royal battery fall into the hands of the Engliſh, who would then turn the cannon againſt the fort, they ſhould immediately paſs over to the fort, firſt nailing up the cannon; but the imprudent officer availed himſelf of theſe inſtructions, for without trying his cannon on the Engliſh, who lay quiet in their camp, he embarked his men that very night, and made over to the fort in confuſion, pretending that the enemy had made an aſſault on the battery with a large force, which was abſolutely falſe, the French flag flying ſome time after, which was an evident ſign there was no perſon in it to lower it. The Engliſh obſerving from the camp that no perſon appeared on the parapet of the royal battery, concluded that the garriſon was employed in ſome ſecret attempt, and therefore in prudence made no further approaches, till believing at length that it was really abandoned, a Boſton Indian, without any arms, went in a rambling manner, as if diſordered in his ſenſes, towards the gate, by which he entered the fort, cleared up the doubt, and lowered the French colours, which till then had been flying. On this ſignal the Engliſh entered it, and the artillery having been very badly nailed up in the hurry of retreat, was pointed againſt the town, which it battered in flank with great effect, beating down the roofs of ſeveral houſes, the chimnies and embrazures of the other batteries. The other part of the Britiſh forces on the other ſide of the harbour, drew up a large train of artillery to an eminence called the Green Hill, about three quarters of a mile from the city, from whence they briſkly cannonaded it.

On the 12th of May they had erected a faſcine battery of twenty-eight guns within 200 yards of the walls, and broke down part of the circular battery with their ſhot. As the principal effort was to be made from this battery, not yet completely mounted, Colonel Pepperel ordered ſeveral guns, forty-two pounders, to be brought from the grand to the faſcine battery, though two miles diſtance, over hills and vallies, rocks and moraſſes, the men being up to the middle in mire. The ſucceſs was equal to the fatigue; for they ſoon diſmounted their cannon, and deſtroyed their houſes, walls, and flankers.

On the 23d of May the iſland battery, which incommoded both the men of war, and alſo the grand battery, began to be the object of attention; and about twelve o'clock the whale-boats, with paddles, ladders, and other neceſſaries for the attempt were all ready; 500 men of the land forces and marines, embarked from on board the men of war, with a view of reducing that battery; but the fog ariſing, gave the French time to reinforce the battery with 320 men, which before conſiſted only of fourteen. On the 27th, 300 men attacked the iſland battery, and began to ſcale the walls; but being diſcovered, this deſign was defeated, with the loſs of 36 men killed, and 118 priſoners, being thoſe who had landed; ſome boats were alſo ſunk by the French cannon from the battery in this hardy attempt. This, far from intimidating the bravery of our troops, ſpirited them up to revenge the death and impriſonment of their fellow-ſoldiers, which they began with erecting a new battery on the 1ſt of June, at the light-houſe, and dragged up ſome of the heavieſt cannon and mortars on the cliff, which overlooked and commanded the iſland battery. The French were amazed to ſee a work of ſuch labour executed in one night, juſtly apprehenſive of its great ſucceſs, as one flanker faced the ſea, and the other the battery, commanding at once that and all the ſhips entering or going out of the harbour. It was in the greateſt

greateſt exigence and want of powder, that 600 barrels of gunpowder arrived from Boſton, with ſtores for the forces: intelligence was alſo brought from thence, that 1000 men were raiſed in New England to reinforce the troops; and that the French fleet deſtined for the relief of Cape Breton was blocked up at Breſt by the Britiſh ſquadron; a piece of information which greatly added to the ſucceſs of the operations of the ſiege; ſeveral ſhips meanwhile fell into the Commodore's hands, who little expected ſo unwelcome a reception in a port which they had thought their own. We were alſo informed by deſerters, that the Governor on the intercepting ſo many ſhips, ſome deſtined for his relief, and having only 100 barrels of gunpowder in the whole iſland, had begun to deſpair of keeping the town, which cauſed the beſiegers to redouble their fires againſt the city and the iſland battery, erecting another faſcine battery of five guns, forty-two pounders, about a mile weſtward to the grand battery, and fronting the circular battery; therefore on the 14th of June all things were preparing for a general aſſault by land and ſea, when the French finding themſelves diſtreſſed to a great degree in the iſland battery, by our ſhot and bombs from the light-houſe battery, ſent a flag of truce on the 15th from the city, about four o'clock in the afternoon, to the Britiſh camp, with offers to deliver up the city; upon which a council of war was called, and all the batteries commanded to ceaſe firing. The flag of truce being ordered to attend the next morning, was punctual, and received the terms of capitulation, written by Commodore Warren and Colonel Pepperel, which were agreed to by M. Chambon, the Governor of Louiſburg, whereby the French were permitted to enjoy all their perſonal effects, and to be tranſported to France at the expence of the beſiegers.

The French flag was ſtruck on the 17th, and the Britiſh hoiſted in its place at the iſland battery, of which the beſiegers took poſſeſſion early in the morning. At two o'clock Commodore Warren with all the men of war, privateers, ſtoreſhips, and tranſports entered the harbour; and at four the Britiſh forces marched to the ſouth gate of the city, which they entered, and proceeded to the parade near the citadel, the guard and watch of the city, the garriſon's magazines, and other places were delivered up.

On the 4th of July, the garriſon and a great number of the inhabitants embarked on board fourteen cartel ſhips, convoyed by the Launceſton man of war, who convoyed them to Rochfort, where the clemency of Commodore Warren, and General Pepperel ſhewn to thoſe priſoners, was but ill requited by Commodore M'Namara, the Commander of the French ſquadron in that port, who treated the Britiſh captain and ſailors with an unexpected ſeverity, and even denied them the liberty of going on ſhore for freſh proviſions, ordering the centinels to ſhoot every Engliſhman who attempted to land; though it muſt be obſerved, that this rigour was not the effect of any reſentment occaſioned by the loſs of Louiſburg and Cape Breton, but owing to the detention of Marechal Belleiſle, at that time a priſoner of war in England.

This was a continued ſiege of forty-ſeven days, almoſt ſeven weeks, from the 1ſt of May to the 15th of June, the day of ſending the flag of truce. Few hiſtories can furniſh inſtances of a braver, more reſolute, and well-conducted attempt; let it be recorded to the immortal honour of this brave band of undiſciplined ſoldiers, that a French officer of diſtinction reported, that it was thought by the Governor and the citizens, as well officers as ſoldiers civil and military, impracticable for leſs than 30,000 men to ſubdue ſo ſtrong and well fortified a city. And let poſterity be alſo informed, that no leſs a ſoldier, no leſs a politician than Marechal Belleiſle was heard to ſay, that the whole plan was too well concerted, too ſecretly conducted, and too vigorouſly executed, to be the ſcheme of a Britiſh miniſtry, who had they been the projectors of ſo noble an enterprize, it would have been early known, ſoon tranſpired, and from thence cautiouſly guarded againſt, and ſo defeated by the French miniſtry.

The beſiegers, from the inveſtiture to the ſurrender of the city, fired 9000 ſhot, and 600 bombs, which deſtroyed the principal part of the city, demoliſhed the citadel and hoſpital, and killed 240 men, though the beſiegers had not in the whole more than 100 killed, and 100 by ſickneſs. This memorable exertion of the ſpirit of the Britiſh colonies, diffuſed a general joy through all the American ſettlements, and was celebrated with every public demonſtration of rejoicing over every part of the Britiſh nation; it ſeemed a compenſation for our loſs at Fontenoy; congratulations from every quarter were ſent to his Britannic Majeſty, and the government engaged to reimburſe the expences of the expedition. General Pepperel was made a baronet, and Commodore Warren raiſed to be admiral of the blue. Neither the framer of the plan, the conductors of the operation, or the ſoldiery, were of the Engliſh nation; Mr. Auchmuty was a North Briton, Admiral Warren an Hibernian, and Sir William Pepperel of Piſcataway, of New Hampſhire in New England, ſeventy miles north from Cape Breton. A train of artillery, and ſeveral engineers were ſent from Woolwich, with all convenient expedition, for the better ſecurity of this important conqueſt: two American regiments were raiſed and put in garriſon at Louiſburg, the one commanded by Colonel Shirley, and the other by Sir William Pepperel.

In the ſeſſions at the cloſe of the year 1747, the Britiſh parliament thought proper to reimburſe the people of New England for their expences in the expedition. The following draught ſhews at one view the ſeveral coſts of each colony.

Colonies.	£.	s.	d.
To the Maſſachuſet - -	183,649	2	7
New Hampſhire - -	16,355	13	4
Connecticut - -	21,863	19	1
Rhode Iſland - -	6,322	12	10
Captain Gibſon, a volunteer -	547	15	0
Total	235,749	2	10

The terms granted by the Engliſh to the beſieged were the more honourable, as there was certain intelligence

ligence of a large reinforcement expected to relieve the place, which, notwithſtanding, the enemy was too much diſtreſſed to wait for; the New England men were alſo willing to put an advantageous period to a ſtate of life, which had drawn them from their domeſtic concerns, and like Cincinnatus, the Roman, were willing to return from the field of war to the field of agriculture, as this kind of warfare was no way ſuitable to their diſpoſitions. The officers of the beſieged were not ignorant, that the moſt favourable occaſion of repelling the enemy was to fall on them when they were beginning their works, in forming their approaches; yet ſuch was the miſtruſt they entertained from the late mutinies of the regular troops, that though theſe made an offer to make a ſally, it was judged not adviſeable for fear of a general deſertion, in revenge for the oppreſſion and ſeverities which they met with from their commanders.

Thus, from a combination of contrary events, croſſes, and a weak garriſon, the Engliſh made an acquiſition of new dominions, while the colony of Boſton acquired an increaſe of territory, proſperous as it was before, throughout its large inland extenſions, which wanted only this iſland to command the whole coaſt.

The garriſon conſiſted of 1200 regulars, French and Swiſs, and about 800 militia, with ſome Indians and ſavages, which was by no means a force ſufficient to make a brave and long defence, but was a plain proof of the opinion which the French miniſtry entertained of the ſupineneſs and indolence of the Britiſh.

The poſſeſſion of Cape Breton in the reduction of Louiſburg, was doubtleſs a valuable acquiſition to Great Britain. It not only diſtreſſed the French in their fiſhery and navigation, but removed all fears of encroachments and rivalſhip from the breaſts of the Engliſh fiſhermen on the banks of Newfoundland. It freed New England from the terrors of a dangerous neighbour and invader, over-awed the Indians of that country, and ſecured the poſſeſſion of Acadia to the crown of Great Britain. By this fiſhery Great Britain received the annual return of two millions ſterling, for the manufactures yearly ſhipped to the plantations; many thouſands found employment from it, who were otherwiſe unſerviceable to the public, and therefore a burden; it increaſed the ſhipping and mariners, extended navigation, cut off all communication between France and Canada by the river St. Lawrence, ſo that Quebec would neceſſarily fall (as it afterwards proved) into the hands of the Engliſh, who then might expel the French entirely from America, open a correſpondence with the Canada Indians behind Montreal, and thus become maſters of the fur trade, ſo long ingroſſed by the enemy. Great Britain had done well to conſider the importance of this acquiſition, as the northern colonies could one day become the aſylum of Britiſh liberty, when the nation (it is not impoſſible) ſhall be enſlaved by domeſtic deſpotiſm or foreign dominion; when her ſubſtance is waſted, her ſpirit broke, and the laws and conſtitution of Britain are no more; then theſe colonies, long ſince ſent off by our fathers, may receive and entertain their ſons as helpleſs exiles and ruined refugees. More eſpecially ſhould the Britiſh Colonies reclaim the attention of their mother country, when our trade at home is viſibly decaying; the French have underſold our cloths, and ſpoiled our trade in the Levant; Spain is no longer ſupplied as uſual with Engliſh commodities. The exports to Germany were conſiderably diminiſhed by our miſunderſtanding with the Emperor and the Houſe of Auſtria, conſequently her chiefeſt reſources for riches, (then loaden as ſhe was with 100 millions of debt) could be in her communication with her own colonies, which conſumed her manufactures, and made immenſe returns in rum, ſugar, tobacco, fiſh, timber, naval ſtores, irons, furs, drugs, rice, and indigo, while the ſouthern plantations produced ſilk, and with care might furniſh every thing that can be expected from the moſt fertile ſoil, and the happieſt climate.

Who that is thoroughly ſenſible of the importance of this conqueſt will believe, that after three years poſſeſſion, the captors reſtored it; during which time they razed many of the old fortifications, and erected new ones in their ſtead, and in every place repaired ſuch as were damaged, to obtain the repoſſeſſion of Madras in the Eaſt-Indies, which the enemy had almoſt totally deſtroyed, and which belonged to a private monopolizing company, whoſe exiſtence has ever been deemed prejudicial to the commonwealth, yet this was actually done, and the very men who ſigned the articles took on themſelves the title of friends to their country!

LOUISBURG, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1756. Commodore Holmes, in the Grafton, with the Nottingham, Hornet, and Jamaica ſloops, engaged two French ſhips of the line and four frigates off this place; for the particulars of which ſee the following accounts.

The French account of this engagement ſays, That M. Beauſier, Commander of the ſquadron, which ſailed in April with land forces for Canada, in his return with the Heros, the Illuſtre, and the Le Corne and Syrene frigates to Louiſburg, diſcovered on the 26th of July, about three leagues ſouth of that port, two Engliſh ſhips and two frigates, who kept their wind as much as they could in order to come up with them. Beauſier taking advantage of a gale which ſprung up from the north, bore down upon the Engliſh, who haſtily tacked in order to ſtand off. But the nature of his orders obliging him to land proviſions at Louiſburg, and fearing that a purſuit would carry him to leeward of the port, he was obliged to quit the chaſe and to enter the harbour. He landed the proviſions and his ſick men with the utmoſt expedition; and next morning by five o'clock, he got under ſail in queſt of the Engliſh cruizers; and about noon he deſcried the two ſhips he had given chaſe to the day before, which now had but one frigate in company. He crowded all the ſail he could to get up with them; and they did the ſame to get off. Captain Breugnon of the Syrene ſoon came up with the Engliſh frigate, and attacked her ſo briſkly, that ſhe fell back under the cannon of the men of war, and was ſheltered from the Syrene which durſt not follow. However this attack gave Beauſier time to come up with the two Engliſh ſhips,

one of ſeventy-four and the other of 64 guns. He immediately engaged one of them, expecting that the Illuſtre, which was upon his quarter, would attack the other: but a calm coming on in that inſtant hindered the latter from getting up; ſo that Beauſier had both the Engliſh ſhips upon him, and the engagement continued very warm till ſeven o'clock at night; when a gale of wind ſpringing up, enabled the Illuſtre to make ſail, and the Engliſh took advantage of it to ſheer off, leaving the Heros ſo diſabled in her rigging and ſails, and injured in her hull and maſts, which had received upwards of 200 ſhot, beſides thoſe between wind and water, that ſhe could not purſue them. It further ſays, that he ſpent the night in repairing his damages, in hopes of another bruſh with the enemy; but next morning, the 28th, he found them at ſuch a diſtance, as gave him no hopes of getting up to them, and therefore returned to Louiſburg, with the loſs of eighteen men killed and forty-eight wounded.

Commodore Holmes on board the Grafton, off Louiſburg, in a letter to the admiralty, informing their Lordſhips of this ſame action, ſaid, that having diſcovered the above ſhips from the maſt-head to the N. E. directly to windward, the Grafton, the Nottingham, Hornet, and Jamaica ſloops gave chaſe, and made their firſt board to the ſouth, they ſteering directly for us till within two leagues; that the Engliſh ſhips then tacked, not to ſtand off, but in hopes to cut the French off from their port; and that they hauled in for it. That his ſhips purſued them and brought to, about a league from the harbour, where they were come to an anchor, about half an hour paſt one at noon. That at four o'clock he made ſail to the eaſtward, and at dark diſpatched the Hornet to Hallifax for ſome of Captain Spry's ſhips to come and join him, and then ſtood on as before till three o'clock, when he tacked and ſtood in for the land. That ſeeing four French men of war come out of the harbour and in chaſe of his ſhips, about eight in the morning, he ſtood from them to the ſouth-eaſt, about a point from the wind, not to get off, but to draw them from the harbour, judging from the expedition with which they were returned, that they were full of men and above his match. That when a frigate of thirty-ſix guns fired upon the Jamaica ſloop, ſhe returned the fire, and rowed at the ſame time up to the Nottingham. That on the men of war firing at the frigate, ſhe hauled her wind, and the Jamaica bore away to the ſouth-weſt. That about two o'clock the Nottingham fired her ſtern chaſe at the French commandant, which he returned with his bow, and ſoon after the Grafton fired her ſtern chaſe alſo. That finding the ſhot reached each other, the Grafton hauled up her courſes, bunted her main-ſail, and bore down upon the French Commodore, being about a quarter of a mile from him. That it fell calm at the beginning of the engagement, he being on the Grafton's ſtarboard ſide, the other large French ſhip aſtern of him, and the Nottingham on the Grafton's larboard bow, the two frigates a mile off, and the Jamaica ſloop ſomewhat more. That the French Commodore finding his error in permitting his frigates to ſheer off ſo far, made ſignals for them to rejoin him as ſoon as the wind ſprung up; and leſt they ſhould not come faſt enough to his aſſiſtance, he bore down to them, and was followed by his partner. That at ſeven o'clock the French ſquadron was all cloſe together, and at duſk the action ceaſed, they (not the Engliſh) ſheering off to the ſouthward, and the Engliſh ſquadron ſtanding to the S. S. E. That our men lay at their quarters all night, expecting to renew the action in the morning, but were diſappointed by the French ſhips bearing away N. W. by W. diſtance about five miles by day-light, and going away with little wind at E. S. E. right before it for the harbour of Louiſburg. That our ſhips wore and ſtood to the weſt; but that theirs never offered to look at ours. That they ſailing better than our ſhips, and the wind freſhening, and the weather alſo growing hazy, were out of ſight about noon: that their chief fire was at the maſts and rigging, which they wounded and cut pretty much; and that the Grafton had ſix men killed and twenty-one wounded.

LOUISBURG, EXPEDITION AGAINST, IN 1757. The experience of our fruitleſs campaigns in 1755 and 1756, had convinced our miniſtry, as well as our commanders in chief, that there would be no end of a war, whoſe operations aimed no farther than traverſing from place to place, either for the defence, or attack of a few ſtraggling forts in a woody country. A more unpromiſing method of making war than in depopulated Spain, (ſince her Indian acquiſition) where, as the Earl of Peterborough obſerved, a general might march to eternity, with a large army at his heels, and never meet any thing to conquer. A more deciſive blow was therefore meditated for the campaign of 1757, and the reduction of Cape Breton (ceded to the French by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle) was propoſed, as the firſt ſtep to promote either a glorious peace, or the entire conqueſt of Canada.

The Earl of Loudon, who propoſed this ſcheme to the miniſtry at the fall of 1756, with an eſtimate of the requiſite force and expence, was informed early that his ſcheme was approved of, and that he ſhould be ſupplied with the ſuccours neceſſary in the beginning of the ſpring. However, little more was effectually done than conſultation, till Sir Charles Hardy, governor of New York, towards the latter end of April, iſſued warrants for a hot preſs, in which 400 ſeamen were procured for the ſervice; but Sir Charles being well aſſured there were five French ſhips of the line deſtined for Louiſburg, and not being able to engage them, lay quiet till the 9th of July. Admiral Holbourne appeared at laſt, after an unaccountable delay of nine months, the time waſted ſince the plan was approved of. The naval force conſiſted then of 17 ſhips of the line, with 14 frigates and fireſhips, and 179 tranſports, 27 victuallers, two hoſpital ſhips, and 11,000 effective men. Strong as this armament was, councils of war ſtill delayed the execution till the 30th of Auguſt, when it was thought too late in the ſeaſon to go on with the expedition; meanwhile Admiral Holbourne cruized off Louiſburg, expecting the

the French fleet to come out, when a ſtorm ſcattered his own, and put an end to an expenſive and fruitleſs expedition.

LOUISBURG TAKEN IN 1758. The Honourable Edward Boſcawen, Admiral of his Majeſty's blue ſquadron, ſailed the 19th of February from England, as Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed and to be employed in North America, and had under him Sir Charles Hardy, Knight, Rear-Admiral of the White; and Philip Durell, Eſq. Commodore; the fleet conſiſted of,

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Namur -	70	Hon. Edw. Boſcawen. Capt. Buckle.
Royal William -	80	Sir Charles Hardy, Kt. Capt. Evans.
Princeſs Amelia -	80	Philip Durell, Eſq. Capt. Bray.
Dublin - -	74	Capt. Rodney.
Terrible -	74	—— Collins.
Northumberland -	70	Rt. Hon. Lord Colvil.
Vanguard -	70	Capt. Swanton.
Oxford - -	70	Capt. Spry.
Burford -	70	Capt. Gambier.
Somerſet -	70	Capt. Hughes.
Lancaſter -	70	Hon. G. Edgecombe.
Devonſhire -	66	Capt. Gordon.
Bedford -	64	Capt. Fowke.
Captain -	64	Capt. Amherſt.
Prince Frederick -	64	Capt. Mann.
Pembroke -	60	Capt. Simcoe.
Kingſton -	60	Capt. Parry.
York -	60	Capt. Pigot.
Prince of Orange -	60	Capt. Ferguſon.
Defiance -	60	Capt. Baird.
Nottingham -	60	Capt. Marſhall.
Centurion -	54	Capt. Mantell.
Sutherland -	50	Capt. Rous.

Frigates, &c.—Juno, Diana, Boreas, Trent, Grammont, Shannon, Hind, Port-Mahon, Nightingale, Kennington, Squirrel, Beaver, Hunter, Scarborough, Hawke, Ætna, Lightning, and Tyloe armed ſhip.

And the army conſiſted of 11,936 men, officers included, together with 324 men of the train; under the command of Major-General Jeffery Amherſt, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces to be employed in the iſland of Cape Breton, &c. Brigadier-General Edward Whitmore, Brigadier-General Charles Laurence, Brigadier-General James Wolfe, Colonel Baſtide, chief engineer, Colonel George Williamſon, commander of the train of artillery.

The armament arrived ſafe without any material accident in the harbour of Hallifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, on the 9th day of May. The Admiral immediately prepared for action; being joined by all his forces and ſhips; and they well provided with water and ſtores of all ſorts, and the ſick men recovered fit for ſervice, he proceeded with 157 ſail, tranſports included, from Hallifax, and ſteered to the ſeat of action.

Gabarus Bay, about ſeven miles weſt of Louiſburg, was the place deſigned for the landing of the army; where the fleet with about a third of the troops came to anchor, about five o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d of June; and at ſix the Admiral made a ſignal for all barges and pinnaces, manned and armed, to attend the General and the Brigadier-Generals Laurence and Wolfe, who went that ſame evening to reconnoitre the ſhore as near as poſſible, and made a diſpoſition for landing in three places next morning, in caſe the troops arrived; who made this obſervation, that every place where it was probable or practicable for our troops to land, was defended by works or batteries, and that the enemy had a chain of poſts along ſhore from Cape Noir to Flat Point, and irregulars from thence to the bottom of the Bay. But the troops did not come in till next day.

Several hints were thrown out to the Admiral, about the impracticability of landing on a ſhore ſo ſtrongly fortified and guarded, and concerning the danger of his Majeſty's ſhips riding in a bay, where the pilots had no knowledge of the anchorage. Theſe ſpeeches alarmed the Admiral, and put him upon the prudential method of coming at the real ſentiments of his officers, by inviting them on board one after another, and diſcourſing with them ſeparately upon the ſubject of their immediate ſervice. The general opinion leaned towards the impracticability in ſo rough a ſea, and ſo well fortified a ſhore; and for a council of war, of both ſea and land officers, to come to a final reſolution; when it coming to the turn of Captain Ferguſon, an old, brave, and experienced officer, whom Mr. Boſcawen had requeſted from the Lords of the Admiralty to attend him in this ſervice, and in whoſe opinion and conduct, on the moſt trying occaſions, he could place great confidence; this Captain having delivered himſelf in the moſt reſpectful terms, in regard to the opinions of his brethren, whoſe reaſons the Admiral ingenuouſly related to him, and deſpiſing the arguments, drawn from the danger of the ſervice, for proving an impracticability, without an actual attempt to land and to force the enemy's poſts with all the art and ſtrength in their power, he adviſed the Admiral, for his own honour and the glory of his country, to exert that power with which he was inveſted; and not to leave it to the uncertain reſolutions of a council of war, which had been ſo fatal at Minorca, at Rochefort, and even at Hallifax, to the diſgrace of all concerned, and to the extreme loſs of the nation. Upon this remonſtrance of one brave officer in private converſation, we ſhall ſee the turn this grand expedition took for the intereſt of Great Britain. The Admiral acquieſced in the juſtneſs of the Captain's obſervation on councils of war; thanked him for his open and honeſt advice; reſolved to call no council of war, but ſtrictly to adhere to his inſtructions, which were to land the troops on the iſland of Cape Breton. Here, ſaid he, I will abide, and put them all aſhore, and cover their retreat if they think proper to reimbark.

This reſolution diſperſed the cloud of difficulties that ſeemed to be gathering from every quarter. The Admiral

miral declared his determination not to depart out of of that Bay, till every way was tried to carry his inſtructions into execution. A ſignal was made for all lieutenants; to whom he gave ſtrict charges to be diligent in the execution of thoſe orders they then received, for landing of the troops, and for aſſiſting the military in every thing in their power, towards completing the ſervice in which they were jointly engaged; and about eleven that ſame day (the 3d) at noon, the Kennington was brought to an anchor cloſe in ſhore of a cove at the north-eaſt end of Gabarus Bay, which ſeemed to promiſe a convenient coaſt for the intended deſcent; but was well guarded by ſeveral encampments and a battery. The Kennington had orders to ſilence this battery, and to clear the coaſt of the enemy.

It was intended to attempt a landing that evening: but the weather growing hazy, and freſh gales blowing in ſhore, creating a great ſurf every day, there could be nothing done effectually till the 8th; though the Hallifax ſnow was likewiſe ordered in ſhore againſt another battery on the 4th; and both ſhe and the Kennington performed effectual ſervice. Theſe two were ſtationed on the left at the little Bay in the north-eaſt, to which was given the name of Kennington Cove; the Sutherland and Squirrel on the right, near White Point, and the Grammont, Diana, and Shannon frigates in the centre. A diſpoſition made by the Admiral's direction to terrify and annoy the enemy's fortified camps, and to cover the boats employed to land the ſoldiers.

On the 6th, the wind down, and a thick fog, the Admiral made the ſignal for landing; but before the boats were manned, the wind riſing, and a great ſea tumbling, the deſcent was put off till the 8th; when the wind being favourable, and the weather clear, (and Commodore Durell having reported, that it was his opinion the troops might land on the left, without any great interruption from that morning's ſurf) the troops were debarked in the boats belonging to the men of war and tranſports; the former under the direction of a lieutenant, mate or midſhipman; and the latter under the direction of the officers of the troops in each boat; the General having given proper orders to each for landing them in three diviſions. The ſignal for this debarkation was made about two o'clock; and as ſoon as the boats were prepared to ſet off from the ſhips, a moſt furious cannonading was continued from about ſun riſe from the Kennington and Hallifax, and all the other ſhips in their reſpective ſtations along the ſhore, until about eight o'clock, with only ſome neceſſary intermiſſions in favour of the attempt.

The diſpoſition for landing was made in three diviſions, in order to divide the forces, and to diſtract the enemy's attention. One diviſion under the command of Brigadier-General Wolfe, which was intended to attempt a landing on the left of Kennington Cove, conſiſted of 550 light infantry, commanded by Major Scott, and four of the oldeſt companies of grenadiers, the companies of rangers, ſupported by the Highland regiment, and thoſe by the eight remaining companies of grenadiers. The boats with theſe ſoldiers on board rendezvouſed near White Point, under cover of the ſhip guns about four o'clock. A feint was made by the ſecond diviſion, conſiſting of the Royal, Laſcelles, Monkton, Forbes, Anſtruther, and Webb, at the ſame time to the right towards White Point, under the conduct of Brigadier-General Whitmore; and the third diviſion, commanded by Brigadier-General Laurence, in the centre, was formed of Amherſt's, Hopſon's, Otway's, Whitmore's, Laurence's, and Warburton's, and at the ſame time made a ſhew of landing at the freſh water cove.

The enemy had expected this viſit for ſome years, which put them upon many devices to prevent, or to make a deſcent upon the coaſt of this iſland very difficult and hazardous to them that would attempt an invaſion; for this purpoſe they had finiſhed a very ſtrong breaſt-work, which was defended by 3000 regulars, irregulars, and native Indians, poſted along the ſhore in all the probable places of landing, fortified at proper diſtances with heavy cannon, and ſwivels of an extraordinary calibre, mounted on very ſtrong perpendicular wooden ſtocks, driven deep in the ground; beſides other cannon mounted on redans, erected in the moſt advantageous ſituations for flanking an invading army.

The fortifications were the moſt complete of their kind; yet they had an extraordinary addition by an artful diſpoſal of trees, which being laid very thick together, at the diſtance of twenty yards in ſome places, and of thirty in other places, between the lines and the water's edge, with their branches towards the ſea, quite round the cove, rendered the approaches to the front lines extremely difficult, even if there had been no fire to defend them. For the bare attempt of poſſeſſing theſe lines, ſays one that was preſent, would have been like penetrating with incredible fatigue and endleſs labour through a wild foreſt, where the branches of one tree are interwoven with thoſe of another. What ſtill contributed to the great ſtrength of this kind of fortification, was the manner of diſpoſing the foreſt work in front; ſo that it only appeared at a diſtance one continued green of little ſcattered branches of fir. Very few guns on their lines were diſtinguiſhable out of the reach of their metal; and the reſt were concealed with ſpruce branches, until the boats advanced towards the ſhore, with a reſolution of forcing the works.

Our boats rowed up to thoſe places of deſtruction with the moſt undaunted courage. But as they approached in line of battle, the brave adventurers were preſently convinced of their miſtake, in regard to the appearance of the enemy's ſtrength; and the enemy, too preſuming of their own ſtrong intrenchments and fortifications, unmaſked the latent deſtruction ſomewhat before the proper time for its due execution. Before our boats came near the water's edge, the batteries began to play, and to fire red-hot balls, grape, and round ſhot, with great activity; and a continual diſcharge of ſmall arms ſhowered upon them from the lines, which were about fifteen feet above the level of the boats.

This obliged the left wing to deſiſt, and to withdraw from

from the impregnable ſhore of Kennington Cove; and the conſequence had been much more fatal to our people, few or any of them could have eſcaped, had the enemy ſuffered our men to land quietly upon that narrow ſhoal beach, for then they muſt all have laid down their arms, or have been ſlaughtered upon the ſhore. But our troops were rather exaſperated than diſcouraged by this unforeſeen and maſked way of firing, and making all the expedition they were able towards their centre, it was determined with united force to defy all oppoſition and ſtratagem, and to land wherever there appeared a probability of any degree of ſucceſs. Fortune favoured the attempt of the brave. Lieutenants Hopkins and Browne, with Enſign Grant, and about 100 light infantry, opened an entrance to the ſhore on the right of the Cove, over rocks and ſteeps, which had been deemed inacceſſible and impracticable.

Brigadier Wolfe ſeized the advantage, gave orders for the remainder to improve the preſent opportunity, and to ſupport their comrades on ſhore. Their impatience was ſuch, that they caſt off all reſtraint, and with impetuous emulation, the grenadiers, light infantry, rangers, and Highlanders, ſtrove who ſhould get firſt on ſhore, though expoſed the whole time to the furious fire of a battery of three guns, which ſometimes raked and ſometimes flanked them; and to the continual diſcharge of ſmall arms within twenty yards of them. But what was able to ſtop their fury! One boat was ſtove in the hurry, and ſome grenadiers were thereby drowned; and ſeveral overſet and broke to pieces. The loſs by the fire was ſo trifling as not to be mentioned; and chiefly amongſt the ſeamen that had the care of the boats. The landing was effected at this place.

Amongſt the foremoſt in this hot ſervice we find Brigadier Wolfe himſelf, who jumped out of his boat into the ſurf, which kept them dancing on the water, and expoſed to the enemy's fire. His example was followed by all the troops. Brigadier Laurence, with the reſt of the brigades did the ſame, a little to the left, ſoon after; and they were ſupported with all convenient expedition by the remainder of the centre from the ſhips, and by the diviſion of the right wing, which alſo gained the ſhore amidſt a continual diſcharge of ſhot and ſhells from the enemy's lines. The rear was brought up by Major-General Amherſt, bearing teſtimony to the reſolution and bravery with which thoſe troops he had to depend upon in his future arduous undertakings, had ſurmounted difficulties and deſpiſed dangers.

It was not the ſtrength and ſtratagem of the enemy they had ſolely to combat, the boiſterous ſurf, which drove on moſt parts of the ſhore at that time, ſtove a great number of the boats; by which ſeveral of the men were ſo much hurt and bruiſed, as to be very incapable of helping and taking care of themſelves, and ſome were cruſhed to pieces between the boats and the rocks. Moſt that did land were obliged to do it without order and in much confuſion, wading through the great ſwell, and their arms much wetted, then to ſcramble up ſuch rugged rocks, and almoſt upright precipices, as had been deemed inacceſſible, and in no need of fortifications for their defence by the enemy's ſkilful and wary engineers; their own ſteep, rough aſcent having been judged beyond the attempt of men under arms before this glorious day. Theſe were not the only diſcouragements; they were in a ſituation that would not allow them to make a proper uſe of their arms, and were themſelves the whole time expoſed to the utmoſt fury of the enemy's fire in landing and climbing the rocks. A ſpirit that will always exert itſelf where Engliſhmen are allowed to act againſt an enemy. A danger which a council of war would never encounter; which makes good the obſervation, that national virtue is to be ſought for in the ſpirit of the ſoldiery, and not ſolely in the councils of their officers, where a majority has frequently deprived the nation of the advantages that might have ſucceeded by the vigorous and brave minority. For this national ſpirit of our ſoldiery was never known to flag under the conduct of ſuch commanders as ſignalized themſelves on this occaſion.

Such an unexpected gaining of what had till now been thought an inacceſſible ſhore, and landing in the moſt incredible places, terrified the aſtoniſhed foe; and our men acquired ſuch an increaſe of ſpirit and fortitude by every difficulty they ſurmounted, that being arrived at a convenient place to unite, they inſtantly attacked the next battery to them in flank with ſo much vigour, as drove the enemy from that ſtrong poſt with great precipitation; and with one continued exertion of the greateſt bravery, in ſurrounding and attacking the enemy's extenſive lines, they ſaw themſelves maſters of the whole ſhore and all its works before they had hardly time to give one regular ſtroke of true Engliſh bravery.

The ſlackening of their fire, when the enemy ſaw our men land pretty near them, and the faint reſiſtance they made when our troops attacked their lines and batteries, ſhew that the French placed their whole confidence in the ſtrength of their coaſt; that they never had dreamt of being driven to the neceſſity of defending their poſts ſword in hand; that they had formed no plan of retreat, nor a place of rendezvous for them to rally and give us battle, before our troops could be ſuccoured and ſupplied with artillery from the ſhips; in a word, they were diſciplined to fight under cover, and where the maſk was pulled off by force and dint of courage, their cowardice appeared, and they ran away with the utmoſt conſternation and confuſion into the woods; leaving ſome of them killed in the flight, and about ſeventy priſoners; amongſt whom were two captains and two lieutenants of grenadiers.

The next and immediate care of the Commander on ſhore, was ſo to diſpoſe of his troops, as at once to poſſeſs the ſhore, to purſue the enemy, and to prevent a ſurpriſe; which was done by detached parties; one of which ſecured the poſſeſſion of the ſhore for ſeveral miles, as far as Louiſburg; and found in different places abandoned by the enemy, ſeventeen pieces of cannon, fourteen large ſwivels, two mortars, one of braſs, eight inches, and another of iron, ten inches diameter, with a ſhell in it ready to be fired; a furnace

nace for red-hot balls, ſeveral ſmall arms, and a good quantity of proviſions and ammunition, tools, and ſtores. The other party employed in the purſuit of the diſperſed enemy, was commanded by Wolfe and Laurence, who drove them over rocky hills and boggy moraſſes, till they got under the protection of the guns of Louiſburg; from whoſe ramparts, about ten in the morning, our purſuing party was ſaluted with a diſcharge of ſeveral pieces of cannon; by which we gained an exact diſtance for encamping with ſecurity from the town to inveſt it; and it did not damage our troops; and the general officers did, that very afternoon, mark out a camp on the very ſpot which they afterwards occupied during the whole ſiege. The enemy no ſooner ſaw the preparations for a camp ſo near them, than the Governor of Louiſburg ordered the barrack at the grand battery, already diſmantled and ruined, to be burnt. He gave the like orders relative to all the outbuildings, and left nothing ſtanding within two miles of the town walls, but the tower at the grand battery, and ſome chimneys and gable ends of wretched hovels.

Such was the incredible ſervice and extraordinary achievements of a day, that muſt be ever glorious in the annals of this nation, and convince poſterity that no difficulties or dangers are ſufficient to withſtand the impetuoſity of a Britiſh army; and that every thing ought to be tried, before a council of war ſhall venture to pronounce an attempt impracticable. How that might have been, had Admiral Boſcawen left the practicability of this ſervice to the reſolutions of a council of war, from which he was diſſuaded by the advice above related, is uncertain; but, if we may be allowed to judge from events, there would be very little hopes in trying ſo deſperate an experiment in tactics, had theſe hazards been foreſeen, and coolly weighed with the balance of perſonal ſafety.

Being in poſſeſſion of the ſhore, the next attention devolved upon the meaſures to be purſued againſt the famous fortification, that terror of North America, Louiſburg, the principal object of this expedition, whoſe garriſon conſiſted of 2500 regular troops, 300 militia, formed out of the burghers, and 350 Canadians, who, during the ſiege, found an opportunity to get into the town; and in the harbour there lay ſix ſhips of the line and five frigates; which, with the difficulties they foreſaw in the communication with the fleet, through the badneſs of the weather, and the continual ſurf on the coaſt, that greatly endangered the navigation of the ſmall craft, and in the length of their approaches over very bad marſhy ground, prognoſticated a long, tedious, and hazardous ſiege. However, the Commander in Chief took every precaution, by ſecuring his camps with redoubts and epaulements, from any attempt by the Canadians, who might be expected to make a powerful effort to relieve the town, and from the fire of the French ſhips in the harbour, to ſecure his communication with the fleet; and with a reſolution and conduct becoming one in his circumſtances, he was determined and prepared to meet the greateſt dangers.

The ſurf continued ſo extremely bad, that he could only get ſome tents aſhore. Nor could any thing more be landed for the army till the 11th, when the remainder of the troops, the light ſix-pounders, and ſome artillery ſtores were carried aſhore. Had the enemy with their ſuperiority of numbers, and other conſiderable advantages, attacked our little army, in want almoſt of every thing, and their communication with the fleet precarious, during this interval, they might have greatly perplexed our ſituation. But a fatal timidity confined their attention to their town's defence, till it was too late to think of attacking our trenches. On the contrary, General Amherſt on the 12th, detached Brigadier Wolfe, with 1200 men, four companies of grenadiers, three companies of rangers, and ſome light infantry, round the north-eaſt harbour, with orders to proceed to the Light-houſe Point, with an intention to ſilence the iſland battery, and to attempt the deſtruction of the ſhips in the harbour; and at the ſame time ſent by ſea the artillery, tools, &c. which had been ordered for that ſervice. As Brigadier Wolfe approached, the enemy abandoned every poſt in his route, leaving their artillery, &c. and a great quantity of fiſh, at a place called Lorembec; all which were deſtroyed or rendered uſeleſs; and our troops took poſſeſſion of Light-houſe Point, and all the poſts on that ſide the harbour.

At laſt, on the 13th, the French thought of ſallying out of their ſtrong fortifications. Our men were employed in making a communication from the right to the left in the front of the camp, and in erecting three redoubts on the moſt advantageous ground in the front alſo. A French party put on a vigorous countenance, and marched towards our works; but they were ſoon driven back, with the loſs of five killed and forty wounded by the light infantry. On the 14th, the cannonade from the town continued almoſt all day; and their iſland battery and ſhips gave our men ſome trouble till the 25th, when the iſland battery was ſilenced by the batteries we had made at the Light-houſe.

The perpetual duty, either in working on the roads, in draining of bogs, in erecting of redoubts, batteries, block-houſes, &c. and in watching the motions and reſiſting the efforts of the enemy, fell very heavy upon ſo ſmall an army, that was obliged to have ſeveral parties out; beſides Colonel Meſſervey, and moſt of his carpenters, were taken ill of the ſmall-pox; of which the Colonel, his ſon, and ninety-ſix of his carpenters died before the 27th of this month; therefore Admiral Boſcawen ordered 200 marines to guard the coaſt at Kennington Cove, which proved a great eaſe to the army.

On the other ſide, the beſieged endeavoured to throw further obſtacles in the way to retard our operations; not doubting if they could prevent an attack by ſea, that they would be able to hold out againſt the land forces till the ſeaſon would be ſo far advanced as to oblige the troops to reimbark. With this view the Governor of Louiſburg, on the 29th at night, ordered the Apollo, a two-decked ſhip, La Fidelle, a thirty-ſix gun frigate, La Chevre, and La Biche of ſixteen guns each, to be ſunk in the harbour's mouth,

mouth, with moſt of their maſts cut off, to obſtruct the paſſage of our great ſhips. And as our works advanced, the cannonading from the town and the ſhipping increaſed alſo; and ſeveral ſkirmiſhes happened daily between parties from the town and our light infantry, but with no ſucceſs, nor with much advantage on our ſide. But on the 9th of July the enemy made a ſortie, where Brigadier Laurence commanded. They came from Cape Noir, and ſurpriſed a company of Forbes's grenadiers, commanded by Lord Dundonald, poſted in a fleche on the right. Major Murray, who commanded three companies of grenadiers, immediately detached one, and drove the enemy back, with the aſſiſtance of Whitmore's and Brag's, who behaved very well. In this ſkirmiſh Lord Dundonald was killed, Lieutenant Tew was wounded and made priſoner; Captain Bontein of the engineers was taken priſoner; one corporal and three men killed; ſeventeen men wounded, and one ſerjeant and eleven men were miſſing. On the part of the ſortie, Chevalier de Chauvelin, a captain, was killed; one lieutenant was wounded and taken priſoner, ſeventeen men were killed, four wounded and made priſoners, beſides others wounded and carried into the town, amongſt whom was a captain that died immediately.

The works being advanced within 650 yards from the covered way, under the direction of Brigadier Wolfe, on the 13th four batteries were traced out, with an intention to place twenty-four pounders, to deſtroy the defences, and a battery of ſeven mortars, with ſome twelve pounders to ricochet the works and the town. And on the 16th, towards night, the ſame Brigadier puſhed on a corps and took poſſeſſion of the hills in the front of the Baraſoy, where a lodgement was made in the midſt of a very briſk fire from the town and the ſhipping; yet there appeared no great hopes of ſpeedy ſucceſs againſt the town, till on the 21ſt, when it was greatly alarmed with an exploſion of gunpowder on board a ſhip in the harbour that blew up, and ſet fire to the ſails of two more. They burnt very furiouſly, being deprived of all aſſiſtance from the town, by the continual fire from our batteries to prevent boats going on board. By which accident the enemy loſt the Entreprenant, the Capricieux, and Superb men of war; ſo that there remained no more than the Prudent and Bienfaiſant in the harbour, to guard againſt any ſurpriſe or aſſault by ſea.

Two of the batteries with thirteen twenty-four-pounders, and that of ſeven mortars on the right, were opened on the 22d, and played with great ſucceſs, and at laſt our ſhells put the citadel in flames, though the enemy fired well from the town, threw their ſhells into our works, and fired all ſorts of old iron, and any ſtuff they could pick up. For which reaſon the French mortars we had taken, were ſent to throw ſtones into the town from the trenches.

On the 23d, the cohorns were uſed at night, and the batteries ſucceeded ſo well that they ſet fire to the enemy's barracks, which burnt with great violence. But the Admiral, dubious of the time the ſiege might take with the preſent ſtrength on ſhore, on the 24th ordered 400 ſeamen to aſſiſt in working the batteries, &c. and 200 miners were added to a corps of 100 already eſtabliſhed; which had the deſired effect. From this time the fate of the beſieged ſeemed to be determined; for, on the 25th, they had brought all their batteries to bear; and the Admiral concerted meaſures with the General to deſtroy the Prudent and Bienfaiſant in the harbour. Six hundred ſailors were detached from the fleet in boats to perform this ſervice, to take or to deſtroy thoſe two men of war, whoſe intention and proceedings were covered by an extraordinary cannonading from our batteries, to keep the enemy's attention fixed altogether to the land ſervice. The fire never ceaſed; and the ſailors boarded the two ſhips, burnt the Prudent, which was aground, and towed off the Bienfaiſant to the north-eaſt harbour. In the mean time, the miners and workmen went on very well with their approaches to the covered way, under a continued and very ſmart fire from it with grape-ſhot, and all ſorts of old iron from the guns of the ramparts.

Every thing concurring to diſcourage any longer reſiſtance or defence, there being no hopes of relief from Europe, nor any further aid from Canada; their ſhips entirely deſtroyed; their harbour untenable; their fortifications ruined in many places; divers practicable breaches made; the garriſon in no condition to repulſe an aſſault in breach, nor even an eſcalade; and ſenſible that every advantage gained by the beſiegers was a nearer approach to their ruin, diſpoſed the Governor to the humane conſideration of putting a ſtop to the further effuſion of Chriſtian blood. For which purpoſe he wrote to General Amherſt, requeſting a capitulation upon the ſame conditions as had been granted to the Engliſh at Port Mahon. But the General having been previouſly informed by Admiral Boſcawen of his intention to ſend ſix ſhips into the harbour next day, to accelerate the operations by land, as the moſt effectual way to oblige the garriſon to ſurrender priſoners of war, he rejected the French Governor's propoſal, inſiſted upon his ſurrender at diſcretion, and threatened him with a general aſſault by Admiral Boſcawen next morning, in caſe he did not chooſe to ſubmit on thoſe terms. M. Drucour could not reliſh the thoughts of yielding to thoſe arbitrary impoſitions; and as an officer that had behaved well in his preſent capacity, thought himſelf and the brave fellows under his command intitled to ſome ſort of diſtinction and favour, and to the honours of war: ſo that he ſeemed reſolved, and did declare, that he would riſk a general aſſault before he would comply with ſuch ſevere terms. However, his ſtomach was brought down by the petitions and repreſentations of the traders and inhabitants of the place, and of the commiſſary and intendant of the colony; who foreſaw immediate and univerſal ruin, ſhould the enemy be provoked to make a general aſſault by ſea and land. Accordingly the French Governor accepted and ſigned the following capitulation.

Articles

Articles of capitulation between their Excellencies Admiral Boſcawen and Major-General Amherſt, and his Excellency the Chevalier Drucour, Governor of the iſland of Cape Breton, of Louiſburg, the iſland of St. John, and their appurtenances.

I. The garriſon of Louiſburg ſhall be priſoners of war, and ſhall be carried to England in the ſhips of his Britannic Majeſty.

II. All the artillery, ammunition, proviſions, as well as the arms of any kind whatſoever, which are at preſent in the town of Louiſburg, the iſlands of Cape Breton and St. John, and their appurtenances, ſhall be delivered without the leaſt damage, to ſuch commiſſaries as ſhall be appointed to receive them, for the uſe of his Britannic Majeſty.

III. The Governor ſhall give his orders that the troops which are in the iſland of St. John and its appurtenances, ſhall go on board ſuch ſhip of war as the Admiral ſhall ſend to receive them.

IV. The gate called Porte Dauphine ſhall be given up to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty to-morrow at eight o'clock in the morning; and the garriſon, including all thoſe that carried arms, drawn up at noon on the eſplanade, where they ſhall lay down their arms, colours, implements, and ornaments of war. And the garriſon ſhall go on board, in order to be carried to England in a convenient time.

V. The ſame care ſhall be taken of the ſick and wounded that are in the hoſpitals, as of thoſe belonging to his Britannic Majeſty.

VI. The merchants, and their clerks, that have not carried arms, ſhall be ſent to France, in ſuch manner as the Admiral ſhall think proper.

Louiſburg, July 26, 1758.

(Signed) Le Chevalier de Drucour.

In conſequence of this capitulation, Major Farquhar, with three companies of grenadiers, took poſſeſſion of the weſt gate on the 27th in the morning, and Brigadier-General Whitmore was charged with the diſarming of the garriſon upon the eſplanade. He alſo received the ſurrender of their colours, and placed proper guards in the ſeveral poſts, and over the ſtores, magazines, &c. The conquerors behaved with great humanity towards the priſoners; but to remove from them all temptation of breaking their capitulation, the General ordered all their arms to be carried out of the town.

Thus we may obſerve with ſurpriſe, that Louiſburg, and therewith the whole iſland of Cape Breton, which had been repreſented ſo formidable and almoſt impregnable and impracticable on former occaſions, fell to the arms of a much leſs force than had been ſhipped in the foregoing year for the ſame ſervice, with the inſignificant loſs of 21 commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers, 146 private men, one gunner, and three matroſſes killed; and 30 commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers, two drummers, 315 private men, one corporal, one gunner, and three matroſſes wounded.

The loſs of the enemy in killed and wounded was much more conſiderable, beſides 5637, which the garriſon conſiſted of at the ſurrender, and artillery, ſtores, &c. Nor was this their whole loſs, for the iſland of St. John in the Gulf of St. Lawrence ſhared the ſame fate. See that article.

An account of the guns, mortars, ſhot, ſhells, &c. found in the town of Louiſburg, (errors excepted).

Iron ordnance mounted on ſtanding carriages with beds and quoins; 38 of 36 pounders, 97 of 24, 23 of 18, 16 of 12, 10 of 8, 28 of 6, 6 of 4.

Mortars, braſs, with beds, 3 of 12½ inch; 1 of 9, 3 of 6½ inch.

Mortars, iron, with beds; 6 of 12½ inch; 4 of 11, 1 of 9½ inch.

Muſquets with accoutrements	7500
Powder, whole barrels	600
Muſquet cartridges	80,000
Ditto balls, tons	13

Round-ſhot; 1607 of 36 pounders, 1658 of 24, 4000 of 12, 2336 of 6.

Grape-ſhot; 139 of 13 pounds, 134 of 24, 336 of 12, 130 of 6.

Caſe-ſhot; 53 of 24 pounds.

Double-headed; 245 of 24 pounds, 153 of 12.

Shells; 850 of 13 inches, 38 of 10, 138 of 8, 23 of 6.

Lead, pig, 12 tons.	
Ditto, ſheet, 12 ditto.	
Iron of forts, 6 ditto.	
Wheel-barrows	600
Shovels, wood	760
Ditto, iron	900
Pick-axes	822
Iron crows, large	22
Ditto, ſmall	12
Iron wedges	42
Hand mauls	18
Pin mauls	12
Maſons trowels	36
Hammers	36
Axes	18

State of the garriſon of Louiſburg, July 16, 1758, when it capitulated.

Number of officers, 214; ſoldiers fit for duty, 2374; Sick and wounded, 443.

Total of the garriſon	3031

Sea officers, private men, and marines belonging to the ſhips. Officers, 135; men fit for duty, 1124; ſick and wounded, 1347.

Total priſoners	5637

Of the affair reſpecting the two French men of war, Admiral Boſcawen ſent the following account to Mr. Pitt, dated the 28th of July, 1758.

I cannot help mentioning a particular gallant action, in the night between the 25th and 26th inſt. the boats of the ſquadron were in two diviſions, detached under the command of Captains Laforey and Balfour, to endeavour either to take or burn the Prudent of ſeventy-four guns, and Bienfaiſant of ſixty-four, the only remaining French ſhips in the harbour; in which they ſucceeded.

ſucceeded ſo well as to burn the former, ſhe being aground, and take the latter, and tow her into the north-eaſt harbour, notwithſtanding they were expoſed to the fire of the cannon and muſquetry of the iſland battery, Point Rochford, and the town, being favoured with a dark night. Our loſs was inconſiderable, ſeven men killed, and nine wounded. I have given the command of the Bienfaiſant to Captain Balfour, and the Echo, a frigate, to Captain Laforey.

About noon, by the Admiral's order, two boats, a barge and pinnace, or cutter, from every ſhip of the fleet, except the Northumberland, an invalid, manned only with their proper crews, and armed with muſquets and bayonets, cutlaſſes, piſtols, and pole-axes, each boat under the direction of a lieutenant and mate, or midſhipman, rendezvouſed at the Admiral's ſhip; from thence they were detached by two and three at a time to join thoſe of Sir Charles Hardy's ſquadron off the mouth of the harbour. There they were in the evening ranged in two diviſions, under the command of the two ſenior maſters and commanders in the fleet, the Captains Laforey and Balfour.

In this order they put off from Sir Charles's ſquadron about twelve o'clock, and by the advantage of the foggy darkneſs of the night, and the inviolable ſilence of their people, paddled into the harbour of Louiſburg unperceived either by the iſland battery, they were obliged to come very near to, or by the two men of war that rode at anchor at no great diſtance from them. There was no great probability of their being perceived from any part of the garriſon, not only on account of their greater diſtance, but alſo of the preconcerted briſk diverſion made upon them from all our batteries about that time. Beſides, the beſieged themſelves left nobody an opportunity to hear any noiſe; for, from having in the day-time obſerved the numerous ſcaling ladders that were brought into our trenches, they were under ſome apprehenſions of an eſcalade intended as this night, and kept a conſtant fire with their muſquetry from the ramparts during the whole time, with the deſign, if poſſible, to deter the beſiegers from that attempt, by ſhewing them how well they were upon their guard in all the places it could probably be made.

During this ſeeming ſecurity and prudent precaution on both ſides, the bold ſtratagem of the boats for ſurpriſing the two remaining ſhips in the enemy's harbour, every moment ripened for the execution. After puſhing in as far almoſt as the grand battery, leſt the ſhips ſhould be too ſoon alarmed by their oars, they took a ſweep from thence towards the part of the harbour where the gentlemen knew the ſhips were, who had before very well reconnoitred it, and preſently diſcovered them. Each diviſion of the boats was no ſooner within ſight and hail of the noble object of their attempt, Captain Laforey's of Le Prudent, and Captain Balfour's of Le Bienfaiſant, than the centinels on board having hailed them in vain, began to fire on them; each of the commanders ordered his boats to give way alongſide their reſpective ſhips, and to board them immediately, with all the expedition and good order they could obſerve.

The boats crews, no longer able to contain themſelves in ſilence, after their manner gave loud cheers as they were pulling up alongſide, and with the moſt intrepid activity, armed ſome with muſquets, bayonets, and cutlaſſes, others with piſtols, cutlaſſes, and pole-axes, followed their brave leaders, and boarded the ſhips in an inſtant with great ſpirit, on each bow, quarter, and gangway, and after very little reſiſtance from the terrified crews, ſoon found themſelves in poſſeſſion of two fine ſhips of the enemy, one of ſeventy-four, and one of ſixty-four guns, with the loſs of very few of the ſeamen, and but one mate.

The beſieged were now ſufficiently alarmed on all ſides by the noiſe of the ſeamen at boarding, the cheers leaving them no room to doubt that it was from Engliſh ſeamen, and the direction of the confuſed ſound of voices, and firing afterwards, ſoon leading them to ſuſpect the real fact, an attempt upon their ſhips. The heroic, ſucceſsful adventurers were employed in ſecuring their priſoners in the ſhips holds, and concerting the moſt effectual methods for ſecuring their prizes out of the reach of the enraged enemy; when both the ſhips and boats received a moſt furious fire of cannon, mortars, and muſquets, from all parts whence it could be directed to them, from the iſland battery at no great diſtance, from the battery on Point Maurepas a little farther off, and from all the guns of the garriſon that could be brought to bear on that part of the harbour.

After endeavouring in vain to tow off Le Prudent, they found ſhe was on ground, with ſeveral feet water in her hold. There now remained nothing in their power to do, to prevent her being recovered by the enemy, but to ſet her on fire, which they did with all poſſible expedition; leaving alongſide her a large ſchooner, and her own boats, for her people to eſcape in to the ſhore, which was at no great diſtance from her. On board of this ſhip they found a deſerter from our camp, who was killed in the little buſtle at our people's taking poſſeſſion of her, and by that means reſcued from ignominious execution by military juſtice.

The boats from Le Prudent now joined the others about Le Bienfaiſant, and helped to tow her off triumphantly in the midſt of a formidable fire from the mortified enemy; which they did with great ſpeed, by the aſſiſtance of a little breeze, and what ragged ſails, yards, and rigging ſhe had left of any ſervice after the conſtant fire ſhe had ſo long received from our batteries. When they had thus got her out of the diſtance and direction of the enemy's guns, they ſecured her till the next day by an hawſer in the north-eaſt harbour, and enjoyed on board her the firſt joyful moment's leiſure of ſecurely congratulating each other on their ſucceſs and ſafety in this hazardous enterprize.

The taking of theſe two ſhips by our fleet's boats, on this memorable occaſion, as it muſt be a laſting, indelible honour to the vigilance and activity of thoſe who projected, and to the bravery and conduct of thoſe who executed the bold deſign, will alſo be a new, and perhaps a ſeaſonable conviction to the world, that however arduous, however apparently impracticable

any purpoſed naval attempt may be, the Britiſh ſeamen are not to be deterred from it by any difficulty or danger, but will exert themſelves as far as men can do, and at leaſt deſerve ſucceſs, when led on to it by ſuch as are worthy to command them.

And the bold and ſucceſsful execution of this enterprize, with the preparations made for a general aſſault, ſo terrified the garriſon, that next day they ſurrendered.

LOUVAIN, A CITY OF BRABANT, BATTLE NEAR, March 22, 1793. An account of which is given in a letter from the Prince of Saxe Coburg, as follows:

At break of day our army marched forward in three columns. The firſt advanced on the right of the cauſeway of Louvain, the ſecond on the left, and the third, which formed the vanguard, directed its march towards Tourine.

When the ſecond column arrived at the heights, where it was to encamp, it found them occupied by numerous bodies of French cavalry, and the village of Blamden, which was intended to cover their left wing, by a great number of their infantry.

The enemy were attacked on all ſides, but they made an obſtinate defence, procuring reinforcements and ſupplies, by freſh troops, whom they brought from Louvain, and their camp behind that town, relieving thoſe who had been repulſed.

The battle was bloody; our ſecond column loſt 400 men, and the enemy more than 2000. They were, however, overcome by the bravery of the Imperial troops, driven from all their poſts, and forced to evacuate the town of Louvain, to quit the rivulet of Dyl, and to retire behind Louvain towards Bruſſels.

The firſt column fell in, near Belemberg, with a body of the enemy, who occupied the heights between that village and Louvain, in order to cover the latter. The enemy defended themſelves there, for ſeven hours, with the greateſt obſtinacy, but they were at length overcome and driven beyond the rivulet Dyl.

This battle was ſtill more bloody than that of the ſecond column, and we reckon our loſs, which is not yet properly aſcertained, at more than 500 men; the enemy loſt above 2000. Our column took poſſeſſion of three cannon and one carriage.

The enemy abandoned at Louvain a conſiderable magazine. Terror and diſorder have again increaſed among their troops. They have quitted the advantageous poſt which they occupied on the Iron Mountains, and have encamped before Bruſſels, between the canal and the foreſt of Soignes.

SAXE COBOURG.

LOWOSITZ, BATTLE AT. A village of Bohemia, ſituated on the river Egra, about two or three miles northweſt of Baden, and about ſix or ſeven ſouth of Leitmeritz.

In the ſummer of the year 1756, it was obſerved by all Europe, that Germany was on the eve of a war. The King of Great Britain dreading that the French would enter Hanover, concluded a ſubſidy treaty with the Czarina of Ruſſia, whereby that princeſs promiſed to furniſh 40,000 foot and 15,000 horſe, in caſe Hanover ſhould be attacked, for that was the true intent of the treaty.

The King of Pruſſia, not liking the Ruſſians ſhould be ſuch near neighbours to him, offered to take Hanover under his protection, and by a treaty at that time made, the two monarchs agreed to keep all foreign troops out of Germany. The courts of Dreſden, Vienna, Verſailles, and Peterſburg, having long whiſpered a confederacy, now openly eſpouſed it, and determined to ſtrip the King of Pruſſia of all his dominions. That monarch ſaw the ſtorm, and wiſely reſolved on laying the ſcene as far from home as poſſible. Before they were ready to invade his country, he all on a ſudden entered Saxony, (the 29th of Auguſt, 1756), demanded a paſſage into Bohemia, and ſeemed to threaten to beſiege Dreſden. The King of Poland, who had aſſembled his Saxons near his capital, in conſequence of directions from the court of Vienna, was ſtruck with terror and amazement at his tremendous appearance, and neither offered to repel the invader, nor come to terms; but began to fortify himſelf among the vallies and mountains of Pirna. Frederick knew no time was to be loſt, he took poſſeſſion of the defiles of Bohemia, and entered that kingdom at the head of his army, having ſent ſome detachments before to ſcour the country of the enemy's parties. He alſo left a detachment behind, to block the Saxons up in their camp at Pirna, which was no ſooner made known to Mareſchal Brown, the commander of the Auſtrian army, than he determined on their relief, which the King of Pruſſia was preſently appriſed of, and therefore reſolved to bring him to a battle. The King marched with rapidity to where the Auſtrians lay encamped. On the 29th day of September, his advanced guard was in ſight of the camp. The army arrived in the night at Welmina, where the King only formed his battalions behind one another, and the ſquadrons in the ſame manner, which remained the whole night in this place, the King himſelf ſitting up with them, covered with his cloak only, before a little fire at the head of his troops. On the 1ſt of October, he ſhewed his generals the ground he intended to occupy; the infantry to form the firſt line, and to occupy the two hills, the bottom lying between them; ſome battalions to form the ſecond line, and the third line to be compoſed of all the cavalry. From the hills the Pruſſians firſt perceived the town of Lowoſitz, filled with a numerous body of infantry, a large battery of twelve pieces of cannon placed before them, the cavalry formed chequer-wiſe, and in a line between Lowoſitz and Sauſchitz. With a view to drive back the enemy, which ſtood in his front, he ordered his cavalry to advance, forming them before his firſt line of infantry; the cavalry attacked and broke the enemy's infantry, but were galled by a great body of infantry, which was placed behind the cavalry, in hollow places and ditches, which obliged them to return and form again; which having done, they returned to the attack, in the face of ſixty pieces of cannon, and the body of infantry, on which they defeated the Auſtrian cavalry and forced the enemy from the ditches. The enemy attempted to flank the Pruſſian infantry,

The Battle of Lexington, Published as the Act directs, 1st October, 1775.

infantry, and diſpoſitions were made to ſupport them; when the whole left of the Pruſſian infantry marching in gradually, wheeled about, attacked the town of Lowoſitz in flank, in ſpite of the cannon and muſquetry, ſet the ſuburbs on fire, carried the poſt, and put the whole army to flight.

Mareſchal Brown retired to the other ſide of the Egra, encamping at Baden, and the King having gained the field of battle, eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at Lowoſitz. The enemy's army was 60,000 ſtrong, and their loſs was computed about 6000 or 7000 killed and wounded. The Pruſſians took 500 priſoners, among whom was Prince Lobkowitz, with five pieces of cannon, and three pair of colours. The Pruſſians loſt 2000 men killed and wounded, and by this victory were become maſters of all the defiles, ſo that the whole Saxon army finding themſelves ſurrounded, and being reduced to the greateſt extremity for want of proviſions, they ſurrendered to a man priſoners of war, and the King incorporated all who were willing to enter into his ſervice with the Pruſſian army, which broke up the camp at Lowoſitz, and arrived at the quarters at Seidlitz, which ended the campaign of 1756. The King of Poland was obliged to quit his electorate; the Pruſſians took up their winter quarters in Saxony, ſeized upon the revenues, levied contributions, and obliged the country to furniſh recruits. The King poſſeſſed himſelf of the archives at Dreſden, from whence he took copies of the triple alliance, formed againſt him in time of peace, by the courts of Vienna, Verſailles, and Peterſburg, and which he publiſhed to all Europe.

The capitulation of the Saxon army, with all the articles at large, as propoſed by Field-Mareſchal Count Rutowſki, with the King of Pruſſia's anſwer to each of them.

Art. I. The army of the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, juſt as it is actually poſted at Ebenhert, at the foot of Lilienſtein, ſhall ſurrender to the King of Pruſſia priſoners of war.—Anſ. If the King will give me that army, it is needleſs to make them priſoners of war.

II. The generals, the field-officers, the perſons employed as commiſſaries and purveyors, and all the other officers of the army, ſhall keep their baggage and effects, as well thoſe which they have actually with them, as what they may have left in other places; and the ſubaltern officers and ſoldiers ſhall be allowed to keep their cloathing, arms, and knapſacks.—Anſ. All that can be preſerved or recovered of their baggage, ſhall be faithfully reſtored to them.

III. His Pruſſian Majeſty is chiefly requeſted to cauſe the army to be furniſhed with the neceſſary proviſions and forage; and that he would be pleaſed to give proper orders for this purpoſe.—Anſ. Granted, and rather to-day than to-morrow.

IV. The generals, commandants, and all perſons ranking as officers, engage themſelves in writing, not to bear arms againſt his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia till peace be reſtored; and they ſhall be left at liberty to ſtay in Saxony, or to retire whitherſoever they think proper.—Anſ. Thoſe that intend to enter into my ſervice, muſt from this very moment have liberty to do ſo.

V. The life-guards and the grenadier-guards, ſhall not be included in the firſt article; and his Pruſſian Majeſty will be pleaſed to appoint the place in the electorate of Saxony, or in the territories depending thereon, where the ſaid two corps ſhall be diſtributed. The Field-Mareſchal Count Rutowſki, as captain of the grenadier-guards, the Chevalier de Saxe, in quality of commandant of the life-guards, and all the other officers of thoſe two corps, verbally engage, and even in writing, if deſired, not to make, under any pretext whatever, nor without the approbation of the King of Pruſſia, any change in the quarters that may be aſſigned them.—Anſ. There is no exception to be made, becauſe it is known that the King of Poland did give orders for that part of his troops which is in the ſaid kingdom, to join the Ruſſians, and to march for this purpoſe to the frontiers of Sileſia; and a man muſt be a fool to let troops go which he holds faſt; to ſee them make head againſt him a ſecond time, and to be obliged to take them priſoners again.

VI. The generals and field-officers, and all the officers ſhall keep their ſwords, but the arms, belts, and cartridges, both of the ſubalterns and ſoldiers, horſe and dragoons, &c. ſhall be carried to the caſtle of Koningſtein, together with the colours, ſtandards, and kettle-drums.—Anſ. Kettle-drums, ſtandards, and colours, may be carried to Koningſtein, but not the arms, no more than the cannon belonging to the regiments, the warlike ſtores and the tents; the officers no doubt ſhall keep their ſwords; and I hope that ſuch of them as are of willing mind, will make uſe of them in my ſervice.

VII. The ſame thing ſhall take place with regard to the field artillery and the proviſion-waggons.—Anſ. Granted.

VIII. His Pruſſian Majeſty ſhall give aſſurances, that no officer or ſoldier ſhall be obliged, againſt his will, to take on in his army; and that after peace is reſtored they ſhall all be ſent back to the King of Poland; and, on the other hand, his Poliſh Majeſty may not refuſe diſmiſſion to the generals and other officers of his army, who may engage in any other ſervice.—Anſ. Nobody need trouble his head about this. No general ſhall be forced to ſerve againſt his will, that is ſufficient.

IX. As to what is to be furniſhed to the life-guards and grenadier-guards, if his Pruſſian Majeſty pleaſes, we ſhall agree about the manner of proceeding therein, and ſettle at the ſame time with that monarch the funds out of which the ſalaries of the generals, officers, and other perſons attendant on the army, are to be paid monthly, according to the eſtimates that ſhall be drawn up by Major-General Zeutſch, commiſſary at war.—Anſ. It is very reaſonable I ſhould pay thoſe who will ſerve; and this payment ſhall be made out of the cleareſt receipts of the contributions. As to the generals, they ſhall be treated like men who have honourably ſerved, and it will be very eaſy to provide for their ſubſiſtence.

X. His ſaid Majeſty ſhould alſo explain himſelf about the quarters and ſubſiſtence to be granted to the ſeveral regiments of cavalry and infantry, as well as to the engineers and the artillery corps.—Anſ. I take upon me the maintenance of the army; and it ſhall be paid more regularly than heretofore, on the ſame footing as my own troops.

XI. The King of Pruſſia will be ſo good as to order when and how the generals, and the whole army without exception, with the baggage, ſhall file off from the poſt in which they are at preſent.—Anſ. This point may be ſettled in a quarter of an hour. One muſt chooſe the moſt commodious road, and the places neareſt at hand for giving them ſubſiſtence.

XII. His Pruſſian Majeſty will be pleaſed to allow the neceſſary meaſures to be taken for removing and lodging the ſick that are incapable of following the army, and that they may be properly attended.—Anſ. Granted.

XIII. The generals, the field and ſubaltern officers, as alſo the ſoldiers, who have hitherto been made priſoners, or have been left behind, ſhall be included in the preſent capitulation.—Anſ. Granted.

Done at Ebenhert, at the foot of Lilienſtein.

Signed, RUTOWSKI.

Art. XIV. and ſeparate. I am authoriſed to oblige the army to lay down their arms, but I have no authority to free them from the oath of allegiance they have taken, nor to oblige them to take another. As for all the reſt, it is left to his Pruſſian Majeſty's diſpoſal. Lieutenant-General Winterfeld made me hope this monarch would have made no difficulty to grant one ſquadron more of life-guards. His Majeſty will be ſo good as to reſolve about the fortreſs of Koningſtein, where the company of cadets and the grenadier-guards are at preſent with his Poliſh Majeſty.

Done the 16th of October, 1756.

Signed, RUTOWSKI.

Anſ.—Koningſtein muſt be a neutral place during the courſe of the preſent war.

Signed, FREDERICK.

LUCCA.—May, 1799, a corps of General Macdonald, which had advanced through Tuſcany, for the purpoſe of joining the army of Moreau, was attacked by the Auſtro-Ruſſian army near Lucca, and totally defeated, and their commander made priſoner.

LUCIA, (ST.) TAKEN IN 1779. An iſland in the Weſt Indies, and ſituated near Martinico; for an account of which ſee the following letters from the Commanders on that expedition.

Copy of a Duplicate of a Letter from Major-General Grant, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in the Leeward Iſlands, to Lord George Germain, dated St. Lucia, Morne Fortunée, December 31, 1778.

MY LORD,

The troops deſtined for the Weſt-Indies were put under my orders the 24th of October. The embarkation being completed, I received Sir Henry Clinton's inſtructions the 29th, and we ſailed from Sandy Hook the 3d of November, in a gale of wind that continued ſeveral days; notwithſtanding of which Commodore Hotham, by his care and attention, contrived to keep the fleet together, and brought us ſafe to Barbadoes the 10th of December, without the loſs of a tranſport.

The Count d'Eſtaing by chance, certainly not from information, ſailed from Boſton the very day we left the Hook. His fleet was diſperſed in the gale of wind, which our tranſports weathered. He was, however, in courſe of the voyage, ſo near us with a part of his ſquadron, that a brigantine with horſes, which we loſt the 27th of November in the night, fell into d'Eſtaing's hands the next day.

Having fixed the plan of debarkation with Admiral Barrington, the fleet ſailed from Barbadoes the 12th of December.

The reſerve, which conſiſts of the 5th regiment, the grenadiers, and light infantry of the army, was landed at the Grand Cul de Sac, upon the iſland of St. Lucia, the 13th in the evening, with which Brigadier-General Meadows forced the heights upon the north ſide of the Bay, which were occupied by the Chevalier de Micoud, with the French troops under his command, and the militia of the iſland. He took a field-piece which fired upon the boats that carried the troops aſhore, and a four-gun battery which annoyed the ſhipping at the entrance of the harbour.

Brigadier-General Preſcott having been landed with five regiments, guarded the environs of the Bay, and his advanced poſts kept a communication with the reſerve, which marched the 14th in the morning at day-break, and ſupported by General Preſcott, took poſſeſſion of Morne Fortunée, the Governor's houſe, the hoſpital, the barracks, with all the ſtores and magazines belonging to the iſland, Monſieur de Micoud being obliged to retire from poſt to poſt, having made in fact the beſt defence he could. General Preſcott was ſent to take poſſeſſion of all the batteries, to put them in a ſtate of defence, to appoint artillery, officers, and men to command them, and to fix poſts for their ſupport.

General Meadows, after a ſhort halt, was directed to continue his march, and to occupy the important poſt of the Vigie, which commands the north ſide of the Carenage Harbour.

Brigadier-General Sir Henry Calder, with four battalions guarded the landing-place, kept up the communication with the fleet, and occupied ſeveral poſts upon the mountains, which look down upon and command the ſouth-ſide of the Grand Cul de Sac, from whence it afterwards appeared that the French intended to bombard our ſhips, if they had not been prevented by our prior poſſeſſion of ground from which we could not be forced.

The laſt white flag was not ſtruck an hour before the French fleet and army were diſcovered from the Gouvernement, juſt become my quarters.

The 15th in the morning, the French fleet ſtood in for the Carenage, believing that we had not got poſſeſſion of the iſland; but the Languedoc being fired upon and ſtruck by one of our own batteries, M. d'Eſtaing favoured

favoured us with a broadſide, and then bore away with his fleet and tranſports. They in appearance were much diſconcerted, and at a loſs how to act; but at laſt, after much heſitation, they bore down with twelve ſail of the line upon our little fleet, which covered the tranſports with our proviſions in the Grand Cul de Sac. He made two attacks upon Admiral Barrington, one in the morning, and the other after dinner, both without effect.

The 16th d'Eſtaing landed about 9000 men, which had been collected from the French iſlands, with an intention to take poſſeſſion of Barbadoes, Grenada, and St. Vincent; in ſhort, according to our information from French reports, every Britiſh ſettlement in the Weſt-Indies.

The 17th in the morning, I withdrew two advanced picquets from poſts which I never intended to defend, and from whence a ſhot was not fired. That move, I imagined, encouraged the enemy to attack General Meadows's corps, which was well poſted in very ſtrong ground upon the Vigie.

The French were formed in three columns, conſiſting of 4000 or 5000 men, commanded by M. d'Eſtaing, the Marquis de Bouille, and Lovendahl. Their two firſt attacks were made with the impetuoſity of Frenchmen, and they were repulſed by the determined bravery of Britons. They made a third attempt, but were ſoon broke, and retreated in confuſion, leaving their killed and wounded in our power. They were permitted to bury the dead, and carry off the wounded. M. d'Eſtaing is by agreement to account for them as priſoners of war.

The diſpoſition made by General Meadows for the defence of his poſt was maſterly. He was wounded in the arm early in the day, but remained in the field, rode about and gave orders every where, till the attack was over. He has never quitted his poſt, and continues to command the reſerve, which the ſurgeons did not think he would have been equal to. Major Harris, who commands the grenadiers, and Major Sir J. Murray, who commands the light infantry, diſtinguiſhed themſelves. The officers and men were brave and determined; they even ſurpaſſed, if poſſible, their uſual ſpirit and bravery. The French artillery that had been taken were of great uſe. The ſhot in the magazines at the different batteries were 100 rounds for each gun. Three twelve-pounders, which were placed upon the Vigie, did amazing execution; and the batteries upon the ſouth ſide of the Bay, which were well ſerved by the artillery, flanked the enemy's columns, annoyed them exceedingly, and obliged a French man of war, which endeavoured to aſſiſt in the attack from the entrance of the harbour, to ſlip her cable.

The enemy had 400 killed upon the ſpot, 500 dangerouſly wounded, ſo as to render them unfit for ſervice, and 600 ſlightly wounded. This is their own account. We had only 10 men killed, and 130 wounded; ſome of them have already joined their corps, and our loſs upon the whole will be under fifty.

This is the moſt difficult country, war was ever made in. It is impoſſible to deſcribe in a letter the complicated ſituation of our poſts, but an incloſed ſketch will give his Majeſty a very clear idea of the poſition taken by the fleets and armies. Monſieur d'Eſtaing, without ſeeming to have formed any plan for recovering the iſland, remained with his fleet and army till the 28th. He embarked his troops that night, and went off the 29th in the morning.

The moment he was gone, Monſieur de Micoud and the inhabitants offered to capitulate. The capitulation was ſigned the 30th, by which your Lordſhip will ſee, that they obtained favourable terms, though they were at our mercy, and without hopes of aſſiſtance. It is to be hoped it will have a good effect.

The fleet and army act with the greateſt unanimity. It is a pleaſure to ſerve with Admiral Barrington, Commodore Hotham, and the gentlemen of the navy in general, The Commodore took a fatherly care of us from New York, and brought us ſafe to Barbadoes, without the loſs of a tranſport.

Captain Hamerton, my aid-de-camp, who goes in the Weaſel, will have the honour to deliver my diſpatches to your Lordſhip, and can inform you of circumſtances which I have omitted, or that have not occurred to me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES GRANT.

Admiralty-Office, March 24, 1779.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Rear-Admiral Barrington, to Mr. Stephens.

[*Quadruplicate.*]

Prince of Wales, in the Grand Cul de Sac in the Iſland of St. Lucia, December 23, 1778, at Night.

SIR,

In my letter of the 24th of laſt month, from Barbadoes (No. 21.) I informed you of the Venus's arrival there with an account of Commodore Hotham's being on his way to join you; and you will now pleaſe to acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the Commodore arrived there the 10th inſtant, with his Majeſty's ſhips the Nonſuch, St. Alban, Preſton, Centurion, Iſis, and Carcaſs, and fifty-nine tranſports, having on board 5000 troops, under the command of Major-General Grant.

To ſave time, and prevent the confuſion naturally ariſing from a change of ſignals among the tranſports, I adopted thoſe of the Commodore; and, directing him to lead with the landing diviſion, put to ſea the 12th in the morning, in order to carry into execution their Lordſhips ſecret inſtructions, and about three o'clock on the day following, anchored there with the whole ſquadron, except the Ariadne, Ceres, Snake, Barbadoes, and Pelican, which I had ſtationed along the coaſt to intercept any veſſels attempting to eſcape from the land.

More than half the troops were landed the ſame morning, under the direction of the Commodore, aſſiſted by the Captains Griffith, Braithwaite, and Onſlow, and the remainder the next morning, the 14th, when they immediately got poſſeſſion of the Carenage; and it was my intention to have removed the tranſports thither

thither as ſoon as poſſible, had not that meaſure been prevented by the appearance of the French fleet under Count de d'Eſtaing, of which I received notice in the evening by ſignal from the Ariadne.

It therefore became neceſſary to ſecure the tranſports as well as we could in the Bay, and the whole night was accordingly employed in warping them within the ſhips of war, and diſpoſing of the latter in a line acroſs the entrance, the Iſis to windward, rather inclining into the Bay, and the Prince of Wales, being the moſt powerful ſhip, the outermoſt and the leeward, and the Venus, Aurora, and Ariadne, flanking the ſpace between the Iſis and the ſhore, to prevent the enemy's forcing a paſſage that way.

Almoſt all the tranſports had fortunately got within the line before half paſt eleven in the morning of the 15th, when the Count thought proper to bear down and attack us with ten ſail of the line, happily without doing us any material injury; and at four in the afternoon he made a ſecond attack upon us with twelve ſail of the line, with no other ſucceſs, however, than killing two men, and wounding ſeven on board the Prince of Wales, and alſo wounding one on board the Ariadne, who is ſince dead. But I have reaſon to believe the enemy received conſiderable damage, as their manœuvres betrayed great confuſion, and one of their ſhips in particular, which fell to leeward, ſeemed diſabled from carrying the neceſſary ſail to get to windward again.

The next day, the 16th, the Count ſhowed a diſpoſition to attack us a third time, but on the appearance of a frigate ſtanding for his fleet, with ſeveral ſignals flying, he plied to windward, and in the evening anchored off Gros Iſlet, about two leagues from us, where he ſtill continues with ten frigates, beſides his 12 ſail of the line; and notwithſtanding this ſuperiority of force, he has been accompanied from his firſt appearance by ſeveral American privateers, one of them commanded by the outlaw Cunningham, who laſt winter infeſted the coaſt of Portugal.

That night and the following day the enemy landed a large body of troops from a number of ſloops and ſchooners, which had anchored in Du Choc Bay, and the 18th made a ſpirited attack both by land and ſea, on the poſt at the Carenage, but met with a very ſevere check having been repulſed with great carnage, by a ſmall detachment of our troops under Brigadier-General Meadows.

They have attempted nothing of conſequence ſince, and what may be their future plan of operations I cannot conjecture; but their continuance at anchor has offered us an opportunity not only of getting in all the cruizers, except the Ceres, and all the tranſports except one (with only the baggage of the officers of three companies on board) which has fallen into the enemy's hands, but alſo of ſtrengthening ourſelves by warping the ſhips of war farther into the Bay, and making the line more compact, removing the Venus aſtern of the Prince of Wales, to flank that paſſage, and erecting batteries at each point of the Bay; that to the northward under the direction of the Captains Cumming and Robertſon, and that to the ſouthward under Captain Ferguſon.

This being the ſituation of the ſquadron, and the army being in poſſeſſion of all the ſtrong holds in the neighbourhood of the Bay, ſuch a ſpirit of cheerfulneſs, unanimity, and reſolution, actuates the whole of our little force, both by land and ſea, notwithſtanding the amazing fatigue they have undergone, that we are under no apprehenſions from any attempts the enemy may meditate; and from the accounts which have been tranſmitted to me from Captain Linzee of the Pearl, who arrived at Barbadoes the 13th inſtant, that Vice-Admiral Byron was to ſail from Rhode Iſland for Barbadoes the 19th of laſt month, with ſixteen ſail of the line, and ſeveral frigates, there is every reaſon to hope he will ſoon be here; in which caſe, affairs in this country muſt ſoon take a very deciſive turn in favour of his Majeſty's arms.

Should any unforeſeen accident, however, prevent the Vice-Admiral's arrival, their Lordſhip's will nevertheleſs be pleaſed to aſſure his Majeſty, that every thing which can poſſibly be done by ſo ſmall a body of troops, and ſo few ſhips, againſt a force ſo very ſuperior, will be effected.

I cannot conclude my letter without acquainting you, that, in all probability, our operations here have hitherto ſaved the iſlands of St. Vincent and Grenada, which we underſtand from ſome officers who are priſoners, were the object of Count d'Eſtaing's expedition, when a ſloop that had eſcaped from this iſland falling in with him, and giving him notice of our being here, directed his attention towards us.

I am, &c.

SAM. BARRINGTON.

P. S. I have the ſatisfaction to add, that this morning the ſquadron got poſſeſſion of an American privateer of eighteen guns, called the Bunker's Hill, which at day-break was diſcovered within reach of our guns; and having ſtruck upon finding ſhe could not eſcape, the boats towed her within the line before any of the French fleet could get to her aſſiſtance. She ſailed from Salem the 2d inſtant, and was intended to cruize fifteen leagues to windward of Barbadoes, but had miſſed that iſland, and fallen to leeward.

Dec. 24, 1779.

SAM. BARRINGTON

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Rear-Admiral Barrington to Mr. Stephens.

[*Triplicate.*]

Prince of Wales, in the Grand Cul de Sac, in the Iſland of St. Lucia, January 6th, 1779.

You will herewith receive the duplicate of a letter I wrote to you on the 23d and 24th of laſt month (No. 23), and diſpatched to Governor Hay of Barbadoes, to be forwarded from thence to England by ſome faſt ſailing veſſel, that my Lords Commiſſioners of the admiralty might have it in their power to refute any miſrepreſentation

repreſentation which the Count D'Eſtaing may have tranſmitted to his court, of the ſituation and ſtrength of his Majeſty's forces in theſe ſeas.

From the ſtate of inactivity in which the Count continued for ſeveral days after, I began to conceive it was his intention to form a blockade, with a view of ſtarving us into a ſurrender; but to my utter aſtoniſhment, on the morning of the 29th (having reimbarked his troops during the preceding night) he retired with his whole force towards Martinique, and left us in quiet poſſeſſion of the iſland, which capitulated whilſt his fleet was ſtill in ſight."

It was attacked by the French in 1781, as appears by the following

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Major-General Vaughan to Lord George Germaine, dated Barbadoes, June 16th, 1781.

My Lord,

On the 10th of May, the French fleet, conſiſting of twenty-four ſhips of the line and frigates, landed troops at St. Lucia, and ſummoned Pigeon Iſland to ſurrender; but on viewing the Vigie and Morne, with other parts of the iſland under military government, they judged it prudent to re-embark their troops, and quitted St. Lucia very quickly.

On this occaſion I beg leave to obſerve, for your Lordſhip's kind repreſentation to his Majeſty, the very great exertions and attention ſhewn by Brigadier-General St. Leger, who commands in that iſland, to its ſtrength and ſecurity, and the great ardour and chearfulneſs with which the troops in that important poſt have executed their duty; and permit me, my Lord, to add, that I conſider myſelf and the ſervice much indebted to the alacrity and aid given by Captain Robert Linzee and Captain Rodney, and the other officers and ſeamen of his Majeſty's frigates, poſted at the Vigie and Pigeon Iſland at the time the enemy made their landing.

Nor can I omit taking notice of the very ſpirited and meritorious part of the merchants, who embodied themſelves for the defence of his Majeſty's iſland.

On this expedition of the enemy to St. Lucia, the only loſs on our part, that I have heard, is a few ſick men of the 46th regiment, which, with their comforts and neceſſaries, they carried off.

Upon the 27th, hearing that a flying ſquadron of the enemy had appeared near Tobago; Sir George Rodney diſpatched Rear-Admiral Drake with ſix ſail of the line, and ſome frigates, in which were the 69th regiment, a flank company of the 60th, and a volunteer company, under the command of Brigadier-General Skeene, to ſuccour and relieve that iſland. On the Rear-Admiral's approach, finding the whole French fleet had inveſted the iſland, he apprized Sir George Rodney of it, and returned with his ſquadron to form a junction with the reſt of the fleet. On receiving this information the 2d current, I immediately embarked with Admiral Rodney, who ſailed on the 3d, with the whole fleet, to the relief of Tobago. Arriving on the 4th near the iſland, we ſent on ſhore an officer to procure the neceſſary intelligence, and guides to conduct the troops to relieve the garriſon. On his return I was informed that the iſland had capitulated, a circumſtance I learned with much concern; but not having received any accounts as yet from that quarter, prevents my giving your Lordſhip the particulars.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General St. Leger, to Major-General Vaughan, dated St. Lucia, May 14, 1781.

Sir,

From what I could obſerve of the motions of the enemy at Martinico, I was convinced they meant an attack on this iſland, which made me very diligent in preparing for them. On Thurſday the 10th inſtant they embarked at St. Ann's, and that evening landed at L'Eſperance and Port Dauphin. They had twenty-five ſail of the line and ſome frigates, which kept abreaſt and to windward of Pigeon Iſland. The next morning early, the 11th, they took poſſeſſion of Gros-Iſlet, and ſummoned Pigeon Iſland to ſurrender, which was rejected with proper contempt. They advanced detachments to take poſſeſſion of the heights oppoſite the Morne Fortunée, where we diſcovered them at day-break on the 12th, after a tireſome march. About one o'clock P. M. their fleet came to an anchor in Choc Bay, their windward ſhips juſt within reach of Pigeon Iſland battery, which ſtruck ſeveral of them, made them weigh, and come to an anchor out of ſhot. I was much pleaſed to ſee that battery ſo effectual againſt every ſhip that came within reach of its guns. This movement of their fleet induced me to think they either intended to land their marines, or take on board their advanced detachments; it proved the latter, which they did that night; the reſt re-embarked to the windward of Gros-Iſlet; their numbers I have not yet been able to learn; they were commanded by the Marquis De Bouille and a major-general. Their deſign was to cut off the 46th regiment, and make a puſh at the Morne Fortunée; being diſappointed in that, and having reconnoitred this hill (from a neighbouring plantation), which they found very well prepared for them, they thought proper to retreat. Juſt as the enemy was preparing to land, the Thetis, Santa Monica, and Sybil frigates, with the Scourge ſloop, were off the Carenage; Captain Linzee of the Santa Monica, came up to the Morne, to conſult what was beſt to be done for the good of the ſervice. I ſtrongly recommended their coming into the Carenage, which they did, and afforded a great ſtrength to the garriſon. The Thetis unfortunately ſtruck on a rock, and is now ſunk near the Cornwall. Captain Robert Linzee made every effort to ſave his ſhip; that being impoſſible, he came up with his men to Morne Fortunée, where he was of eſſential ſervice. Captain Linzee of the Santa Monica commanded in the Carenage, and had the direction of the Vigie, which was well manned, as well as all the batteries, with the captains of merchantmen and their ſailors. Upon the enemy's firſt appearing I formed all the Engliſh in the Carenage into a corps of militia, who ſhewed a great deal of ſpirit. I aſſure your Excellency the troops and ſailors have gone through a great deal of fatigue, in preparing for the enemy, with more

more chearfulneſs than I am able to deſcribe. Though I have every reaſon to believe all their troops are re-embarked, I ſhall be very much upon my guard againſt any coup they may hereafter meditate. Captain Linzee and I have thought it right to diſpatch the Scourge in ſearch of Sir George Rodney, to let him know how matters ſtand, and have diſpatched a ſchooner to Barbadoes, to put them on their guard.

On the approach of the enemy, on the 10th, a ſloop went off for Barbadoes, by which I wrote to General Cunningham; as I firmly believed, if they did not attack me, they would go there.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. St. Leger.

A Diſpatch, dated St. Lucia, April 4, 1794, received from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B.—ſays:

In my diſpatch of the 25th ultimo, I had the happineſs to acquaint you of the ſurrender of Fort Bourbon (now Fort George) and the Iſland of Martinico, on that day; and that I would not loſe time to embark troops, ordnance, &c. to proſecute vigorouſly ſuch other objects and ſervices as his Majeſty had been pleaſed to entruſt me with the execution of.

I have the honour to acquaint you with the further ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms, in the conqueſt of this fine iſland; the French garriſon, under the command of General Ricard, in the works on Morne Fortunée, having marched out and laid down their arms this morning by nine o'clock; at which time his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, with his brigade of grenadiers, and Major-General Dundas, with his brigade of light infantry, marched in and took poſſeſſion. On the 13th ultimo the brigade of grenadiers, commanded by his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward; the brigade of light infantry, by Major-General Dundas; and the 6th, 9th, and 43d regiments, by Colonel Sir Charles Gordon, with engineers, &c. under Colonel Durnford, and a detachment of royal artillery, with ſome light ordnance, under Lieutenant-Colonel Paterſon, embarked on board his Majeſty's ſhips in the Bay of Fort Royal, having left the tranſports and heavy artillery at Martinico; and alſo left there the 15th, 39th, 56th, 58th, 64th, and 70th regiments, artillery, &c. as a garriſon, under Lieutenant-General Preſcott, Brigadier-General Whyte, and Colonel Myers; but that day proving very rainy, hazy, and calm, we did not ſail till the 31ſt, and reached St. Lucia the 1ſt inſtant. Every neceſſary matter being previouſly concerted and arranged with the Admiral, we proceeded, and effected three different landings with little reſiſtance, and no loſs, viz. Major-General Dundas's diviſion, conſiſting of the 3d battalion of light infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Cloſe, and conducted by Captain Kelly and Lord Garlies of the navy, at Ance Du Cap; and the 2d light infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Blundell, conducted by Commodore Thompſon, at Ance De Choc, who were ordered to join, taking the enemy's batteries in reverſe, and to occupy a near poſition for the purpoſe of inveſting the works of Morne Fortunée, on the ſide of the Carenage, which was executed with the uſual ſpirit and ability of that Major-General, and the flank battalions. His Royal Highneſs Prince Edward's diviſion, the 1ſt and 3d grenadiers, diſembarked at Marigot Des Roſeaux, immediately under the Admiral's own direction, aſſiſted by Captain Hervey, and immediately proceeded to co-operate with Major-General Dundas, to inveſt Morne Fortunée. Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, with the 1ſt battalion of light infantry, did not diſembark till ſeven o'clock the ſame evening from the Boyne, and landed at Ance De La Tocque, proceeded to and took the four gun battery of Ciceron, inveſting Morne Fortunée on that ſide, at the ſame time covering Cul De Sac, or Barrington Bay for our ſhipping, which anchored there next morning, the 2d inſtant. The 2d grenadiers, and Colonel Sir Charles Gordon's brigade (the 6th, 9th, and 43d regiments), were kept in reſerve on board ſhip. About ſeven o'clock in the evening of the 2d inſtant, Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, with four light companies, ſtormed a redoubt and two batteries by my order, cloſe to the enemy's principal works on the Morne, killed two officers and near thirty men, made one priſoner, and releaſed one Britiſh ſailor from captivity, ſpiking ſix pieces of cannon. The ability and meritorious conduct of that excellent officer Colonel Coote, on this enterprize, are ſuch as do him the higheſt honour, and cannot be ſurpaſſed, in which he was ſo well ſupported by the whole detachment; particularly by Major Evatt, Captains Buchanan, Croſbie, Welch, J. Grey, aid-du-camp to the Commander in Chief, and Stobin; and by Major of Brigade Viſſcher, with Lieutenant Drozier, and the detachment of Royal Artillery, who ſpiked the guns

The exemplary good conduct of the brigade of grenadiers, under the immediate command of his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, and of the brigade of light infantry, under Major-General Dundas, and, indeed, of all the troops, affords me the higheſt ſatisfaction.

When his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward had hoiſted the Britiſh colours on Morne Fortunée, the name of it was changed to Fort Charlotte; and the entire conqueſt of this iſland has been effected without the loſs of a man, although there has been a good deal of cannonading from the enemy's batteries and works.

I tranſmit the colours to be preſented to his Majeſty. Captain Finch Maſon, one of my aids-de-camp, will have the honour of preſenting this diſpatch, being an officer well-qualified to give any further information you may deſire to receive.

I tranſmit herewith a general return of ordnance and ſtores found in the Fort of Morne Fortunée, and alſo a general return of the batteries on the coaſt of St. Lucia.

St. Lucia, April 4, 1794.

General return of the ordnance and ſtores found in the Fort and detached works of Morne Fortunée.

Iron guns, 36 pounders,	3
Ditto, 18 pounders (1 ſpiked, 1 diſmounted),	10
Ditto, 12 pounders	5
Ditto, 8 pounders (1 ſpiked)	9
Ditto, 4 pounders (2 ſpiked)	4
Braſs guns, 4 pounders,	2

Ditto,

Ditto, 2 pounders,	2
Iron mortars, 12 inch (diſmounted)	1
Braſs mortars, 12 inch (unſerviceable)	1
Ditto, 9 inch	1
Braſs howitzers, 8 inch	1
Ditto, 6 inch	1
Perrier, 2 pounder	1
Shells, 12 inch	20
Ditto, 9 inch	100
Ditto, 8 inch	20
Shot, 36, 24, 18, 12, 8, and 4 pounders; in all about 1080.	
Powder, large barrels of 200lb.	107
Ditto, ſmall barrels 100lb.	29
Parchment cartridges, filled, of different calibres	1554
Empty ditto	625
Muſquet ball cartridges,	18,340
Muſquets, large	100
Ditto, ordinary	150

J. PATERSON, Lt. Col. commanding the Artillery, Windward and Leeward Iſlands.

General return of the ordnance on the batteries on the coaſt of the Iſland of St. Lucia, April 4, 1794.

Total of each nature. 6 thirty-ſix pounders, 1 twenty-four ditto, 18 eighteen ditto, 23 twelve ditto, 3 nine ditto, 5 ſix ditto, 4 four ditto, 6 twelve-inch mortars, 6 howitzers on ſwivels.

There is a proportion of ſhot, ſhells, and ſmall ſtores of every kind on the different batteries, which are not included in this return.

J. PATERSON, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the Royal Artillery.

Blanche, Carenage, St. Lucia, April 18, 1795.

SIR,

I beg to acquaint you, that I have juſt arrived at this place, (for the purpoſe of returning their boats to the tranſports), from Vieux Fort, which town and its vicinity, I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, the enemy abandoned the day before yeſterday, and which was immediately taken poſſeſſion of by Brigadier-General Stewart and his Majeſty's troops. I forthwith got under weigh from the place where we had diſembarked the troops, and came to an anchor off the town of Vieux Fort, where I found an empty French ſloop and ſchooner, and an American brig, partly laden with produce.

My ſtay at Vieux Fort, after the capture of the place, was not ſufficient to enable me to tranſmit you an account of the ſtores and ammunition found there; but I underſtand that there was in the church and other large buildings a conſiderable quantity of proviſions and ſome produce.

I have the pleaſure to inform you, that yeſterday, in my way hither, I had the good fortune to capture a ſmall privateer, which, for the preſent, I uſe for a tender. I am now getting under weigh to return to Vieux Fort, for the purpoſe of co-operating with the Brigadier-General in his future plans; and I hope very ſhortly to be able to inform you that Souffriere, which is the principal poſt of the enemy, is once more reduced to his Majeſty's authority, and that peace and tranquillity are again reſtored to this colony.

(Signed) C. SAWYER.

Blanche, Choiſeul, St. Lucia, April 23, 1795.

It is with much concern I relate to you that the enemy, with a force infinitely ſuperior to any Brigadier-General Stewart imagined they could collect, attacked the troops under his command yeſterday, on their march to Souffriere; and, after an engagement which laſted ſeven hours, compelled them to retreat to this place. I am ſorry to obſerve our loſs has been very conſiderable.

We are now embarking the troops, with which the General propoſes to return to Vieux Fort, which place he thinks his preſent force equal to maintain.

As Negroes could not be procured to drag the cannon, the General applied to me for men to aſſiſt the ſoldiers in that fatiguing duty. I accordingly ſent Lieutenant Barrett on ſhore, with twenty ſeamen, and ten marines, for that purpoſe. I feel it my duty to inform you, Sir, that the General expreſſes, in the ſtrongeſt terms, his approbation of Lieutenant Barrett's conduct in this inſtance, as alſo that of the ſeamen and marines under his command.

C. SAWYER.

Diſpatches from General the Honourable Sir John Vaughan, 22d and 23d of June.

It is with infinite concern I acquaint you, that Brigadier-General Stewart, was under the neceſſity of evacuating the Iſland of St. Lucia on the 19th inſtant.

The natural ſtrength of Morne Fortunée had encouraged me to hope that I ſhould be able to maintain that poſt until the arrival of a reinforcement; but by the capture of Pigeon Iſland, when leaſt expected, and the ſubſequent loſs of the Vigie on the 17th inſtant, on which alone depended our uninterrupted communication with the Carenage, this evacuation was judged abſolutely unavoidable. It accordingly took place on the evening of the 18th, and was happily effected undiſcovered by the enemy.

We are indebted to the great aſſiduity and uncommon exertions of Captain Barrett, of his Majeſty's ſhip Experiment, that the garriſon was brought off with the loſs of only a few ſick, who were unavoidably left behind.

I have the honour to forward you ſome letters, which will give you a full account of the ſucceſs that has attended his Majeſty's arms in the Iſland of Dominique. The whole body of the enemy, amounting to 400, having conſented to become priſoners of war, has relieved us from the anxiety we were under for the fate of that iſland.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Madden to Sir John Vaughan, dated Prince Rupert's, June 22. 1795.

Captain Bathe, having made a moſt judicious diſpo-

ſition of his detachment, ſo as nearly to ſurround the enemy in both their encampments, on the 17th inſtant the firſt encampment ſent in a flag, requeſting liberty to lay down their arms, which Captain Bathe aſſented to. Captain Bathe on the 19th inſtant ſent a flag to the ſecond encampment, offering the ſame terms that had been granted to the firſt, which they immediately ſubmitted to. I have now twenty-five officers priſoners here, two they call generals, and 249 rank and file. Captain Bathe, who is ſtill in camp, has ſeventy-nine more with him.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Madden to Sir John Vaughan, dated Prince Rupert's, June 27.

The invaſion of and the rebellion in this iſland is now entirely ſettled, every Frenchman that landed being either killed or priſoner, and the inhabitants of the rebellious pariſhes ſent priſoners to Roſeau, there to be diſpoſed of by the Governor.

The following Diſpatches were received from the Weſt Indies reſpecting the Forces deſtined for the taking of St. Lucia.

Head-quarters, St. Lucia, May 2, 1796.

I have the honour to inform you, that on the 22d of April the fleet, with the troops deſtined for the attack of St. Lucia, ſailed from Carliſle Bay, and anchored on the evening of the 23d in Marin Bay, Martinique, Admiral Sir John Laforey ſtill retaining the command. On the 24th Sir John reſigned the command to Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh C. Chriſtian, K. B. and on the evening of the 26th we ſailed for St. Lucia. The diſpoſition for landing was arranged in the following manner. Major-General Campbell was ordered to diſembark with 1000 men at Longueville's Bay, which he accordingly effected without oppoſition, except ſome ſhots fired from Pidgeon Iſland.

In the morning of the 27th, he advanced to Choc Bay. As ſoon as the head of the column began to appear, the centre diviſion of the army diſembarked near the village of Choc, upon which about 500 men, who had faintly oppoſed Major-General Campbell on his march, retired from Angier's plantation to Morne Chabot. This Morne is one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt commanding poſts in the neighbourhood of Morne Fortunée, and as it was abſolutely neceſſary to occupy it to be able to inveſt Morne Fortunée on the north ſide, two detachments from the army, under the command of Brigadier-General Moore and Brigadier-General Hope, were ordered to march that evening to attack it on two different ſides. Brigadier-General Moore marched at twelve that night, by the moſt circuitous road, with ſeven companies of the 53d regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby, and 100 of Malcolm's rangers, with fifty of Lewenſtein's. Brigadier-General Hope, with 350 men of the 57th, 150 of Malcolm's, and fifty of Lewenſtein's took the ſhorter road.

From a miſcalculation of time, ariſing from the information of guides, Brigadier-General Moor's diviſion fell in with the advanced piquet of the enemy an hour and a half earlier than was expected, Finding that his march was diſcovered, and that it was impoſſible to halt the troops, who, from the narrowneſs of the path, were obliged to march in ſingle files, the Brigadier inſtantly decided to riſk the attack with his own diviſion, in which he was well ſeconded by the ſpirit of the troops, who formed with all the expedition which the ground would admit of, and after a conſiderable reſiſtance carried the poſt. Brigadier-General Hope's diviſion marched with ſo much preciſion that they arrived exactly at the hour appointed; and if fortunately the attack could have been executed as was directed, the whole force of the enemy would have fallen. Brigadier-General Moore ſpeaks handſomely of the behaviour of the troops under his command. A return of the loſs is herewith incloſed. From forty to fifty of the enemy were found killed, and 200 ſtand of arms, with ſome ammunition taken. The next day Brigadier-General Moore occupied Morne Duchaſſaux, in the rear of Morne Fortunée.

The diviſion under the command of Major-General Morſhead, which was deſtined to land at Ance La Ray, did not complete their diſembarkation for ſome days, owing to their ſhips falling to leeward. They are now in poſſeſſion of the bar of the Grand Cul De Sac, and inveſt Morne Fortunée on the ſouth ſide.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe the difficulty of communication in this country, and as Morne Fortunée is now in a reſpectable ſtate of defence, it will require time and much labour to erect the neceſſary batteries to reduce it.

Yeſterday the enemy attacked the advanced poſt of the grenadiers, who are commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, of the 55th regiments, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs, though I am ſorry to add that we had ſeveral officers and forty or fifty men killed and wounded, a return of which I herewith incloſe. The only officer killed was Captain Kerr of the York rangers, the reſt are ſlightly wounded, among whom is Major Napier of the 63d.

From the beſt information I can obtain, the enemy have a garriſon of about 2000 well-diſciplined black troops, ſome hundred whites, and a number of black people who have taken refuge in the fortreſs.

Sir Hugh Chriſtian has, upon every occaſion, exerted himſelf to afford me every poſſible aſſiſtance from the royal navy.

RA. ABERCROMBY.

P. S. I ſhould be guilty of a great omiſſion, if I did not particularly mention the zeal and intelligence of Lieutenant-Colonel Roſs, of the 21ſt infantry, in Brigadier-General Moore's attack on the 28th of April, at Morne Chabot. To this officer I am under great obligations.

Liſt of killed, wounded, &c.

In the 53d regiment of foot, on the 28th of April, 1796; 1 drummer, 12 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants, 44 rank and file wounded; 2 drummer, 8 rank and file miſſing.

Return

Return at the out-posts under Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, May 1, 1796; general battalion.—5 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 15 rank and file wounded. 48th foot.—1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file wounded.—York Rangers. 1 officer, 4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 8 rank and file wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Major Napier and Lieutenant Tonins, of the battalion of grenadiers wounded.—Captain Coghlan, 1ſt Weſt India regiment, attached to the 48th regiment wounded.—Captain Kerr, York Rangers, killed.—Captain Baker, ditto wounded.

Thunderer, Choc Bay, St. Lucia, May 4, 1796.

I tranſmit a duplicate of my letter of the 21ſt of laſt month, by which their Lordſhips will have been informed of my arrival at Barbadoes.

The ſquadron and tranſports weighed on the next day; and on the 23d, at ſeven P. M. anchored in Martin Bay, Martinico. The day following Admiral Sir John Laforey reſigned the command of the ſquadron, and ſailed with the Majeſtic.

I made the ſignal to prepare to ſail early the next morning; and quitted Martin Bay, with his Majeſty's ſquadron and troops, about the cloſe of day.

The time for preparation was but ſhort, the Admiral having propoſed to make his arrangement for the expedition in Martin Bay; but I felt the neceſſity of prompt exertion, and therefore ventured upon a haſty arrangement rather than delay the ardour of the troops, or loſe time in ſo advanced a ſeaſon. The General's plan of attack required ſupport in three ſeparate diviſions by ſhips of force; the firſt was to take place in Longueville Bay, at Ance Du Cap and Ance Bequene; the ſecond in the Choc Bay; and the third at Ance La Raye, ſome diſtance to the ſouthward of the Cul De Sac.

The firſt point of landing was commanded by a battery of five guns, placed on the low point of Pigeon Iſland; and it was ſuppoſed that another battery commanded the Bay of Longueville.

I therefore directed the Vengeance, Ganges, Hebe, and Pelican brig, to cover this landing, with inſtructions for the Hebe to lead into Ance Du Cap, the Ganges to ſupport her, and the Pelican to anchor in the Ance Bequene. The Vengeance I kept upon the weather-beam of the Aſtrea, in order that ſhe might, if neceſſary, cover the Ganges, by anchoring in the angle of Pigeon Iſland battery. The poſition was taken by the three ſhips with great ſpirit and judgment: the fire from the ſhips kept the battery at check, diſmounted one of the guns, and the troops landed without oppoſition.

The ſecond diviſion was directed to be led by the Alfred to the anchorage of Choc Bay; the third by Captain Dilkes, of the Madras, ſupported by the Beaulieu. A ſtrong lee current had driven the body of the tranſports ſo far to leeward, that it was not poſſible to effect the landing in Choc Bay; and the one intended for Ance La Raye was, for the ſame reaſons deſerted; but the Vengeance, Arethuſa, and Victorieuſe brig, were ordered to take the ſeveral covering ſtations in Choc Bay at break of day on the 27th, when the landing was effected at half paſt ten A. M. and equally without oppoſition. The ſignal was made at the ſame time to Captain Dilkes to put his orders into execution, but this diviſion did not land until the 28th.

The enemy retreated from their diſtant ports, and have entered the Morne Fortunée, which height the General is ſurrounding and preparing to attack, to aſſiſt the meaſure; I have, in conſequence of the General's requiſition to that effect, landed 300 ſeamen, under the command of Captain Lane, of the Aſtrea, and Captain Rymes, of the Bull Dog.

The General directed, on the 2d inſtant, an attack to be made againſt the batteries on the northern ſide of the Grand Cul De Sac, with a view to obtain that anchorage, and thereby facilitate the landing artillery and erecting batteries: the attack was propoſed to take place at day-break on the 3d, by three columns, commanded by Major-General Morſhead: two of the columns reached, with ſucceſs, their directed ſtations; but the centre column having met with ſome unexpected difficulty, did not effect their junction

The Madras, Beaulieu, Pelican, and Victorieuſe were to ſupport this attack; the Beaulieu had three ſeamen ſlightly wounded, and the head of her foremaſt injured. The attack on ſhore not having been ſucceſsful, the Madras and Beaulieu have returned to Marigot Des Rouſſeaux, to co-operate with Major-General Morſhead.

It would be unjuſt to the merit of Captain M'Doual, of the Ganges, and the officers acting under him at Bay Longueville, were I to omit reporting their juſt claim to my commendation; Captain Rymes, of the Bull Dog, and Captain Meares, of the tranſport department, commanded the diviſion of boats at Longueville Bay.

Captain Evans, of the Fury, Dobrée, of the Woolwich, and Captain Hill and Lieutenant Skipſey, of the tranſport ſervice, commanded the ſeveral diviſions of flat boats at Choc and Ance La Raye landing, and I had good reaſon to be ſatisfied with their aſſiduity and proper exertions.

The natural ſtrength of this country is ſuch, that time and great exertions will be neceſſary for its reduction. There exiſts the moſt perfect deſire, on the part of the officers and ſeamen of the ſquadron, to ſhare the fatigue and hazard with the army; and I truſt that this deſire may be kept awake to eſſential advantage.

H. C. Christian.

Head-quarters, St. Lucia, May 4, 1796.

It having been part of the original plan for the inveſtment of the Morne Fortunée, to drive the enemy from the batteries they had on the baſe of the mountain on the ſide of the Grand Cul De Sac, and by that means to open this bay to the ſhips of war, it naturally fell to the ſhare of Major-General Morſhead to execute this ſervice.

To render the ſucceſs more ſecure, Brigadier-General Hope was detached from the ſide of Morne Chabot with 350 men of the 42d regiment, the light company of the 57th regiment, and part of Malcolm's corps, on the night of the 2d of May, ſupported by the 55th regiment, which was poſted at Ferrands; and yeſterday morning Major-General Morſhead was ordered to march in two colums, the right to croſs the river of the Grand Cul De Sac, at Cool, and the left at the mouth of the ſame river, where it falls into the Bay of the Grand Cul De Sac. Major-General Morſhead being taken ill, was obliged to reſign the command to Brigadier-General Perryn.

Brigadier-General Hope carried the battery of Seche, within a ſhort diſtance of the works of the Morne Fortunée, with an inconſiderable loſs, had not the brave Colonel Malcolm unfortunately fallen upon this ſpot. Colonel Riddle, who commanded the column on the left, got poſſeſſion of the lower battery, called Chapuis, and remained poſſeſſed of it for a conſiderable time; but the column under the command of Brigadier-General Perryn, never having croſſed the river at Cool, Lieutenant-Colonel Riddle remained unſupported, and Brigadier-General Hope's diviſion alſo became unconnected, and conſequently placed in a very critical ſituation. From theſe untoward circumſtances, the plan failed in the execution, and the troops retired to their former poſition. The ſhips of war which were deſtined to enter the Cul De Sac, returned to their anchorage. Brigadier-General Hope has mentioned to me the very gallant behaviour of Captain Weſt, who commanded the light company of the 57th regiment.

I have the honour to incloſe herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing. From the intricate nature of this country, and the difficulty of approaching the Morne Fortunée on any ſide, except by Morne Duchaſſaux, I have been obliged to undertake a laborious communication from Choc Bay to that Morne, and to form a road capable of allowing the tranſportation of heavy artillery.

RA. ABERCROMBY.

St. Lucia, May 22, 1796.

In my letter of the 4th of May, I had the honour to acquaint you of the unſucceſsful attack on the enemy's batteries on the ſide of the Grand Cul De Sac; and as it had been previouſly determined, that the principal attack on the enemy's works ſhould be made on the north ſide of Morne Fortunée by the ridge of Duchaſſeaux, every exertion was made to complete the road for erecting the neceſſary batteries, and to bring forward the artillery and ammunition. On the 16th inſtant the batteries, conſiſting of eighteen pieces of ordnance, were opened. Theſe could only be conſidered in the light of a firſt parallel. The ſecond parallel is now nearly complete, and the lodgment for the laſt or third is to be made to-morrow. If this operation ſhould be attended with the effect expected from it, it is probable that we ſhall, in the courſe of ten or twelve days, be in poſſeſſion of the enemy's works upon Morne Fortunée. It is difficult for me to give an adequate idea of the ground on which we are obliged to act. The natural obſtructions, as well as every obſtacle that the enemy could throw in our way, render the poſt of Morne Fortunée not only reſpectable, but in a high degree difficult to be ſubdued.

As the enemy ſtill retained poſſeſſion of the Vigie, and as they only held it with a ſlender force, it appeared of conſequence to get poſſeſſion of it, as it would ſhorten our line of attack, and cover our right flank; and alſo as it gave us in ſome degree the command of the Carenage. For this purpoſe, on the night of the 17th inſtant, the 31ſt regiment, happening to be the regiment neareſt at hand, was ordered to march immediately after it was dark to take poſſeſſion of the Vigie, where the enemy had not apparently more than from 150 to 200 men. The firſt part of the attack ſucceeded to our wiſh; a battery of three eighteen-pounders, which was feebly defended, was ſeiſed, the guns ſpiked, and thrown over the precipice. There remained on the ſummit of the hill one large gun and a field piece, which the regiment was ordered to take poſſeſſion of; unfortunately the guide was wounded, and the troops became uncertain of the right approach to the hill: while in this ſituation the enemy's grape ſhot took effect to ſuch a degree, as induced Lieutenant-Colonel Hay to order the regiment to retreat, which it did with conſiderable loſs. Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald handſomely advanced with part of the grenadiers to cover the retreat of the 31ſt regiment, which he accompliſhed. It is proper to obſerve, that a night-attack on the Vigie was indiſpenſably neceſſary, as three batteries of the enemy flanked the neck of land which connects the Vigie with the Main; and in general in this country, when you have to march to attack an enemy's poſt, who have artillery, and where it is impoſſible for you to advance with any on your part, it is almoſt a matter of neceſſity to attack at night.

Hitherto the troops continue healthy, notwithſtanding their exertions and fatigue.

R. ABERCROMBY.

Head-quarters, St. Lucia, May 31, 1796.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th of March. In my letter of the 22d of May, I acquainted you that on the day following we intended to make a lodgement as near to the enemy's works as poſſible. This, however, was deferred, from neceſſity, till the 24th.

The 27th, 53d, and 57th regiments had been previouſly placed near the point of attack. On the morning of the 24th, the 27th regiment lodged themſelves upon two different points, the neareſt of which was not more than five hundred yards from the fort. The enemy made a vigorous effort to diſlodge them, but, by the good conduct and ſpirit of Brigadier-General Moore, and the ſteady and intrepid behaviour of the officers and men of the 27th regiment, the enemy were twice repulſed with conſiderable loſs; and before night the troops were completely under cover: at the ſame time the communication to the poſts occupied by the

27th

27th regiment, was carried on with the utmoſt vigour, and two batteries for eight pieces of artillery were begun.

Upon the evening of the 24th the enemy deſired a ſuſpenſion of arms until noon the next day, which was granted till eight in the morning: a capitulation for the whole iſland enſued, a copy of which I have the honour to incloſe. On the 26th the garriſon, to the amount of two thouſand men, marched out and laid down their arms, and are become priſoners of war. Pigeon Iſland is in our poſſeſſion: the 55th regiment has been detached to Souffriere and Vieux Fort, to receive the ſubmiſſion of the garriſons of thoſe places. From Souffriere we have been informed that peaceable poſſeſſion has been given; from Vieux Fort there is no report. The principal object of the blockade of Morne Fortunée has been obtained. The enemy has been prevented from eſcaping into the woods; their troops, whom they call regulars, have been made priſoners of war, and the armed negroes have been in a conſiderable degree diſarmed.

Our operations have been attended with conſiderable labour and fatigue, roads were every where to be made through a mountainous and rugged country, artillery and ammunition to be carried forward, and the line of inveſtment, extending about ten miles, to be ſupplied with proviſions, without the aſſiſtance of carriages, and with few horſes.

It is but juſtice to the troops to ſay that their conduct has been meritorious; that they have undergone an uncommon ſhare of fatigue with cheerfulneſs, and in ſeveral inſtances have given proofs of the greateſt intrepidity. We are under great obligations to Brigadier-General Knox for planning and executing the road of communication from Choc Bay, by Chabot to Morne Duchaſſeaux. Brigadier General Lloyd, of the royal artillery, and Captain Hay, the chief engineer, may juſtly claim their ſhare of praiſe. Brigadier-General Hope has on all occaſions, moſt willingly come forward and exerted himſelf in times of danger, to which he was not called from his ſituation of adjutant-general.

Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Chriſtian and the royal navy have never ceaſed to ſhew the utmoſt alacrity in forwarding the public ſervice. To their ſkill and unremitting labour the ſucceſs which has attended his Majeſty's arms is, in a great meaſure due. By their efforts alone the artillery was advanced to the batteries, and every co-operation which could poſſibly be expected or deſired, has been afforded in the fulleſt manner. I have the honour to incloſe the return of killed and wounded during our operations in this iſland; together with a return of the artillery, ſtores, and ammunition, as far as we have been enabled to collect. This will be delivered to you by Major Forbes, my aid-du-camp, whom I beg leave to recommend to your protection.

RALPH ABERCROMBY.

Articles of capitulation of the iſland of St. Lucia.

I. The iſland of St. Lucia, the Morne Fortunée, and its dependencies, together with all effects belonging to the French Republic, ſhall be faithfully delivered to the generals of the Britiſh forces. — Anſ. Agreed to.

II. Property and perſons of every deſcription ſhall be placed under the protection of the laws; and paſſports ſhall be granted to ſuch perſons as may wiſh to leave the iſland.—Anſ. All property and inhabitants will be ſubject to, and under the protection of, the Engliſh laws. Perſons wiſhing to quit the iſland, muſt obtain the permiſſion of the governor or commander of the iſland.

III. No inhabitant ſhall be diſturbed, moleſted or baniſhed, on account of his opinions, or for having held any place under the French Republic.—Anſ. Agreed to; as anſwered in the ſecond article.

IV. The agent-general, the commander in chief, and the forces of the Republic, who have defended the iſland, ſhall march out with the honours of war, and deliver up their arms; the officers only being allowed to keep their ſwords: they ſhall be treated as priſoners of war, and ſent back to France as ſoon as poſſible.—Anſ. The firſt part of this article granted; but the troops muſt remain priſoners of war until exchanged.

V. The Britiſh forces ſhall take poſſeſſion of the Morne Fortunée at the hour which may be appointed for that purpoſe; and the French garriſon ſhall march out with their arms and baggage, drums beating and colours flying.—Anſ. The fort to be put into the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh troops to-morrow at noon; the garriſon to march out of the fort in the manner deſired. The garriſon to occupy houſes in the neighbourhood of the fort, until veſſels can be provided for their reception.

VI. The garriſon ſhall pile their arms at the place which may be appointed for that purpoſe, and ſhall immediately be ſent to France. The officers ſhall be allowed to take with them their wives and children.—Anſ. The arms to be piled on the glacis without the fort. Anſwer has already been given as to the diſpoſal of the garriſon. The officers may diſpoſe of their wives and children as they pleaſe.

VII. The agent-general of the Executive Directory, his aids-du-camp, ſecretary, and other perſons attached to him, ſhall be allowed to keep all papers and effects belonging to his office. The ſame favour ſhall be granted to the commander in chief and all the officers of the garriſon.—Anſ. Agreed to; but all papers relating to the ſtate of the iſland, public works, and all plans and maps, to be given up.

VIII. The volunteers, ſerving with the French forces, ſhall be allowed to keep their knapſacks.—Anſ. Agreed to, according to the return given in by the commander in chief.

IX. No perſon ſhall be plundered, or inſulted on account of the opinions he has hitherto profeſſed.—Anſ. Agreed to.

X. Two veſſels of the Republic lying in the harbour, ſhall be granted to the agent of the Executive Directory, to ſerve as covered boats. The crews of theſe two veſſels ſhall, however, be conſidered as priſoners

To render the ſucceſs more ſecure, Brigadier-General Hope was detached from the ſide of Morne Chabot with 350 men of the 42d regiment, the light company of the 57th regiment, and part of Malcolm's corps, on the night of the 2d of May, ſupported by the 55th regiment, which was poſted at Ferrands; and yeſterday morning Major-General Morſhead was ordered to march in two colums, the right to croſs the river of the Grand Cul De Sac, at Cool, and the left at the mouth of the ſame river, where it falls into the Bay of the Grand Cul De Sac. Major-General Morſhead being taken ill, was obliged to reſign the command to Brigadier-General Perryn.

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RA. ABERCROMBY.

St. Lucia, May 22, 1796.

In my letter of the 4th of May, I had the honour to acquaint you of the unſucceſsful attack on the enemy's batteries on the ſide of the Grand Cul De Sac; and as it had been previouſly determined, that the principal attack on the enemy's works ſhould be made on the north ſide of Morne Fortunée by the ridge of Duchaſſeaux, every exertion was made to complete the road for erecting the neceſſary batteries, and to bring forward the artillery and ammunition. On the 16th inſtant the batteries, conſiſting of eighteen pieces of ordnance, were opened. Theſe could only be conſidered in the light of a firſt parallel. The ſecond parallel is now nearly complete, and the lodgment for the laſt or third is to be made to-morrow. If this operation ſhould be attended with the effect expected from it, it is probable that we ſhall, in the courſe of ten or twelve days, be in poſſeſſion of the enemy's works upon Morne Fortunée. It is difficult for me to give an adequate idea of the ground on which we are obliged to act. The natural obſtructions, as well as every obſtacle that the enemy could throw in our way, render the poſt of Morne Fortunée not only reſpectable, but in a high degree difficult to be ſubdued.

As the enemy ſtill retained poſſeſſion of the Vigie, and as they only held it with a ſlender force, it appeared of conſequence to get poſſeſſion of it, as it would ſhorten our line of attack, and cover our right flank; and alſo as it gave us in ſome degree the command of the Carenage. For this purpoſe, on the night of the 17th inſtant, the 31ſt regiment, happening to be the regiment neareſt at hand, was ordered to march immediately after it was dark to take poſſeſſion of the Vigie, where the enemy had not apparently more than from 150 to 200 men. The firſt part of the attack ſucceeded to our wiſh; a battery of three eighteen-pounders, which was feebly defended, was ſeiſed, the guns ſpiked, and thrown over the precipice. There remained on the ſummit of the hill one large gun and a field piece, which the regiment was ordered to take poſſeſſion of; unfortunately the guide was wounded, and the troops became uncertain of the right approach to the hill: while in this ſituation the enemy's grape ſhot took effect to ſuch a degree, as induced Lieutenant-Colonel Hay to order the regiment to retreat, which it did with conſiderable loſs. Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald handſomely advanced with part of the grenadiers to cover the retreat of the 31ſt regiment, which he accompliſhed. It is proper to obſerve, that a night-attack on the Vigie was indiſpenſably neceſſary, as three batteries of the enemy flanked the neck of land which connects the Vigie with the Main; and in general in this country, when you have to march to attack an enemy's poſt, who have artillery, and where it is impoſſible for you to advance with any on your part, it is almoſt a matter of neceſſity to attack at night.

Hitherto the troops continue healthy, notwithſtanding their exertions and fatigue.

R. ABERCROMBY.

Head-quarters, St. Lucia, May 31, 1796.

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Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Chriſtian and the royal navy have never ceaſed to ſhew the utmoſt alacrity in forwarding the public ſervice. To their ſkill and unremitting labour the ſucceſs which has attended his Majeſty's arms is, in a great meaſure due. By their efforts alone the artillery was advanced to the batteries, and every co-operation which could poſſibly be expected or deſired, has been afforded in the fulleſt manner. I have the honour to incloſe the return of killed and wounded during our operations in this iſland; together with a return of the artillery, ſtores, and ammunition, as far as we have been enabled to collect. This will be delivered to you by Major Forbes, my aid-du-camp, whom I beg leave to recommend to your protection.

RALPH ABERCROMBY.

Articles of capitulation of the iſland of St. Lucia.

I. The iſland of St. Lucia, the Morne Fortunée, and its dependencies, together with all effects belonging to the French Republic, ſhall be faithfully delivered to the generals of the Britiſh forces. — Anſ. Agreed to.

II. Property and perſons of every deſcription ſhall be placed under the protection of the laws; and paſſports ſhall be granted to ſuch perſons as may with to leave the iſland.—Anſ. All property and inhabitants will be ſubject to, and under the protection of, the Engliſh laws. Perſons wiſhing to quit the iſland, muſt obtain the permiſſion of the governor or commander of the iſland.

III. No inhabitant ſhall be diſturbed, moleſted or baniſhed, on account of his opinions, or for having held any place under the French Republic.—Anſ. Agreed to; as anſwered in the ſecond article.

IV. The agent-general, the commander in chief, and the forces of the Republic, who have defended the iſland, ſhall march out with the honours of war, and deliver up their arms; the officers only being allowed to keep their ſwords: they ſhall be treated as priſoners of war, and ſent back to France as ſoon as poſſible.—Anſ. The firſt part of this article granted; but the troops muſt remain priſoners of war until exchanged.

V. The Britiſh forces ſhall take poſſeſſion of the Morne Fortunée at the hour which may be appointed for that purpoſe; and the French garriſon ſhall march out with their arms and baggage, drums beating and colours flying.—Anſ. The fort to be put into the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh troops to-morrow at noon; the garriſon to march out of the fort in the manner deſired. The garriſon to occupy houſes in the neighbourhood of the fort, until veſſels can be provided for their reception.

VI. The garriſon ſhall pile their arms at the place which may be appointed for that purpoſe, and ſhall immediately be ſent to France. The officers ſhall be allowed to take with them their wives and children.—Anſ. The arms to be piled on the glacis without the fort. Anſwer has already been given as to the diſpoſal of the garriſon. The officers may diſpoſe of their wives and children as they pleaſe.

VII. The agent-general of the Executive Directory, his aids-du-camp, ſecretary, and other perſons attached to him, ſhall be allowed to keep all papers and effects belonging to his office. The ſame favour ſhall be granted to the commander in chief and all the officers of the garriſon.—Anſ. Agreed to; but all papers relating to the ſtate of the iſland, public works, and all plans and maps, to be given up.

VIII. The volunteers, ſerving with the French forces, ſhall be allowed to keep their knapſacks.—Anſ. Agreed to, according to the return given in by the commander in chief.

IX. No perſon ſhall be plundered, or inſulted on account of the opinions he has hitherto profeſſed.—Anſ. Agreed to.

X. Two veſſels of the Republic lying in the harbour, ſhall be granted to the agent of the Executive Directory, to ſerve as covered boats. The crews of theſe two veſſels ſhall, however, be conſidered as priſoners

ſoners of war.—Anſ. Refuſed; but every accommodation that can be deſired by the agent-general of the Executive Directory, ſhall be granted.

XI. The inhabitants of every colour ſhall be allowed to return immediately to their reſpective homes, without inſult or moleſtation.—Anſ. Agreed to.

XII. The ſick and wounded of the garriſon ſhall be taken care of, in the ſame manner as the Engliſh; and on their recovery ſhall be entitled to the ſame terms as the other priſoners.—Anſ. Agreed to.

XIII. All the articles of this capitulation ſhall be faithfully and ſtrictly obſerved by both parties.—Anſ. Agreed to.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Proper officers to be named by the agent-general and commander in chief, to take the neceſſary orders for the ſurrender of Gros Iſlet, Souffriere, and Vieux Fort, and other poſts that may be occupied in the iſland. The means of conveyance ſhall be found for the ſaid officers. Stores and proviſions of all kinds to be delivered by the French commiſſaries to the Britiſh commiſſaries, authoriſed to receive them on the ſurrender of the different poſts.

RALPH ABERCROMBY.
HUGH C. CHRISTIAN.
COTTENS.
GOYRAND.

Morne Duchaſſeaux, St. Lucia,
May 25, 1796.

Abſtract of the return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, in the iſland of St. Lucia, from the 28th of April to the 24th of May inclusive.

At the attack of Morne Chabot, the 28th of April, 1796.—Total 13 killed; 49 (including 1 captain and 2 lieutenants), wounded; 9 miſſing.

Attack at the out-poſts, the 1ſt of May.—Total, 11 killed, (including 1 captain); 38 wounded (including 4 officers).

Attack upon the enemy's batteries, the 3d of May.—Total, 12 killed; 57 wounded, (including 9 officers); 32 miſſing, (including 4 officers).

Attack upon the Vigie, the 17th of May.—Total, 1 lieutenant killed; 116 wounded, (including 6 officers); 67 miſſing, (including 2 officers).

Attack at Ferrand's, the 17th of May.—Total, 1 killed; 26 wounded, (including 2 captains, and 2 enſigns); 14 miſſing.

Attack upon the enemy's advanced poſts at Morne Fortuné, the 24th of May.—Total, 25, (including 1 major), killed; 87 wounded, including 8 officers).

At different attacks from Morne Petit, from the 3d to the 24th of May.—3 killed, and 5 wounded.

Thunderer, Choc Bay, St. Lucia,
SIR, June 1, 1796.

I am to communicate to you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the iſland of St. Lucia and its dependedcies ſurrendered by capitulation on the 25th of May, and that the Morne was taken poſſeſſion of by his Majeſty's troops on the 26th at noon; the terms of capitulation are herewith tranſmitted.

In the progreſs of the ſiege great difficulties were to be ſurmounted, and much ſervice of fatigue undertaken. The more effectually to aſſiſt the operations of the army, I directed eight hundred ſeamen to land, under the command of Captain Lane, of the Aſtrea, and Captain Ryves, of the Bulldog: the merit of their ſervices will be better reported by the commander in chief of his Majeſty's troops; but I feel it an indiſpenſable duty to acquaint their Lordſhips, that the conduct of the officers and ſeamen equalled my moſt ſanguine expectations, and that it has been in every inſtance highly meritorious.

Captain Lane, of the Aſtrea, is charged with my diſpatches; that officer having ſerved at St. Lucia from the moment of my arrival, will be enabled to afford their Lordſhips correct information of the naval occurrences connected with the ſiege.

The ſtate of the Aſtrea, by Captain Lane's report to me, is ſuch, that her proceeding to England became a neceſſary meaſure.

Captain Ryves, of the Bulldog, will proceed immediately to join his ſhip; but I ſhould be unjuſt to the merits of his exertion were I to omit recommending him to their Lordſhips' notice and protection.

I ſtated to their Lordſhips, in my letter of the 4th inſt. the ſervices of Captain Searle, of the Pelican, on the firſt landing; ſince that period he has, with unremitting diligence and ability, effectually blocked the ports of the Carenage.

The Madras, under the command of Captain Dilkes, had been, in the firſt arrangements, detached to land, and co-operated with a diviſion of troops on the left wing of the army anchored for that purpoſe at Marigot des Roſeaux, where his exertion and aſſiduity has been highly commendable: he took poſſeſſion of a point at the ſouthern entrance of the Grand Cul de Sac, with great labour and perſeverance, placed upon the pinnacle of the hill two eighteen-pounders and two carronades, from which he conſiderably annoyed the batteries of Siſſeron and Agille. The general wiſhing to eſtabliſh batteries on the ſouthern ſide of the Grand Cul de Sac, Captain Wolley, of the Arethuſa, was detached to join Captain Dilkes, and directed to land a proportion of ſeamen to aſſiſt this ſervice, which was very ſpeedily and cheerfully executed: more exertion has not been evinced, and I believe there never has occurred an inſtance of more cordial co-operation than has ſubſiſted between the army and navy during this ſiege. Great have been the ſervices of fatigue, conſidering the nature of the country and the ſituation of the Morne, and very rapidly have they been brought to effect the reduction of the iſland.

On the morning of the enemy's attack on the 24th inſtant with a view to re-poſſeſs themſelves of the advanced poſt from the Morne, it became neceſſary to detach the 14th regiment to the ſupport of the troops employed at that poſt, in conſequence of which 320 marines

marines were landed to take the ground occupied by the 14th. The conduct of the marines upon this, as upon all other occaſions, was moſt perfectly correct.

The General's opinion of the conduct of the ſeamen and marines will be beſt underſtood by the ſentiments expreſſed in his public orders, an extract of which is herewith tranſmitted.

I tranſmit a liſt of the ſmall veſſels found at this anchorage.

HUGH C. CHRISTIAN.

Extract of General Orders.

Head-quarters, St. Lucia, May 27, 1796.

During the ſervices which have been carried on in the iſland of St. Lucia, all the courage and every exertion of the army would have proved ineffectual, if Rear-Admiral Sir H. C. Chriſtian, and the royal navy, had not ſtepped forward with the alacrity which has been ſo conſpicuous in forwarding the moſt arduous part of the public ſervice: to their ſkill and unremitting labour is, in a great meaſure, owing the ſucceſs which has attended his Majeſty's arms. It will afford the Commander in Chief the greateſt ſatisfaction to be able to lay before his Majeſty the eminent ſervices which have, on this occaſion, been performed by the royal navy, and Admiral Sir Hugh Cloberry Chriſtian will confer a particular obligation on Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the army at large, if he will be ſo obliging as to communicate to the royal navy, and in particular to Captains Lane, Ryves, and Stephenſon, and the other officers who acted on ſhore, and to the corps of marines, the great obligation which they conſider themſelves under to them.

T. BUSBY, Aſſiſt. Adj. Gen.

Return of ſhips and veſſels taken poſſeſſion of in the Carenage of St. Lucia, by John Clarke Searle, Eſq. commander of his Majeſty's ſloop Pelican, May 26, 1796.

One ſhip.—An American, called the Victoria, of New York, William Henry, maſter, in ballaſt, has twenty-two perſons on board, one a Frenchman; left in charge of Lieutenant Forteſcue, of the Pelican.

Three brigs.—An Engliſh-built brig, with her ſails, rigging, and anchors and cables on board, but has no cargo or any perſon on board her; her yards and top-maſt ſtruck.

An American brig, the Harriot, late of New-York, taken, condemned, and ſold here, with her rigging on board, but no ſails to be found; has her anchors and cables; both brigs left in charge of Mr. Troad, from the General Abercromby.

An Engliſh-built brig, with her yards and top-maſt ſtruck; has no cargo on board, or any perſon in her; left in charge of Mr. Nixon, maſter's mate of the Pelican.

LUCONIA. *See* MANILLA.

LUNDEN, OR LUND. In Schonen, S. Gothland, Sweden, a few miles diſtant from the ſea, twenty-four miles from Copenhagen, which place was an archbiſhopric in 1658, when the Swedes took it, and that dignity was removed to Copenhagen.

LUNDY ISLE. Situated in the mouth of the Briſtol Channel. It was fortified in the reign of Henry VIII. by one William Moriſco, who having conſpired to aſſaſſinate that King, was diſcovered, and fled hither for ſhelter; but it was taken by ſurprize, and Moriſco and ſixteen accomplices put to death.

LUNENBURG, a town ten leagues W. of Halifax North America, ſurprized in 1782.—See the following account from an American concerned in the enterprize.

Boſton, July 15.

Captains Babcock of the Hero, Stoddard of the Scammel, Woodbury of the Hope, and Tibbets of the Swallow, having determined to ſurprize and poſſeſs themſelves of Lunenburg, landed ninety men two miles below it, under the command of Lieutenant Barteman, on Monday the 11ſt day of July inſtant, at half after ſeven o'clock A. M. This gallant corps, with amazing rapidity, reached the town, and amidſt many heavy diſcharges of muſquetry from the enemy, burnt the commanding officer's houſe, a block-houſe in the north weſt part of the town, ſpiked up two 24-pounders, and forced the enemy into the ſouth block-houſe, from whence they kept up a briſk animating fire, and declared their intention to hold out to the laſt extremity. But their animation ſubſided upon the receipt of a few four-pound ſhot from the Hero, and they reluctantly ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war. The victorious party, with a natural vivacity, fell to plundering, and quickly emptied the ſtores of a variety and conſiderable quantity of dry goods, twenty puncheons of good Weſt-India rum, and the King's beef, pork, and flour. Upon the near approach of the Combined Army, two 18-pounders were ſpiked up and diſmounted, and the royal magazine was ſafely depoſited in the hold of the Scammel. The ſtricteſt decorum was obſerved towards the inhabitants, and their wearing apparel and houſehold furniture invariably preſerved for their uſe. The town was ranſomed for 1000l. ſterling, and Captain Creighton, with ſome of the principal inhabitants, were ſhipped on board the Scammel. On the ſide of the Americans three were wounded ſlightly, one dangerouſly; on the part of the enemy the number of ſlain and wounded unknown, only one of the ſlain being found.

LUSIGNAN, SURPRISED IN 1569. A city in Poitou, France, with a ſtrong caſtle, on the river Vonne, between Bourdeaux and Rochelle. This caſtle was eſteemed impregnable, till ſurprized by M. Teligny for the French Proteſtants in 1569, but it was retaken four months after, and diſmantled.

LUTZEN, BATTLE NEAR. A town in Upper Saxony, Germany, eight miles from Leipſic, where, in 1632, the Swedes obtained a victory over the Germans, but loſt their heroic King, Guſtavus Adolphus, who was killed in the field of battle.

LUXEMBURG, is reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt towns in Europe.—It is the capital of the Duchy of Luxemburg,

Luxemburg, one of the ſeventeen provinces of the Netherlands.

This place had ſuffered much by the wars between the French and Spaniards in the Netherlands. In 1529 Charles V. took it from Francis I. of France. In 1542 it was ſacked by the Duke of Orleans. and retaken and ſacked again in the year following. In 1681 the French blocked it up, but the Spaniſh Governor ſallied, and having inveſted one of their ſtrong quarters, drove the French back, and conducted a convoy in before the face of the beſiegers.

The French in 1684 ſat down before it on the 28th of June, and it ſurrendered on the 10th of June, the Mareſchal de Crequi having thrown 3000 bombs into it.

It was reſtored to the Spaniards by the treaty of Ryſwick, but they took it again 1701. By the peace of Utrecht it was given to the States-General of the United Provinces, as a barrier-town, but it was ſurrendered to the Empire in 1715.

It was attacked by the French, and ſurrendered to them, June 7, 1795, when its magazine conſiſted of 467 pieces of braſs cannon, 352 pieces of iron, ditto, 16,244 muſkets, 1,800,000 pounds of powder, beſides a proportionate quantity of ammunition and ſtores.

February 23, 1796.—The ſeverity of the ſeaſon obliged the French to ſuſpend their operations. As ſoon as froſt had ceaſed, they reſumed offenſive meaſures, threw up additional intrenchments, and made every preparation neceſſary for a ſiege of ſuch importance.

The city, though it is not very large, requires nevertheleſs a circumvallation of conſiderable extent, on account of the advanced works which defend the garriſon, and which, on all ſides, are half a league from the fortreſs itſelf. The fortifications are cut out of the ſolid rock, and thereby render mining impracticable. The heavieſt artillery could produce no effect on a rock ſo high and ſo thick.

There ſeems to be only two ways of reducing Luxemburg—by blockade and bombardment.

February 24.—The bombardment of the fortreſs of Luxemburg commenced with unexampled vigour. The beſieged neglected nothing to interrupt the works of the beſieging army, either by very briſk ſallies, or by firing on the working parties; but all their efforts were vain. A ſubaltern Auſtrian Officer lately brought to the camp, reported, that the inſtructions of General Bender, Commandant of Luxemburg, were to defend the place till the 1ſt of May, at which period, if not on the point of being relieved, he might ſurrender.

May 14.—The Auſtrian garriſon in Luxemburg defends itſelf obſtinately. When they found the French had mounted their heavy artillery and mortars, they on the 10th made a ſally. Two columns, conſiſting each of 1000 men, advanced along the road from Arlon, and obliged the French advanced poſts to retreat. They then took an intrenchment in flank, which their pioneers began to deſtroy. The French now collected a number of troops, and marched againſt the Auſtrians, who were at length repulſed, and the French regained their former poſition, and ſet about repairing their damaged works. A number of priſoners were taken on both ſides.

LUZZARA, BATTLE AT. A town of Italy, in the dukedom of Mantua, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria. The Modeneſe being reduced by the united arms of the French and Spaniards, againſt Germany in 1702, Prince Eugene found himſelf ſo ſtraitened, that being in no condition to come to a general engagement againſt a ſuperiority, conſiſting of 40,000 men to 24,000, being 16,000 difference under, declined fighting, and went to Luzzara, whither the Duke of Anjou followed him.

The Duke expected a reinforcement from Prince Vaudemont, and Eugene finding he could not avoid coming to an action, reſolved to fight him before he was ſtrengthened by a reinforcement, being already near double his number; in conſequence of this, he attacked the Duke of Anjou marching out of his intrenchments on the 15th of Auguſt, 1702.

The victory was diſputed, as the engagement was long and bloody, being only ended by interpoſition of night; a great many ſtandards and priſoners were taken by the Imperialiſts, but in the end the French and Spaniards became maſters of Luzzara.

LYONS, BATTLE NEAR. A town of the Lyonnois in France, ſituated on the conflux of the Rhine and the Soane, 225 miles from Paris. At the time Albinus and Severus were rivals for the empire of Rome, in the year 189 after Chriſt, Albinus declared war againſt Severus, who attempted to poiſon him. With this view he aſſumed the Imperial purple, croſſed the Rhine, and gained the army over to his party; while Severus advanced to give him battle, and thus to decide the contention by force of arms.

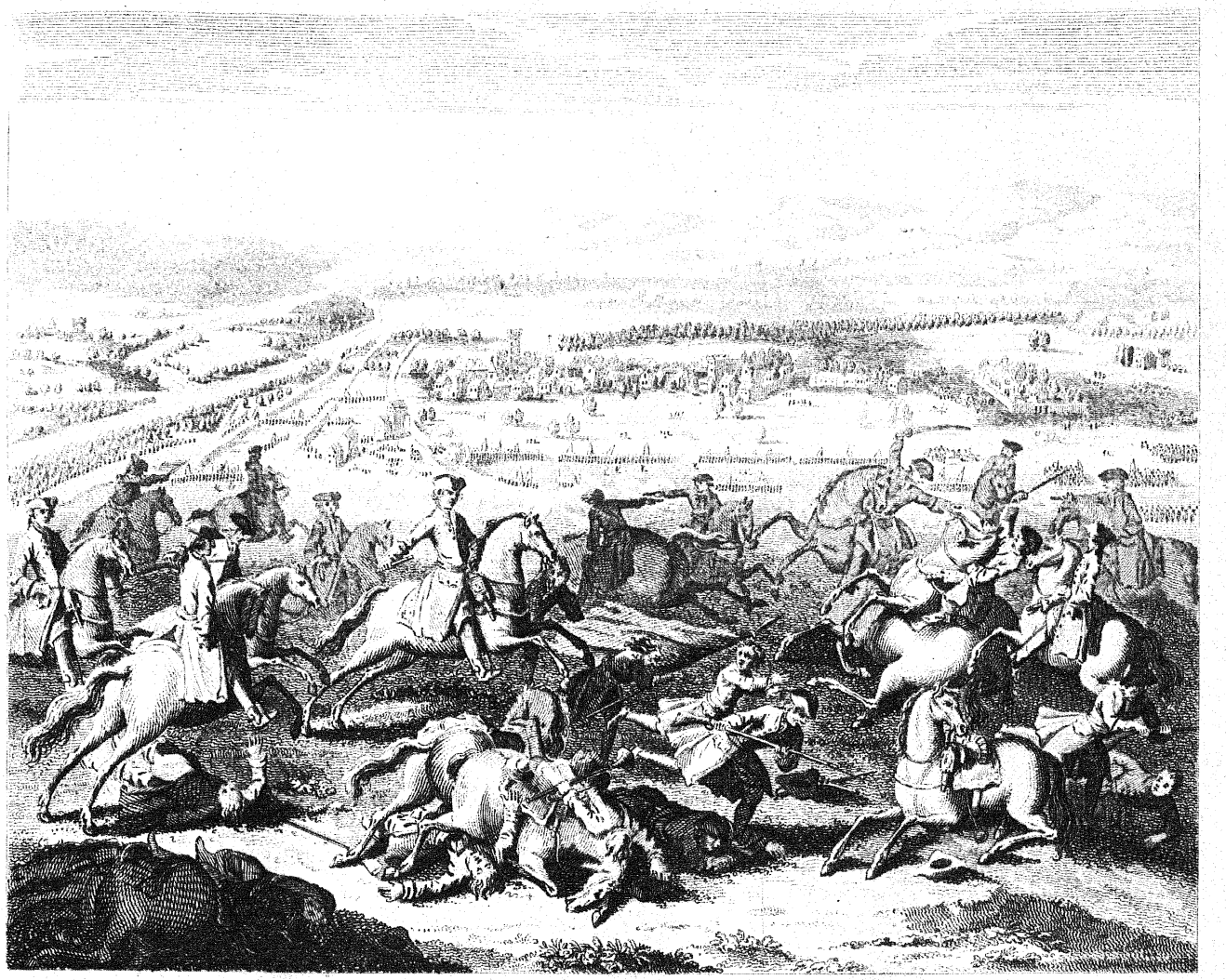
Theſe two powerful rivals met in a large plain near Lyons in Gaul (then ſo called), and a terrible battle enſued, in which was diſputed no leſs than the empire of the world.

The ſucceſs was dubious a long time, the Britiſh troops under Albinus, having charged the army of Severus with ſuch an impetuoſity, that the latter was well nigh worſted, when his General, Lætus, coming to his aſſiſtance with a freſh body of men, changed the fortune of the day; ſo that Albinus ſeeing the Britiſh legions routed, fell on his ſword in deſpair.

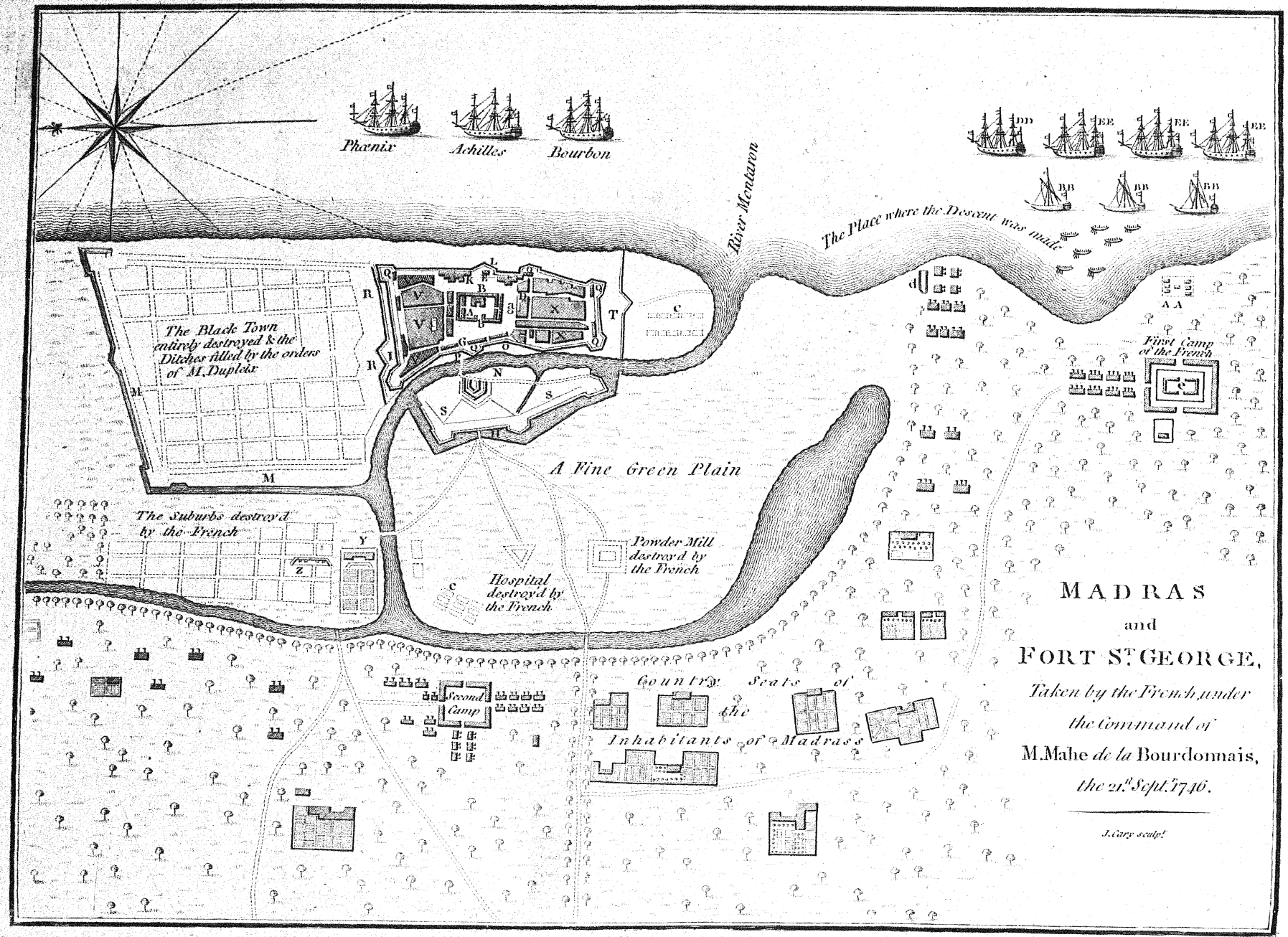
This unfortunate city, in Auguſt and September 1793, by oppoſing the meaſures of the Republicans of France, experienced dreadful carnage, though at the firſt they were ſucceſsful; in the end the city was nearly deſtroyed by thoſe diſturbers of public repoſe.

The ardour of the Lyoneſe was without bounds, eſpecially after they intercepted ſome diſpatches from the Convention to Dubois Crance, containing orders to march in force againſt the town; and to make it a dreadful example of national vengeance. All ſuſpicious perſons were diſarmed, and all people of property raiſed in arms. The women were employed in making lint for the wounded, and viſited the intrenchments and batteries under the roaring of cannon, without the leaſt ſign of fear. They were foremoſt in inſpiring courage into their huſbands and children.

The firſt ſubſcription and collection for the defence



The BATTLE *of* LUZZARA. *August* $\frac{15}{5}$. 1702.


Phanix
Achilles
Bourbon
River Montaren
The Place where the Descent was made
DD
EE
BB
The Black Town entirely destroyed & the Ditches filled by the orders of M. Dupleix
A Fine Green Plain
First Camp of the French
The Suburbs destroy'd by the French
Powder Mill destroy'd by the French
Hospital destroy'd by the French
Second Camp
Country Seats of the Inhabitants of Madrass
MADRAS
and
FORT ST. GEORGE,
Taken by the French under the Command of
M. Mahe de la Bourdonnais,
the 21st Sept. 1746.
J. Cary sculp.

of the town amounted to four millions in ſpecie, to pay ſuch ſoldiers as received pay. The ſtreets and coffee-houſes often reſounded with "Vive Louis XVII. et le Prince de Conde!"

Dubois Crance, on his approaching the town, ſummoned it to a contribution of ten millions of livres, and the heads of one hundred of the inhabitants. He was anſwered, "that all the priſoners of the Regicide Army ſhould account for the leaſt violence committed againſt the Lyoneſe." Three actions had been fought, and all in favour of the beſieged. In the firſt, which happened at Caluire, about a league diſtance from Lyons, on the road to this place, the Lyoneſe killed 200 men, and made 100 priſoners: The ſecond was fought at Sathaupay, between the Rhone and Saone; and the third near Veſpilliére in Dauphine, about two leagues from Lyons. The Republicans loſt in theſe two engagements about 200 men.

At the end of the firſt affair, the National Regiment of Dauphine Infantry went over to the Lyoneſe, who received them very kindly; and new deſertions were daily ſeen among the cavalry and the troops of the line.

On the night of the 2d of September, a moſt dreadful ſortie was made by the Lyoneſe; the Republican camp was ſurprized, 4000 of the beſiegers were killed, and twenty-two pieces of heavy artillery were taken. The remainder of the army retreated with the utmoſt precipitation. In conſequence of the city's conduct it was ordered to be deſtroyed by the Convention in October 1793, and its name changed to Ville Affranchize, and 148 inhabitants were executed.

MACHIAS, EXPEDITION AGAINST IN 1777. A town in the province of New England, North America. Sir George Collier, in order to defeat an invaſion deſigned to be made from this place on the province of Nova Scotia, ſailed in the Rainbow, together with the Blonde, Mermaid, and Hope ſloop, where he not only deſtroyed the fort, but three magazines of flour, rice, tanned hides, &c. &c. He then proceeded along the coaſts of New England and New Hampſhire, and there deſtroyed a ſhip ready to ſail for France with maſts, alſo three brigs, eleven ſloops, and fifteen ſchooners. The muſquet-balls fired by the rebels were all chewed or jagged.

MACZIN, TOWN OF, TAKEN IN 1771. It is ſituated in Bulgaria, a province of European Turkey, and near Babadagh. Major-General Moloradowitz having forced the Turkiſh intrenchment near this town, attacked and made himſelf maſter of it; alſo the caſtle, where he found a great quantity of ſtores, baggage, and proviſion.

MADRAS, SIEGE OF. The capital of the Eaſt-India Company's ſettlements on the Coaſt of Coromandel. After our ſucceſsful expedition to North America, and our acquiſition of Louiſburg, the Britiſh miniſtry were concerting meaſures for reducing Quebec. While this was on the carpet, the court of Verſailles, knowing us to be weak on the ſide of the Eaſt-Indies, reſolved to be before-hand with us in that part of the world, and had in contemplation the driving the Britiſh Company from their ſettlements on the Coaſt of Coromandel, whither Commodore Barnet had been ſent on an expedition, with inſtructions offenſive and defenſive. Madras, or Fort St. George, became the object of their attention, which is the ſeat of the Britiſh preſidency in the Aſiatic Indies, in the province of Arcot, being ſeventy miles north of Pondicherry. The Britiſh Company had purchaſed this ſettlement, and the adjacent country, from the King of Golconda; but the Great Mogul, who afterwards made a conqueſt of that country, looked upon this as his own from that title, as well as the other towns in that kingdom. The principal commodities purchaſed of the natives were callicoes, chintz, muſlins, and ſometimes diamonds, which was an extenſive and advantageous commerce, enjoyed by the Company for more than a century. The proximity of it to Pondicherry, the French ſettlement, injured it in ſome branches of its trade, ſince the peace of Utrecht, from which time the French ſeemed to be more intent upon our ſettlement here. But notwithſtanding their intereſts claſhed, yet Madras acquired ſome new advantages: the troubles in Perſia induced many rich Armenians to ſettle here: the irruption of the Mahrattas in 1740, brought ſeveral wealthy merchants to reſide in our preſidency, which on this account became the envy of our French neighbours: for Madras had many years brought in a clear annual revenue of 70,000 pagodas, each pagoda computed to be at ſeven ſhillings and eight-pence, which reduced to ſterling-money, is 26,833l. 6s. 8d. by the duties on trade and conſumption, which was a ſum far exceeding the whole charges of the place, civil and military, according to the eſtabliſhment in peace. The neat gain, *communibus annis*, on the head of profit and loſs, in the Madras books, ariſing from the revenue, ſilver coinage, together with the ſale of woollen, and other European goods, amounted to near 90,000 pagodas, or 34,500l. ſterling annually, after all charges of the coaſt, civil and military, were paid. Beſides, the factory generally inveſted 1,000,000 of pagodas, or 383,333l. 6s. 8d. ſterling, in the commodities of the country, uſually ſending 60,000 bales of callicoes yearly to Europe, which brought a very great accumulation of treaſure to the proprietors of the India ſtock.

The French were, on the contrary, loſers by their ſettlement, and had contracted debts in the Indies. On their rupture with us, they wiſely put Pondicherry in a proper ſtate of defence; and ſent M. Mahe de la Bourdonnais, with a ſquadron of large ſhips, and 1500 men, who arrived on the Coaſt of Coromandel in 1741. The French, notwithſtanding their ſuperiority, were deſirous of a neutrality, for their own private reaſons, and the Cardinals de Fleury and Tencin, approved of the treaty: but the directors of the Eaſt-India Company penetrating into the reaſons of the French for obtaining ſuch a neutrality, were of opinion, that it would be conducive to their intereſts, to ſend a ſquadron of men of war to the Indies, as the French ſhips being richly laden, would be a ſtrong temptation to look after them. The French pretended, that as their only aim in the propoſed neutrality, was to preſerve the tranquillity and peace of the ſettlements on both ſides, they were the more

more ſurpriſed that the Engliſh ſhould reject it, who having greater advantages in trade, had more to loſe. But the directors, in 1744, ſent Commodore Barnet to the Indies, who made conſiderable captures; and as the hopes of a neutrality were now diſſipated, the French directors reſolved to give a vigorous exertion of their force in this part of the world. The French King, in conſequence of this, ſent the above M. Mahe de la Bourdonnais a commiſſion the 11th of April, 1746, with full powers over the whole naval department in the Indies, which he received on the 1ſt of January, 1740, at Pondicherry, upon which he applied his whole attention to oppreſs the Britiſh Company, and as the moſt effectual and deciſive way, determined to reduce Madras, together with the other ſettlements.

On the death of Commodore Barnet, Captain Peyton ſucceeded to the command of Commodore, who had five ſhips of war, from ſixty to twenty guns. This ſquadron ſeemed calculated only for a cruizing ſcheme, either to intercept the trade, or to prevent the ſucceſs of their cruizers.

On the 24th of June, Captain Peyton anchored in Negapatam road, where perceiving ſome ſhips in the offing, and believing them to be trading ſhips, he came up to them, but found them to be M. Bourdonnais's ſquadron. About four in the afternoon they came to an engagement, in which, though we had the confeſſed ſuperiority, yet Peyton, after calling a council of war, declined farther trials, and proceeded to Trincomale, being on the north eaſt part of the iſland of Ceylon, as did the French to Pondicherry. Commodore Peyton having refitted his ſquadron by the 3d of Auguſt, appeared off Negapatam, and the French Commodore came after him to bring him to a general engagement, which, in regard to the preſervation of his Majeſty's ſhips, (being only ſix to ſeven, (for the Inſulaire was loſt in the Bay of Bengal), he prudently declined, and in conſequence of which, he diſappeared on the 10th of Auguſt; upon which the French returned to Pondicherry, where they arrived on the 13th. Commodore Mahe de la Bourdonnais, deſirous of knowing whether the Britiſh Commodore would attempt to fruſtrate his deſigns on Madras, appeared again before that place on the 18th of Auguſt, and fired on the Princeſs Mary, one of the Company's ſhips, which fire was returned from the ſhip and the fort. Each ſhip of the French gave a broadſide as ſhe ſtood to the northward, and another as ſhe returned to the ſouthward. Then he ſtood for Pondicherry, to ſee if Commodore Peyton would come to the relief of it. But he ſtood into Pulicat road, to the northward of Madras, whither he ſent Lieutenant Wemys on board a veſſel in the road, who was there told of every circumſtance which happened, and of the French fleet's being then between Madras and Pondicherry, and of which, though the Lieutenant informed his Commodore, yet he thought proper to withdraw, abandoning the ſettlement to its fate, and to the fury of its enemies.

M. Bourdonnais, on this, arrived before it on the 23d of September, having 3200 Europeans on board, with 500 Caffres, and a conſiderable number of Seapoys and Peons, natives of the coaſt of Coromandel.

The city of Madras is divided into the black town and the white town: in the latter and centre of the white town was the fortreſs, called Fort St. George, with the road before it, and a river behind it. The black town was indefenſible, the walls too low, and thoſe on the eaſt and weſt ſide without ſo much as a ditch. The white town was deemed tenable, if properly ſupplied. At the north end of this part of the city ran a hollow curtain, 600 feet long from eaſt to weſt, which divided the white town from the black; at each end of the curtain was a baſtion; one flank at each end, mounted with two guns each, defended the wall, but no ditch or defence on the outſide. In the walls were two gates, ſixty feet diſtant from the black town; but where the wall was tolerably high it was very narrow, which rendered it extremely weak and defective. At the ſouth end of the white town run another hollow curtain, 400 feet in length, defended in the ſame manner from eaſt to weſt, with this difference, that there was but one gate, cloſe under one of the baſtions. The weſt ſide towards the land, was moſtly without any wall; and where there was, quite defective, with only one ſmall battery, midway, and having no proper flanks to ſcour the river: in the whole, entirely indefenſible and neglected. See the plate, and the following

Explanation of the References.

A, Fort St. George. B, the barracks. C, the church of the capuchins. D, the Engliſh church. E, the cuſtom-houſe. F, a powder magazine. G, the royal gate. H, St. Thomas's gate. I, the gate to the black town. K, the gate towards the ſea. L, a battery raiſed by the French on the ſhore. M, the circuit of the black town. N, a new contreguard built by the French. O, a new battery and curtain built by the French. P, another new curtain built by the French. Q, baſtions, whoſe embazures and parapets were repaired by the French. R, a new counterſcarp and foſſe, made upon the ground where houſes had ſtood that were demoliſhed. S, a line carried by the Engliſh juſt up to the level of the ground. T, a new ditch made by the French. V, the houſes of the inhabitants. X, the Company's warehouſes. Y, the Governor's houſe and gardens, where a battery of ſix mortars was erected. Z, a battery of four mortars. A, A, an intrenchment to hold the ammunition of the beſiegers. B, B, ſmall embarkations. C, C, Indian ſhallops. D, D, M. de la Porte Barre, Commodore in the abſence of M. Mahe de la Bourdonnais. E, E, theſe ſhips furniſhed what was wanting for the ſiege. a, a draw-well. b, a watch tower. c, houſes burnt by the Engliſh upon the arrival of the French. d, a battery of two mortars. e, a fiſh pond.

Such was the ſtrength and condition of this important ſettlement, when Commodore Mahe de la Bourdonnais came before it, and ſuch had been its condition for eight years before. The whole ſtrength, as Commodore Barnet informed the Company at London, in a letter dated on board the Deptford in Madras road,

the

the 24th of September, 1745, being no better than a garden wall. The baſtions placed contrary to all rules; the curtain unflanked and irregular; the garriſon ſo weak as to be ſurpriſed by 500 Seapoys, and taken; no embrazures of any ſignification towards the ſea, there being no ramparts to mount guns upon; ſo that in his opinion, two ſhips of ſixty guns would in two hours battering, form an entire breach from baſtion to baſtion: ſo that between Commodore Peyton's and the directors' negligence in defence of Madras, it was in a very bad ſtate to make any oppoſition. Governor Morſe then ſuperintended the garriſon, which did not conſiſt of more than 200 effective men, beſide eighty failors, being the crew of the Princeſs Mary, and 200 Topazes, a black, degenerate, wretched race of the ancient Portugueſe. The principal officer was one Peter Echman, an ignorant, ſuperannuated Swede, formerly a common ſoldier, now a lieutenant, who was aſſiſted by two other lieutenants, and ſeven enſigns. Though there were 200 pieces of cannon, ſuch as they were, yet there wanted men to play them; and military ſtores were in proportion to the want of military men and abilities. The French Commodore knew all this, and on the 1ſt of September he landed 600 men, twenty miles to the ſouthward of Madras, who marched over land to St. Thomé, within three miles of the city. On the 4th another landing was effected without any oppoſition. The town was inveſted on the land ſide, and the enemy encamped at Chindadre Pelah, while the ſquadron prevented any relief from the ſea, where Mr. Peyton had no ſuch thing in his intention. During the ſiege, moſt of the Aſiatic inhabitants deſerted their dwellings, with their valuable effects, flying up into the country. The Nabob, or Viceroy of Arcot, our pretended ally, was bribed not to help us, and he preferred the gold of France before the ties of honour, or the ſecurity of that ſettlement, from which he had frequently received many and valuable preſents to engage his friendſhip. The garriſon abandoned the black town, having firſt withdrawn or nailed up the cannon.

On the 6th their mortars played; and as they depended chiefly on the execution of them for their ſucceſs on the town, by the 9th they had thrown 1200 ſhells. The Topazes, and all thoſe of the gun room department, deſerted. The garriſon had no place to ſleep in that was tenable; and the beſiegers had ſent for moſt of their ſeamen to play a large battery of eighteen pounders, and to join in a general aſſault.

On the 10th, the Governor and garriſon came to a capitulation, and the following are the articles agreed upon, between M. De La Bourdonnois, and the Engliſh Governor and Council of Madras.

Art. I. The Roman Catholics, their miſſionaries and churches, ſhall have the ſame rights, privileges, and immunities preſerved to them as they enjoyed before.

II. Half of the warlike ſtores, mortars, bombs, cannon, bullets, arms of what kind ſoever, balls, powder, and grenades, ſhall belong to the French; and as the time between this and October is too ſhort for the embarkation of the ſaid ſtores, there ſhall be made a juſt inventory of them by two officers of artillery, the one a Frenchman, and the other an Engliſhman; and in January next, the Governor of Madras and his council, ſhall faithfully deliver half of the ſaid ſtores, without preference or partiality; ſo that if there be any difference betwixt two pieces of cannon, the choice ſhall be determined by lot. If by any accident, the French cannon cannot be ſent to Pondicherry, the Engliſh ſhall not by any means make uſe of them againſt the French; and the ſaid cannon, with the other ſtores, ſhall be looked upon as depoſits which muſt not be taken, nor uſed, upon any pretence whatever.

III. The rigging and naval ſtores that belong to the King of England, the Eaſt India Company, or to any private perſons, ſhall altogether belong to the French. Mr. Morſe having demanded that ſome ſhould be left him for the Engliſh merchant ſhips that trade here, provided always by parole of honour, that none of it be given to ſhips of war, it has been agreed, that M. De La Bourdonnais take for his own ſquadron all he pleaſes, and as to what remains after his departure, it ſhall be amicably divided between the French Eaſt India Company and the Governor of Madras by equal parts. The tools, nails, bars, and chains, proper for ſhipping, ſhall likewiſe be looked upon as rigging.

IV. The corn, meal, flour, biſcuit, wine, arrack, beer, ſalt meat, and all other proviſions, ſhall be at the diſpoſal of M. De La Bourdonnais, who ſhall take what he pleaſes of it to victual his ſhips, and what ſhall remain after their departure, ſhall wholly belong to the Engliſh; provided always, that none of the Engliſh ſhips of war ſhall be ſupplied with any of the ſaid things, upon any pretext whatever, under the pain of failure in the parole of honour, which the Engliſh have given upon this article.

V. All the merchandize, of what nature or kind ſoever, belonging to the Engliſh Company, ſhall belong to the French Company: the French may put them on board their ſhips, and if any remain at their departure, the Engliſh ſhall ſend them in January next, according to the inventory which ſhall be made: and the council engages upon parole of honour, to diſcover to the French whatever merchandize, ſtores, gold, or ſilver, belong to the Engliſh Company.

VI. As the French cannot, before their departure, put on board what belongs to them in the place, after evacuating it, if a veſſel remain in the road of Madras, it ſhall not be attacked by Engliſh ſhips, and ſhall be ſecure until it has joined M. De La Bourdonnais's ſquadron. As he muſt in January ſend two ſhips to take on board the effects, which cannot be done at this time of the monſoon, the Governor and his council ſhall give them paſſports, in order to come ſafely to take in their loading, and return to Pondicherry, and from thence to the iſles, without being moleſted upon any pretence whatever: and it is only upon this condition that the French evacuate the place, which they would not elſe have done till January. (This clauſe is amended by the laſt of the five additional articles to this treaty) provided always, tnat the French ſhips carrying an Engliſh paſſport, ſhall not take any

veſſels belonging to that nation, as long as they ſhall have the benefit of their paſſports. A neutrality ſhall be obſerved in the road after the evacuation of the place, while M. De La Bourdonnais lies at anchor therein; and the French embarkations, which ſhall remain after him, ſhall be free from all inſults until they arrive at Pondicherry. If by any accident the two veſſels which ſhall have paſſports fail to come, or cannot carry off all the goods, Mr. Morſe ſhall, at the requeſt of M. Dupleix, furniſh paſſports to the embarkations from Pondicherry, which ſhall come to carry off the remainder.

VII. It not being poſſible to take the general inventory of the Company's effects to be divided, and that of the other effects belonging to the French, before their departure, there ſhall remain at Madras three commiſſaries, nominated for that purpoſe, together with aſſiſtants, who ſhall be treated with all neceſſary ſecurity and regard. They ſhall be provided with a houſe in the white town, and the neceſſary aſſiſtants and ſuccours afforded them, as ſoon as they ſhall require it, in order to carry their artillery or effects on board the ſhips that ſhall come to fetch them. The French ſhall pay the ſaid ſhips their freight; and beſides, they ſhall be furniſhed with a ſufficient ſtore-houſe on the ſea-ſhore, in order to put their effects therein that are ready to be embarked; as alſo the neceſſary proviſions, paying at the ſame time for them, and all the charges attending thereon. The commiſſaries may demand the opening of all the magazines, in order to ſee that there are no rigging or naval ſtores therein; and alſo have the liberty of looking into the Company's books when they ſhall deſire it.

VIII. The Governor of Fort St. George, and the town of Madras, and its ſupreme council, ſhall engage to pay for the ranſom of the ſaid fort and town, by the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company to the French Eaſt-India Company, the ſum of 1,100,000 pagodas of Madras, at the times, and on the conditions following:

To wit, 500,000 pagodas ſhall be paid in Europe, for which purpoſe, M. De La Bourdonnais ſhall have an act, drawn in proper form, given him, in which it ſhall be mentioned, that the 500,000 pagodas have been paid at Madras, by five bills of exchange, of 100,000 pagodas each, the duplicates marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, drawn upon the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company in favour of that of the French; the firſt at four months ſight, the ſecond at five, the third at ſix, the fourth at ſeven, and the fifth at eight months ſight. The other 600,000 pagodas ſhall be paid at ſix equal terms; namely, in the month of January of each year, to begin in 1747, 1748, and 1749, 100,000 pagodas each January, and 100,000 pagodas in the month of September of each of the aforeſaid years; which makes 200,000 pagodas each year; and for the three years, 600,000 pagodas ſtamped with a ſtar, or ſilver, or rouples, at the current price of the ſaid pagodas. But ſhould the Engliſh happen to have no current coin to make the firſt payment good, they ſhall give M. Dupleix merchandize, at the current price of the country, to the amount of the ſaid 100,000 pagodas, for the payment which they ſhould make in January, 1747. And after making this firſt payment, ſhould it happen that the funds from Europe ſhould fail coming for a year, the Engliſh Company ſhall pay at the rate of ſix per cent. intereſt, for the terms which they ſhall fail paying; but any other pretext ought not to poſtpone the ſaid payments. The council of Madras engage, upon faith and honour, not to ſend a piece of cloth into Europe, nor expedite any veſſel thither, before ſatisfying the payment according to theſe terms. If the Engliſh will advance any payment, there ſhall be given them a diſcount of ſix per cent.

The council, Governor, the gentlemen of the ſword, and thoſe of the long robe, and the inhabitants, ſhall give their parole of honour, that if the Engliſh Company fail in the ſaid payments, they ſhall reſtore to the French the town of Madras, that they may raiſe thereon the ſum due, by the different effects that ſhall be found in it, either belonging to the Company, or to particular perſons; or to diſpoſe thereof as ſhall ſeem good to them; it being reaſonable to reſtore either the town or its value.

IX. For the ſecurity of the ſaid payments mentioned in the preceding article, the town of Madras ſhall give for hoſtages the two children of Mr. Morſe, the Governor of the ſaid fort and town, the one called Nicholas, and the other Elizabeth Morſe; two counſellors and their wives, namely, Mr. Stratton, his wife, Mr. Harris, and his wife; two interior merchants, to wit, Mr. Harke and Mr. Walſh; and two Armenians, the one Coja Joannes, and the other Coja Michael. If the Governor deſires to have one of his children with himſelf, he may, upon giving his parole of honour to return him in caſe of non-payment as an hoſtage to the French. Should it happen that any of the hoſtages die, the place muſt be ſupplied by a perſon of the ſame rank. If the hoſtages chooſe to remain at Pondicherry, they ſhall not be ſent any where elſe; and when they have a mind to come to Madras, they ſhall be at liberty ſo to do, provided that others of the ſame quality come in their ſtead. If they do not chooſe to remain at Pondicherry, they ſhall have liberty to go to the Iſle of France. In like manner, ſhould the hoſtages happen to be taken by the Engliſh, either in war or otherwiſe, they ſhall be reſtored, and the payments ſhall not become the leſs due at the limited terms. The ſaid hoſtages ſhall live at the expence of the Engliſh Company, who ſhall defray their charges at Pondicherry or the Iſles.

X. Notwithſtanding the above conditions, all the priſoners taken in Madras ſhall be ſet at liberty, upon the following terms:

To wit, All thoſe who have a mind to remain in Madras, may ſerve to defend and keep the town againſt all attempts.

But thoſe who will not remain in Madras, ſhall continue priſoners of war, on the terms and conditions accepted on the 24th of September, 1746.

Notwithſtanding the liberty given to the priſoners of Madras, the Engliſh ſhall be obliged to reſtore to the French

French the ſame number and quantity, quality for quality, preferably in the Indies, and next in Europe.

XI. Fort St. George and the town of Madras, their dependencies, and, in a word, all that belonged to the Engliſh, before the taking of the ſaid fort and town, ſhall be put into their hands again, except what is mentioned in theſe articles, which ſhall continue in their full force.

XII. All the effects and merchandize belonging to the Engliſh, and to thoſe of the black town, ſhall be reſtored to them entirely as they are; and when that place is evacuated, there ſhall no more complaints be received, as to robberies and pillagings, the French only engaging to put things in the condition in which they ſhall be found, at the time of ſigning theſe preſents.

XIII. It is not meant to compriſe, in the ranſom of the town, the moveables, the effects, and the houſes of the Engliſh, theſe being exempted from pillaging through pure complaiſance and generoſity, except the rigging, naval ſtores, and proviſions, which entirely belong to the French, as ſaid in the third article.

XIV. The fort, town, and dependencies of Madras, ſhall not be attacked by the French, nor any others bearing their commiſſion, till the preſent engagements of the Engliſh are become null and void, according to the laws of war.

XV. The place ſhall be evacuated from the 10th to the 15th of October, and delivered up in ſuch condition as it ſhall then be in. The hoſtages ſhall be given the day before.

XVI. When the French ſhall quit the place, the Governor and his council ſhall further ratify the preſent capitulation, and ſhall give their parole of honour to maintain the preſent articles.

XVII. If any French ſoldiers, ſailors, and Caffres, have deſerted, the Engliſh ſhall do their endeavour to ſecure them, and ſhall reſtore them to the French.

The above treaty was going to be ſigned, and put entirely into execution, when three ſhips arrived from France, that brought freſh orders for M. de la Bourdonnais, which made him write to M. Dupleix, to obtain from him ſome eclairciſſements on that head. During this interval, the French ſhips of war underwent a terrible hurricane at Madras, in which two of them were loſt, and four were diſmaſted. This accident made it impoſſible for M. de la Bourdonnais to perform completely the above conditions. Here follows the alteration that was made therein:

M. de la Bourdonnais being obliged to follow the wreck of his ſquadron, and not being able to remain here to put the capitulation into execution, ſhall give up the command of Madras to M. Deſpremeſnil, to be under the orders of the council of Pondicherry; which council engages with M. de la Bourdonnais, by articles ſigned the 13th of October, and by their letter dated the 4th of the ſame month, to keep the capitulation on the following terms.

Art. I. The council engages, and gives its parole, to obſerve the articles of the treaty, of which M. de la Bourdonnais ſent them a copy, as long as the Engliſh ſhall keep their part.

II. They engage to evacuate the fort and town of Madras, as ſoon as the French Company's effects ſhall be carried out; but at the fartheſt, at the end of January. The fortifications of the ſaid fort and town, ſhall remain in the ſame condition in which they are at preſent: till then, ſuch of the Engliſh as ſhall not be upon their parole, ſhall be ſent to Goudelour, according to the terms of the capitulation. The French garriſon ſhall live at Madras upon their own charges; and if any ſoldier ſhall ſteal any thing, the French Commandant ſhall cauſe it to be made good.

III. Though the place be occupied by French troops, and their ſtandard ſet up therein, Mr. Morſe, the Engliſh Governor, and all the clerks, aſſiſtants, and inhabitants, may do their buſineſs, and carry on their commerce both by land and ſea; and the Engliſh policy ſhall have its courſe among the native Engliſh and the inhabitants, as uſed to be done before, without prejudice to that of the French.

IV. M. Dupleix and his ſupreme council, ſhall receive the hoſtages in the manner in which they have engaged with M. de la Bourdonnais, by their letter of the 14th of October, and they ſhall be delivered ſix days before the evacuation of the place; as alſo the bills of 600,000 pagodas, payable at Pondicherry, by Mr. Morſe and the council of Madras; and the bills of exchange of 500,000 pagodas, drawn upon the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, which ſaid bills ſhall be in three packets for each year reſpectively; to wit, for the year 1747, five bills of exchange, marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, of 100,000 pagodas each, payable at four, five, ſix, ſeven, and eight months ſight. In the ſame packet two bills, of 100,000 pagodas each, payable to the order of the ſupreme council; that is to ſay, the firſt payable in January, 1747, in ſilver or effects; and the other payable, in ſilver, in the month of September the ſame year. In the ſecond packet two bills, of 100,000 pagodas each; the one payable in January, 1748, and the other in September the ſame year, in gold, ſtar pagodas, or value. And in the third packet two other bills; the one payable in January, 1749, and the other in September the ſame year, in gold, ſtar pagodas, or value. The ſaid three packets ſhall be ſealed with the Company's ſeal, and with M. de la Bourdonnais's family-ſeal, the writing upon each of theſe being done with his own hand, and counterſigned by him. The three packets ſhall be put into the hands of the ſupreme council of Pondicherry, as has been ſaid, ſix days before the evacuation of the place, at the ſame time as the hoſtages ſhall be delivered; and then the garriſon of Madras, that ſhall be at Goudelour, may with ſafety return to Madras.

V. The road of Madras ſhall be as ſafe till the evacuation of the place, for the French merchants as for the Engliſh. The garriſon of the town ſhall not make uſe of their cannon but to defend the French, ſhould they happen to be attacked by the Engliſh, upon condition that there ſhall never be aſhore thirty Engliſh from

from their ſhips, how many ſoever there ſhall be of theſe lying in the road; and that all thoſe who ſhall be taken aſhore, without having expreſsly a permiſſion to this effect in writing, from the French Commandant, ſhall be directly ſecured, and looked upon as priſoners of war.

If ſhips of war ſhould ſtop or take any French veſſels, contrary to the capitulation, the Engliſh Company ſhall make good the damages to the French Company; and the ſaid Companies ſhall be judges of the differences that may ariſe. If any effects ſhould happen to remain, provided it be not artillery, to the end of January, the Engliſh ſhall be obliged to deliver them in February at Pondicherry, and ſhall give a valuable ſecurity for that purpoſe.

The ſeventeen articles of the preſent capitulation, and the other five added thereto ſince, having been communicated by M. de la Bourdonnais to Mr. Morſe and his council, and accepted by them, M. de la Bourdonnais in the name, and on the behalf of the King of France, promiſes and engages his parole to the Engliſh, that the ſaid capitulation, and the articles added thereto, ſhall be obſerved and performed in their full extent; and, as he cannot attend in perſon at the execution of theſe preſents, he gives the Engliſh for ſecurity of his parole, that of M. Dupleix and his council, who have engaged themſelves by a ſolemn act of the 13th of October laſt, to obſerve and ſee performed the articles of the capitulation agreed upon with the Engliſh by M. de la Bourdonnais, for the ranſom of their town, of which he will give them a copy.

Concluded at Madras this 21ſt of October, 1746.

MAHE DE LA BOURDONNAIS.
N. MORSE.
W. MONSON.
(Signed) JOHN STRATTON.
TH. EYRE.
EDW. HARRIS.
N. SAVAGE.

M. de la Bourdonnais having ſent the above treaty to the ſupreme council of Pondicherry, he at the ſame time wrote to them to this effect:

"Gentlemen, this is the capitulation, which I thought proper to make with the Engliſh, for the ranſom of their town and its dependencies, the evacuation of which muſt be, at the fartheſt, in January next. You will anſwer, in your own names, for the contraventions committed againſt it by the French; and, conſequently, for the default of payment of the bills of 500,000 pagodas, therein drawn for Europe, or the delay made therein by reaſon of the ſaid contraventions; the whole as in the 600,000 pagodas payable at Pondicherry. And, moreover, you will anſwer to the King for failing in a capitulation, ſigned and concluded at Madras, the 21ſt of October, 1746.

(Signed) MAHE DE LA BOURDONNAIS."

The following are the bills of exchange given by the Engliſh for the ranſom of Madras.

We have ſeen ſealed by M. de la Bourdonnais three packets, in which are contained the bills of exchange, which we have given him for the ranſom of Madras, each year reſpectively; upon which ſaid packets he has written as follows:

To wit, No. I. 1747.—This packet contains five bills of exchange of 100,000 pagodas each, and the letters of advice in conſequence thereof, marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, drawn by the Engliſh council of Madras upon the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, in favour of the French Company, for value received of me, on account of the ranſom of Fort St. George and the town of Madras; the firſt of which is payable at four months ſight, the ſecond at five, the third at ſix, the fourth at ſeven, and the fifth at eight months ſight. In the ſame packet is a quadruple bill of 100,000 pagodas, agreed to by the Engliſh council of Madras upon the ſame account, payable in January, 1747, to the council of Pondicherry, or order; and likewiſe another quadruple bill, payable to the ſame in September, 1747.

The preſent packet is ſealed with the King's ſeal, with two of my ſeals, and with other two of my family ſeals, and ſhould be put into the hands of the ſupreme council of Pondicherry, ſix days before the French evacuate the town of Madras.

Done at Madras, the 21ſt of October, 1746.

(Signed) MAHE DE LA BOURDONNAIS.

No. II. 1748.—In this packet there is a bill of 100,000 pagodas drawn by the council of Madras, for value received of me, on account of the ranſom of Madras, payable to the ſupreme council of Pondicherry, or order, in the month of January, 1748.

Beſides another quadruple bill of 100,000 pagodas, upon the ſame account, and payable at the ſame place in September current of the ſame year, 1748.

The preſent packet is ſcaled, &c. the ſame as before.

No. III. 1749.—In this packet there is a bill of 100,000 pagodas, payable in January, 1749, &c. beſides another quadruple bill of 100,000 pagodas, &c. payable in September 1749; which makes the complete payment of the ranſom of Fort St. George and the town of Madras.

After which, M. de la Bourdonnais put the ſaid packets into our hands, that we might ſend them to the ſupreme council of Pondicherry, or their order, ſix days before the evacuation of the place, which we promiſe to do; upon the faith of which we have ſigned the preſent obligation: of this there are ſix copies made out, one of which being performed and acquitted, the other five ſhall be of no force.

Done at Madras, the 21ſt of October, 1746.

N. MORSE.
W. MONSON.
(Signed) JOHN STRATTON.
TH. EYRE.
EDW. HARRIS.
N. SAVAGE.

The following are the inſtructions which were given to M. Mahe de la Villebague and Desjardins, who were nominated the commiſſaries, according to the agreement made October 22, 1746, between the ſupreme

preme council of Pondicherry and M. de la Bourdonnais.

Theſe two gentlemen are to take their orders from the ſupreme council of Pondicherry; conſequently, I have no more to do than to give them a ſhort hint as to what relates to myſelf.

A great many ſoldiers, and ſtill more blacks, have deſerted from us at Madras. Theſe gentlemen are to do their endeavour to recover them, and put them into a place of ſafety, until they can ſend them to the iſles.

I recommend to theſe commiſſaries the ſoldiers, mariners, workmen, and the Negroes of our iſles. They will be aſſiſting to them in all that they can.

At the time of dividing the artillery, theſe gentlemen ſhall be accountable for thirty-five pieces of cannon, which I received of M. Dupleix. If the Bourbon, or any other veſſel ſhould happen to be condemned, their cannon ſhall be reckoned as part, and after that there will be made an equal diviſion of what Madras yields; half ſhall be for the iſles, and half for Pondicherry.

I leave to aſſiſt theſe gentlemen, M. Barat, an officer of the artillery; M. Duparc, principal clerk, and M. Soulas as commiſſary. Theſe gentlemen ſhall take care to pay them their ſubſiſtence-money, with all proper encouragements.

They ſhall be very careful to forward the work, ſo as to have done time enough to evacuate the place before the end of January, and conſequently have the bills of exchange in time to tranſmit them to Europe, in order to be paid this year; which would otherwiſe be a hindrance of between four and five millions to the Company. I recommend to M. de la Villebague and Desjardins, to put the ſupreme council of Pondicherry in mind of this, and them to diſpatch in conſequence thereof; this is an eſſential article.

When the place ſhall be evacuated, and the Engliſh ſtandard hoiſted, theſe gentlemen ſhall be very careful to ſee ratified the capitulation and engagements of the Engliſh, according to the articles thereof.

All that I here recommend to theſe gentlemen, is only a ſhort ſketch of the repreſentations which they ſhall make, upon occaſion, to the Council of Pondicherry, to whoſe orders they are to remain ſubject.

Done at Madras, this 22d day of October, 1746.

Signed, MAHE DE LA BOURDONNAIS.

A copy hereof received.

Signed, DESPREMESNIL.
MAHE DE LA VILLEBAGUE.
G. DESJARDINS.

No ſooner was M. de la Bourdonnais gone, than the Moors, who durſt not ſtir during his ſtay, began to raiſe their heads and threatened Madras; they ſent a deputy, who talked in high terms to M. Deſpremeſnil, the new Governor of Madras, which extremely ſurpriſed him.

The Moors, who, before the taking of Madras, had been called in by the Engliſh, arrived from Arcot every day in large bodies at St. Thomas's and at Mont; ſo that the roads being no longer free and open, they ſtopped the French and whatever belonged to them. M. Deſpremeſnil deputed, or rather forced M. Goſſe, one of the council, and M. de Kerjean, an officer, to go to Mont and demand back, from the chief of the Moors, the ſon of M. de Bury, who had been taken at Sadras on the road to Pondicherry. They had alſo orders to demand of the chief of the Moors, the reaſon of their coming, and why they threatened Madras. The deputies had no ſooner arrived at the river of Mont, than they were arreſted and ſtripped by a large body of horſe, who diſarmed and likewiſe ſtripped fifty cipayes, or ſoldiers, that had been given them at Madras to do honour to their deputation. After the Moors had very much maltreated the cipayes, they ſent them back, and carried with them from St. Thomas's the two deputies to preſent them to the Nabob's grand analdor, who told them that ſuch treatment as they had met with, was only in order to be revenged for the little regard M. Deſpremeſnil had paid to the deputy he had ſent to Madras ſome days before, and that he had come and gone without receiving any honours, and to whom they had neither ſhewn nor done any acts of civility; and that he had returned from thence loaded and exaſperated at the haughty menaces which this Governor made him.

This chief of the Moors likewiſe proteſted, that he would make himſelf maſter of Madras, in conſequence of the promiſe which M. Dupleix had given them of abandoning that town to them, after they had taken it from the Engliſh; and would take whatever he pleaſed out of it; that the Nabob's ſon was juſt upon coming from Arcot with cannon, in order to make himſelf maſter of Madras, either with conſent, or by open force. M. Deſpremeſnil, who did not at all wait to get intelligence of what paſſed at St. Thomas's, reſolved the ſame day to admit M. Barthelemy Governor of the place in his abſence, and, in order to give M. Dupleix an account of the menaces of the Moors, he quitted his government; and, at ten o'clock at night he embarked on board a veſſel, and arrived by ſea at Pondicherry, for the roads by land were blocked up.

M. Barthelemy remained Governor, having only M. Bruyere, Desjardins, and Villebague for his council; when by M. Dupleix's orders, his nephew, M. Friel, was admitted one among them. The new Governor ſeeing the Moors approach Madras, happily determined to defend the place. M. Villebague had orders to deſiſt from refitting the Princeſs Mary, that had been ſhattered and diſmaſted in the late hurricane; and, having taken all the ſailors and Caffrees out of her, he went with the officer of artillery and mounted new cannon quite round the Black Town; for the Engliſh had nailed up the old ones before they ſurrendered Madras.

The Moors, unwilling to copy after the French in the attack of Madras, came from St. Thomas's to form their general camp where they had pitched theirs; and afterwards took poſſeſſion of the Governor's garden, where the French had erected their mortar-battery. In this place they made a great number of gabions and ſcaling ladders, they had already mounted ſome bad cannon. From thence they ſpread over the villages to the

the north, and, in ſhort, they blocked up Madras; ſo that no perſon durſt come out of the town, without being made priſoner by them.

We were obliged, in order to have water, to ſend detachments out along the ſhore to favour and cover the veſſels that went to fetch ſome, half a league from the place. What appeared ſingular was, that we had orders every day from Pondicherry to have patience, and not to be the firſt to begin hoſtilities. This inaction on our part made the Moors ſay, that we durſt not fire upon them whilſt they had the Nabob's ſon at their head, who was ſovereign of the coaſt, to whom, if we refuſed entrance into the town, he was in a condition to ſcale it, without our daring to fire upon his troops; ſo that they made their preparations ſafely and quietly.

The Naynard, or Grand Prevot of the Aſiatic troops belonging to the Engliſh, had joined with them, who had been their ſpy, and whom we had oftentimes neglected to arreſt in Madras for want of courage. He had got together all the Paliageras, Cipayes, and Peons that had deſerted from the Engliſh, and joined the Moors army. It is even pretended, that they were all enliſted by the Engliſh, in order to inſtruct the Moors by that means they might make themſelves maſters of the place. It is certain that this Naynard, by the intelligence which he had learned, cauſed us a great deal of uneaſineſs. Upon the preſumption which the Moors had conceived, that we muſt not attack them, they walked very boldly on the outſide of the place, within a muſquet-ſhot of our baſtions, and even inſulted our advanced guards, who firing ſome ſhot, wounded a ſoldier and two Cipayes. This beginning of an inſult made M. Barthelemy reſolve, on the 30th of October, to ſend out an officer at the head of a detachment of 150 men, to tell them to quit the Governor's garden, and to retire ſomewhat farther, or the town would fire upon them. They came and ſpoke with this officer from the middle of a bridge that ſeparated them from us, and haughtily told him, they were free to encamp wherever they pleaſed; that the country belonged to them, and that if he would advance with his detachment to the middle of the bridge, they would fire upon him. The officer, who had orders not to fire but in caſe of being purſued, returned to the town to inform us of their haughty anſwer.

On the morning of the 31ſt they acted in conſequence of their arrogance; for they came to cut that bar of mud, or neck of ſand, which divides the freſh water from the ſea; upon which we ſent a ſerjeant with a detachment of men to hinder their going on with that work. Thoſe who were about making this drain in the ſand, fled at the ſight of our men; but, as ſoon as they retired, they began their work anew. They were ſupported by the Mooriſh cavalry; at length they finiſhed their work, and at two in the afternoon, we found that the water in the town ditch had fallen about half, and that they ſtill continued to the ſouth, to cut the ſecond bank that ſtopt the waters which had riſen in rainy weather, and which made the approaches to the town difficult.

M. Barthelemy, to whom it had been recommended from Pondicherry, not to begin hoſtilities, however, gave orders to fire ſome cannon, charged only with powder, upon the Mooriſh workmen, who were buſy to the ſouth of the town, in order to let the waters run; and, that if they perſiſted, to fire ball. This the officer who had orders executed, and by this means they very ſoon put the workmen to flight, and the horſe that ſupported them.

The firing of theſe ſharp ſhot from their cannon was, however, the cauſe of an open war with the Moors; for, as ſoon as the officers who commanded the other baſtions to the weſt ſide heard the two firſt balls whiſtle by them, they took, or were willing to take, this firing of ball as a ſignal to fire upon them, and at the ſame time they fired from all the batteries, both in the White and Black Towns, where all the cannon were pointed upon the Governor's garden. In leſs than a quarter of an hour there was not a man to be ſeen, and all the Moors retired with precipitation, and encamped the third part of a league farther in the country, very much ſurpriſed to have ſeen the Black Town fire upon them; for they had been aſſured that they had no cannon, and the ſole intention they had in letting the waters run out, was to ſcale the walls.

The 1ſt of November all the officers in a body made a repreſentation in writing to M. Barthelemy, that it was proper to make a ſally upon the Moors, in order to drive them from our neighbourhood, to get proviſions and water readily; and that the ſoldiers, who began to be in want of both, murmured very much upon their poſts, and that they had much to do to reſtrain them; all they deſired was to fight.

M. Barthelemy, who was ſenſible of the neceſſity of the officers demand, ordered M. de la Tour, to make a ſally the next day with a detachment of 400 men. Accordingly on the 2d of November, M. de la Tour came out with his detachment and two field-pieces, and took a circuit round the north part of the town, in order to drive the Moors from thence; but finding only a few deſerters there, he marched to the north-weſt, where, at the third part of a league diſtant from the town, he met with their camp and all their tents. He divided his detachment into two bodies, and gave orders with a great deal of bravery and judgment. The Mooriſh cavalry mounted their horſes, and, after having joined in ſquadrons, they intended to ſtand firm; and wanting to ſurround M. de la Tour, he let them draw near to him, when he ſuddenly made his troops open, and cauſed his two pieces of cannon to play, which M. Danſy, an officer of the artillery, ſerved ſo briſkly, that the Moors gave way very faſt, and betook themſelves to flight. M. de la Tour burnt all their tents; he found in thoſe of the Nabob's grand Genſidar, letters from the Engliſh in the Perſian language, that afterwards contributed to prove their intelligence againſt us.

M. de la Tour, after having put all the Moors to flight, with the loſs on their ſide of a great many ſlain and wounded, returned in good order to the town, with a great number of horſes, cattle, and camels, which he had taken from the Moors. The ſoldiers pillaged their camp; M. de la Tour likewiſe took two of their ſtandards, and two bad pieces of cannon, which he nailed up

up and threw into a well, not being worth the pains of carrying into the town.

The whole number of Moors were about 10,000, both horſe and foot and their attendants; but they were not all joined in the place where M. de la Tour attacked them; for theſe people encamp in a ſtraggling manner. This is certain, that if M. de la Tour had marched at break of day, as he wanted to do, directly to their camp, he would have found them all aſleep, and made a terrible ſlaughter among them. But when the detachment went out of the town, they did not know where they were, for want of proper care in retaining good ſpies and paying them well.

After M. de la Tour's detachment had returned again to the place, they ſent many out to go and look for proviſions, and patrol round the town; which pleaſed the ſoldiers very much, who ſaw themſelves on a ſudden in the midſt of plenty; for, by the flight of the Moors, they took a great many cattle. The advantage which we gained over them, gave us the liberty of going out of the town. The Engliſh ſeemed to be very ſorry, and were aſtoniſhed to ſee that with ſuch a ſmall handful of men, we had put to flight ſo great a number of people united together.

The Moors encamped to the weſt of the town, about half a league in the country, where they kept a better look out than ordinary, ſuppoſing that we ſhould come to attack them a ſecond time; having had advice that there was on the road from Pondicherry a ſtrong detachment of French coming againſt them to our relief, they quitted the parts about Madras, and encamped at St. Thomas's upon the bank of the river, in order to diſpute the paſſage with this detachment, and they even mounted their cannon there.

We had likewiſe advice at the ſame time, that it was M. Paradis who was coming from Pondicherry, and who commanded a detachment of 400 men; and he even wrote to us, that without fail he would, on the 4th of November at break of day, be at the paſſage of the river of St. Thomas. M. Barthelemy again ordered M. de la Tour to go to St. Thomas's with another party of 400 men, in order to ſupport and facilitate the paſſage of the troops from Pondicherry, and being joined in a body to fall upon the Moors. The ſcheme was well laid, but badly executed for want of activity, and by marching the detachment from Madras too late, which did not arrive at St. Thomas's till after the action; for M. Paradis having got at break of day to the paſſage of the river, as he had promiſed, ſaw the Moors drawn up in order of battle, to diſpute the paſſage with him. As he depended upon the party from Madras, which they had promiſed him, he advanced towards the Moors, who, after firing upon us with their bad cannon, began to be in diſorder, upon the firſt diſcharge of our ſmall arms; which M. Paradis perceiving, he ordered his troops to fall upon them ſword in hand. The Moors but little acquainted with fighting ſo near, betook themſelves to flight. There were a great many killed, and even ſome perſons of diſtinction; there were alſo a great many wounded, who eſcaped. The Nabob's ſon commanded this army, who was one of the firſt that fled with his elephant and grand ſtandard.

After the flight of the Moors, M. Paradis's detachment entered victorious into St. Thomas's. After he had gone through the town, he met with M. de la Tour with his party from Madras, who had done nothing; and who, had they come two hours ſooner, would have put the Moors between two fires, and cut off their retreat by land, on account of the ſituation of the ground, which is ſecure with rivers. But, in the Indies, the French do not mind this, and neglecting geography, they fight as they can, and oftentimes at a venture.

M. Paradis left M. de la Tour in St. Thomas's, and returned to Madras in triumph, well pleaſed with himſelf, and not leſs for having conquered alone. He carried off with his detachment a great number of camels, cattle, and horſes, which he had taken from the Moors after he had put them to flight. This ſecond action ſurprized the Engliſh ſtill more.

M. de la Tour undertook, while he ſtaid at St. Thomas's, to burn all the carriages of the Mooriſh cannon, and nail up all the pieces he found there, which they had carried from Arcot. He had done well if he had ordered his detachment not to ſtraggle too far, but he was not maſter of his ſoldiers; for they entirely pillaged the town of St. Thomas, and broke open all the houſes, and beſides ſlew a great many Moors who had fled thither for refuge; of which the Portugueſe, Armenians, and others of that place made good advantage; for, after the retreat of our troops, every one appropriated to himſelf whatever he found abandoned.

M. de la Tour, having perceived this diſorder too late, aſſembled his men and returned with them to Madras, carrying with him a great many more horſes and cattle taken from the Moors, which cauſed great joy in that town, where proviſions were but ſcarce.

M. Barthelemy remained Governor of Madras. This gentleman, not liking the orders he received from the Council of Pondicherry, obtained leave to reſign his commiſſion, and M. Paradis was made Governor in his room. As ſoon as this was known at Pondicherry, they directly diſpatched to him the authentic act of their Council, &c. by which they had entirely diſannulled the capitulation that the Engliſh had concluded with M. de la Bourdonnais, and at the ſame time deſired him to ſignify this to Mr. Morſe, the Engliſh Governor and his whole Council, to publiſh it in Madras, and have it read at the head of his men under arms; and laſt of all, to declare formally that Madras and all its dependencies for the future belonged to the King of France, and the French Eaſt-India Company. All which was accordingly done on the 10th of November, 1746.

The Engliſh, who, ſince the arrival of M. Paradis, foreſaw that ſome fatal blow was intended, had only two days given them to quit Madras and pitch on the place of their retreat; a term which was prolonged on account of the badneſs of the ſeaſon. From this epocha we may date the complaints of ſome, the deſpair and fury of others, the deep melancholy that ſeized the principal perſons in Madras, and the deſertion of the moſt enterprizing among them. They carried with

them in the night-time their wives in diſguiſe, that were bold enough to follow their huſbands in ſuch a raſh reſolution, leaving to the French officers quartered in their houſes all their effects; but M. de Brain, who was nominated Commiſſary, and the worthy nephew of M. Paradis, very ſoon diſcovered the houſes that were abandoned, and took care to put their mark upon them.

The officers of the Engliſh garriſon likewiſe deſerted in the night-time with a great number of perſons, and threw themſelves into Fort St. David, alleging that they were free to ſerve againſt the French, ſince, contrary to the faith of treaties, and without any juſt reaſon, they had diſannulled a treaty of ranſom that was authentically and formally concluded in the name of two illuſtrious Kings, by perſons veſted with authority, ſolely that they might pay a proper deference to every act paſſed in the ſacred name of their reſpective maſters.

Such were the declarations of the officers that deſerted from Madras, who at the ſame time openly declared, that they were freed from the obligation they had ſigned to M. de la Bourdonnais as priſoners of war till they were exchanged; for, ſince they were again made priſoners at Madras, and the treaties were no longer in force, as they eſcaped by ſtratagem, they were free from all engagements.

The better to ſhew that all M. de la Bourdonnais had done in this town was abſolutely null and void, M. Paradis formerly arreſted thoſe who refuſed to abandon the place, and alſo ſuch as quitted Madras with the paſſports M. de la Bourdonnais had given them; and, upon their being brought back before him, he aſked them with an air of ridicule, Why they went out with falſe paſſports? Here, ſays he, is one I will give you in the proper form, by means of which you may go freely about your buſineſs.

It would be endleſs to mention particularly all the inſults they committed againſt the poor inhabitants, by making each individual bring his plate to the Governor, and impriſoning ſuch as were detected in ſaving any. There was a prohibition publiſhed by beat of drum, under the pain of corporal puniſhment, for all Frenchmen, of what rank ſoever, upon their conviction of aiding or aſſiſting any Engliſhman to ſave the leaſt article of their effects. This expreſſion—"corporal puniſhment," was far from pleaſing the French officers.

At length the poor inhabitants, who had ſo much extolled the civilities of the French, and who declared that they had not loſt any thing in the taking of their town, had reaſon to be of a very different opinion ſince this revolution. Complaints were frequently made to M. Paradis, who anſwered them coldly, that he thought they were very happy, and that the French were more rigorouſly treated by the Engliſh when they took Louiſburg. This the Engliſh would hardly believe; but, if it be true, the French made them ample return at Madras, for every body robbed with impunity, as ſoon as the capitulation was declared null and void, for want of keeping proper diſcipline; there being only M. Paradis, Maſter and Governor, and M. Brain, his nephew, his commiſſary, his aſſociate in his robberies, and at laſt his enemy, on account of the partition of certain effects, the receipt of which was but little known.

Mr. Morſe the Governor, and his Council, made formal proteſts againſt ſuch proceedings, which they ſignified to M. Paradis, in the name of the King of England, againſt the infraction of the treaty of ranſom made in his name, which they had taken care to ſend to England by all poſſible ways of conveyance, but eſpecially by the hands of Mr. Monſon, the ſecond perſon in the Engliſh Council, who took his paſſage to Europe in a Daniſh veſſel that ſailed from Tranquebar.

Mr. Morſe and his Council always refuſed to give up the keys of their own particular ſtore-houſes; but M. Paradis cauſed the doors to be broke open, whereupon theſe gentlemen entered new proteſts, in which they always made uſe of the following expreſſion, "a certain perſon called M. Paradis, who ſtyles himſelf Governor of Madras." In ſhort, nothing was done in the town but by the authority of the King on the one ſide, and proteſts on the other; and this laſted till all the Engliſh were entirely driven out of the place. M. Paradis made inſtances to M. Barthelemy to ſign the act of diſannulling the treaty of ranſom, but he refuſed it as a very unjuſt proceeding, adding, that he quitted the government becauſe he would not be concerned in ſuch monſtrous actions.

On the 16th of November, 1746, in the morning, there appeared a ſhip in ſight, which ſeemed as if ſhe intended to come to an anchor before Madras. At that time the French were buſy in loading the Princeſs Mary with goods, in order to be ſent to Pondicherry. She let go her anchor at ſome diſtance from the town, on account of the bad weather, in twelve fathom water. M. Paradis acted very ignorantly on this occaſion. He let the ſhip approach Madras without giving any orders, ſuffering the greateſt part of the chelingues to go from the harbour with their lading of bales on board the Princeſs Mary, as he had ordered the evening before.

M. Desjardins and Villebague, though diſmiſſed from their employments, being apprehenſive that the Princeſs Mary might be taken, as they had diſcovered by their glaſſes that it was an Engliſh ſhip, went to acquaint M. Paradis with it, and repreſented to him the danger the Princeſs Mary was in, being loaded, quite unrigged, and but a few hands on board; they told him it would be a ſhame for the French nation, if an enemy's ſhip ſhould either carry off or burn the Princeſs Mary in the road, and in ſight of all Madras.

He liſtened to them but coldly, and aſked them, in ſome confuſion, What he muſt do? Send, ſaid they, early in the morning, ſome chelingues to bring the ſhip under the cannon of the town; which is more proper to be done, than ſending goods unſeaſonably on board, which muſt be landed again.

At laſt, when the Engliſh ſhip was not far off, he detached an officer with ſixty men to defend the Princeſs Mary. In order to embark this detachment, they were

were obliged to unload the laſt chelingues that remained aſhore, which M. de Brain, his worthy nephew, the intendant of the marine, had very wiſely cauſed to be loaded with bales of goods, as if it had been a time of peace.

The officer that commanded the party was no ſooner got on board the Princeſs Mary, than he took the command of the veſſel upon himſelf, which the Captain was fool enough to ſuffer. Thus the ſoldiers ſoon overpowered the ſailors, with a great deal of confuſion cut from the bow two fine European cables, quite new, that had no buoys to them, hoiſting ſome old ſails, in a very aukward manner, upon their ſtumps of maſts, and ſtill in great confuſion and diſorder, approached a little nearer the land, falling to the ſouthward more than to the ſhore. At length when they ſaw they were juſt oppoſite to the laſt baſtion of the ſouth, they let go their beſt anchor, which was the only one they had now left. All this time the Engliſh colours were hoiſted, both in the town, and on board the Princeſs Mary.

The Engliſh ſhip ſtill diſtruſted nothing, but came to an anchor before that place, within a cannon-ſhot of the Princeſs Mary, and ſaluted the town with ſeven guns, one after another. By the advice of M. Desjardins and Villebague, there was diſpatched to her a Catimaran, the maſter of which they took care to caution as to the anſwering of any queſtions She carried a note in Engliſh, to aſk, as uſual, the news of the ſhip juſt arrived. This ſtratagem was very well begun, but very miſerably executed, through want of reſolution in M. Paradis.

However, he ſent for M. Desjardins and Villebague to conſult them, whether he might, according to the rules, return the ſalute of this ſhip of the enemy, under Engliſh colours. They told him their opinion, and propoſed two ſchemes to him, neither of which he followed. The firſt was, that Mr. Barnet and Mr. Peyton had often hoiſted French colours when they fired, as if they had been their own, and told the French officers, who were their priſoners, that all the ſtratagems of war were allowable to deceive an enemy. The ſecond propoſal they made him was, to ſend a Chelingue on board this ſhip, cautioning, at the ſame time, the maſter from Pondicherry to ſay nothing; and that a letter in Engliſh might be ſent to the Captain, to deſire him to come aſhore with his packets, telling him, that if the ſalute was not returned, it was only owing to the town's being then in conference about a peace with the Moors, and that policy would not admit of firing any guns at that time from the town. It is certain, that if this laſt ſtratagem had been followed, it would have ſucceeded; and after having been informed of the force of that ſhip, and detaining the Captain aſhore, it would have been very eaſy to have taken her, the Captain being entirely ignorant of the taking of Madras.

But M. Paradis, who from the morning had taken no reſolution, appeared all at once to loſe courage: he hearkened to and followed the advice of ſome young giddy-headed people, without any experience, who diſconcerted him, by repreſenting that the Engliſh ſhip might eaſily carry off the Princeſs Mary, and aſſured him that ſhe was within reach of the cannon of the place. The apprehenſion M. Paradis was in leſt the Engliſh ſhip ſhould make ſome attempt upon the Princeſs Mary, which his irreſolution had not ſuffered him to ſecure ſufficiently, made him, contrary to all reaſon and experience, take the precipitate reſolution to change the colours in the town. The French colours were no ſooner hoiſted, than all the baſtions towards the ſea fired their guns, at the ſame time that the Catimaran landed with the anſwer from the Engliſh ſhip.

The Princeſs Mary likewiſe changed her colours, and in like manner fired upon her: but all this mighty farce came to nothing. The Engliſh ſhip perceing the balls ſtrike half way between her and the land, weighed anchor quietly; and as ſhe was getting under ſail, fired in defiance, three ſharp ſhot at the Princeſs Mary, and got ſafe to Fort St. David, from whence ſhe was ſent to Negapatam to unload her ſilver.

Thus the French failed of taking an Engliſh Eaſt-India ſhip, which almoſt put herſelf in their hands, and which coming to an anchor in the road of Madras, was ſaluted by the town with upwards of 200 ſharp ſhot, by order of M. Paradis, and contrary to the advice of all the officers of artillery, who told him the ſhip was far beyond the reach of their cannon, yet he ſtill continued firing. The whole very much diverted the Engliſh in Madras, who were all on their terraces, and very glad to ſee one of their ſhips get off quietly, when the French, if they had done their parts, might have taken her by ſtratagem. But the engineer-governor knew no better, and he ſhewed upon this occaſion, that the knowledge of the marine was no part of his talent, no more than computing the range of a cannon ball. He had better have referred himſelf to thoſe converſant in theſe affairs: but as ſoon as a man is nominated a Governor, he immediately knows every thing. It was in this manner the Engliſh and Dutch laughed at the French.

The Catimaran having returned, left the Engliſh ſhip before the French colours were hoiſted. The Captain, ignorant of the fate of Madras, returned an anſwer to the note that had been ſent him, and withal equainted them, that the ſhip's name was the Briton, that he came from London, and was bound to Bengal; but that he had a good deal of money to remit at Madras, and eſpecially ſome ſecret packets, and that he waited impatiently for the firſt opportunity that Mr. Morſe, the Governor, would give him to come aſhore and deliver him his letters. He likewiſe told him that his rigging was very much out of order, and that he had a good many of his men ſick on board, and but very little proviſions left.

It was alleged in full council in Madras, that it would have been an eaſy matter to have ſurprized and taken this ſhip with ſome armed Chelingues, had meaſures been taken accordingly early in the morning. And all the world was of the ſame opinion with M. Villebague, that had he remained Captain of the Princeſs Mary, as M. de la Bourdonnais had left him, this ſhip would, on the 16th of November, have been maſted, well rigged, and well armed, and in a condition to have embarked fifty men for a reinforcement;

and ſailing under Engliſh colours, have come back to the road, boarded, and in a little time taken this ſhip of the enemy, whoſe rigging was diſabled, the hands on board ſick, and which was not even in a condition to have reſiſted two armed boats.

As the annulling the capitulation of Madras was the work of M. Paradis, and as he had promiſed M. Dupleix, that he ſhould find in this town merchandizes and ſums of money, over and above the price of the ranſom which M. de la Bourdonnais agreed for with the Engliſh, he fell to his original trade of land-meaſurer and overſeer, ſetting men with pick-axes to work, as ſoon as word was brought him that they ſuſpected money was concealed any where. His labour not at all ſucceeding, he next fell to taking inventories of the warehouſes of private perſons; but ſeeing that he could not diſcover what he had promiſed, he wrote to Pondicherry, that he was not at all ſurpriſed at not finding in Madras the riches he expected, ſince the former governors had, without any orders, and through their negligence, given leave for carrying out of the town what any perſon deſired.

On the 18th of November, he ſent the Princeſs Mary to Pondicherry, on board of which were put thirty bales of goods of a ſort for the Company's account, and a good many boxes, broke up by private perſons, through the little care that was taken in ſhipping them, and the little order that was obſerved on board the veſſel, where the captain, who was only a pilot, had not experience nor authority enough to reſtrain a parcel of European hands, whom M. Paradis had forced on board; for nobody would run the riſk in November along the coaſt, in a veſſel that was diſmaſted, very ill commanded, and leaky.

After diſpatching this veſſel, he had thoughts of ſending away the detachment by land, which M. Barthelemy had got ready to come to Pondicherry, with thoſe who had been diſmiſſed and recalled thither, and which M. Paradis had detained to ſerve his own ends; which now he began to diſcover, by ſignifying to Mr. and Madam Morſe to make ready to go to Pondicherry, together with Mr. Monſon. Mr. and Madame Barneval, were alſo appointed to make two in this journey, according to the letters of M. Dupleix, who ſent to M. Paradis a liſt of all thoſe he would have with him at Pondicherry, and whoſe ſtay at Madras he was apprehenſive of. This liſt chiefly conſiſted of the officers of the iſles M. de la Bourdonnais had left, whom M. Dupleix taxed as mutineers. In ſhort, M. Paradis expelled from Madras all thoſe who were not agreeable to him, retaining ſuch only as approved of his deſigns and ſecret ſchemes.

The command of the detachment deſtined to convoy the Engliſh Governor, his lady, and other perſons of note from Madras to Pondicherry, was given to M. Bury and M. de la Tour, who deſired to be recalled, not being willing to ſerve under M. Paradis. M. Bury was ſecretly ordered to inſpect the conduct of Mr. Morſe and all the Engliſh, for whoſe ſafe convoy there was a ſtrong party appointed, rather to ſecure them from eſcaping upon the road, than to do them any honour, or to defend them from the Moors, who were now retired, and only ſerved as a pretence for ſending a ſtrong eſcort.

M. Desjardins and Villebague, who had obtained leave from Pondicherry, took the opportunity of the detachment to return to that place, in order to eaſe themſelves of the trouble and fatigue they had undergone for the intereſt of the French Company, and at M. de la Bourdonnais's ſolicitation. A noble recompence for two ſuch perſons!

At length, on the 27th of November, M. Paradis gave orders for the detachment, conſiſting of 400 men, to march for Pondicherry, with all the Engliſh and French who were deſtined for this journey. They were four days on the road. Every night M. de Bury ordered a guard, which he pretended was to do honour to the Engliſh Governor, One evening this gentleman, finding himſelf out of order, walked out for the benefit of the air, but found that his guard followed him, as if they attended a criminal; upon which he returned to his palanquin, and appeared greatly incenſed at ſuch baſe uſage.

M. de Bury might, without theſe precautions, have been always ſure of ſuch a priſoner of war; but no ſuch delicacy muſt be expected from this old major, who knew no better. This mortification was not, however, the greateſt the Governor received, though he had given his parole of honour to deliver himſelf at Pondicherry, and his family being with him, were a kind of ſecurity for his perſon; for at their arrival in the wood of Calapette, four leagues from Pondicherry, the officers of that place were drawn up at the head of 300 men, under pretence of doing honour to the Engliſh Governor, although it was eaſy to ſee they were preparing a triumphal entry for him into Pondicherry.

This was indeed the real intention; for orders were given at Tirvangadon, two leagues from Pondicherry, for the detachment to halt, in order to refreſh themſelves. From whence they were ordered to march at three in the afternoon, the very hotteſt time of the day, in order to reach the capital before evening. The troops from Pondicherry took the precedence of thoſe from the iſles; which laſt, being diſguſted at this treatment, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by branches of green palm in their hats, marching, as it were, in triumph. This ceremony, which probably owed its riſe merely to the humour of the troops that came from Madras, ſeemed to be a farther mortification to the Engliſh.

Another halt was ordered to be made at a place about a cannon ſhot from the town, and all the Engliſh palanquins to be taken down in the middle of the road, which was quite clouded with duſt. It is probable that the French Governor had came out of Pondicherry, in order to inſpect the Engliſh Governor and his retinue. After they had made theſe priſoners of war wait almoſt an hour in the middle of the road, word was brought that M. Dupleix was arrived. He appeared laſt in the train, being preceded by all his guards on horſeback, in new equipages, before whom marched

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the grand prevot, with all his men armed, who had received orders to bring with them their colours, elephants, &c.

M. Dupleix was attended by three ſenators of Pondicherry: and when he arrived at the place where the Engliſh were, he was more ſolicitous of ſhewing his grandeur and pride, than ever Alexander the Great was when he received into his tent the diſconſolate family of the unhappy Darius. There was, however, one capital circumſtance wanting to complete this heroic compariſon, M. Dupleix not being the conqueror of this deſolate family which he received with ſo much pomp and ceremony.

M. Dupleix ſhewed all imaginable politeneſs to Mr. Morſe and his lady, and to all the Engliſh in his retinue. They marched on to the town at the head of this little army, and as they entered at the Madras port, the baſtions ſaluted them with twenty-one pieces of cannon. Mr. Morſe, his family, and all his train, were conducted to M. Dupleix's houſe. It was here his French grandeur was more conſpicuous than elſewhere: the Engliſh Governeſs was received by Madame Dupleix, attended by ſeveral ladies, all richly dreſſed. She, in particular, had not forgot to add to her natural accompliſhments all the diamonds and gems ſhe thought neceſſary to raiſe the luſtre of a reception, which to her was as flattering, as humbling and melancholy to the ſtranger, who like a queen beheld this oſtentatious ceremony with ſcorn.

It was thought at Pondicherry, that this detachment from Madras, was poſſeſſed of all the riches of that town, and in conſequence of this notion a ſtrong guard was placed at the gate, in order to ſtop all effects in general, whether belonging to the Engliſh or French. The baggage of M. Barthelemy, late Governor of Madras, was not exempted from a very ſtrict ſearch, which was done by two commiſſaries appointed for this worthy purpoſe. He was extremely mortified at ſuch proceedings, and the little regard they ſhewed for him on this occaſion, putting him in the ſame claſs with the reſt. The officers and others were treated in the ſame manner, not excepting M. Desjardins and M. Villebague, who, as commiſſaries of Madras, had their effects more ſtrictly examined, though they had a better title to be exempted than any of the reſt.

Theſe ſtrict inquiries and injurious precautions, uſed towards perſons of credit, did no honour to M. Dupleix. M. Barville paid dear for this ceremony; for being ſuſpected of aiding the Engliſh to ſave their effects, and of being too great a friend to Mr. Morſe and his lady, he was arreſted and carried to the fortreſs, and his ſervant ſent to priſon by order of M. Dupleix: ſo that his effects remained at the gate of the town, without any perſon belonging to him to look after them. He had unluckily charged himſelf with a gilt box, between 4000 and 5000 rupees value, belonging to an Armenian, for which he had granted his receipt. This merchant had intreated him to carry the box for him till this nation, who were ſtrangers to the Engliſh, had leave give them to tranſport their effects to Pondicherry, upon condition of ſettling there. A thing they never will do, for they love freedom of trade. M. Barville, being priſoner in the fortreſs, wrote about his effects, and mentioned particularly the box, but it was not to be found. No legal inquiry was made, nor was the guard queſtioned that had the care of the effects, or ſtopped on ſuſpicion. A report was ſpread, that this young man might have left it at Madras on his own account, or ſecreted it by the way. Upon theſe injurious reports, which Barville did not appear by his conduct to have deſerved, the Armenian ſent an attorney to arreſt him, founded upon his own receipt. M. Barville proteſted againſt this proceeding, and ſhewed that he could be anſwerable for nothing, as he was deprived of his liberty. He alſo proved to the Armenian, that the box was ſeen among the effects ſtopped at the gate of the town.

This box was not the only valuable thing loſt in the midſt of this confuſion. Such as had not proper perſons to look after their effects till the ſearch was finiſhed, complained to no purpoſe of their loſſes; for they were never regarded.

Several of the Engliſh, upon their arrival, deſired leave of M. Dupleix to withdraw to Goudelour, which he granted them, though they had been long enough in Pondicherry to be appriſed of the preparations that were making for the ſiege of Fort St. David, as had been before reſolved on.

Madras was at this time quiet; and M. Paradis, the Governor, being wanted in another ſtation, it was neceſſary to ſend a governor in his room. M. Deſpremeſnil was pitched upon, he being a proper perſon for their purpoſe, notwithſtanding he had formerly told M. Barthelemy, that the government of a place in time of war was a matter of too great importance for merchants like them. However, he accepted of the command at Madras, upon the ſolicitation of his father-in-law, M. Dupleix.

No ſooner was M. Deſpremeſnil arrived, than M. Paradis gave up the government of the place to him, and immediately ſet out for Pondicherry, at the head of a detachment of 300 men, which he took with him from Madras, in order to join the little army deſtined for the abovementioned ſiege of Fort St. David.

The Engliſh, attentive to the proceedings of the French, knowing that there was a neceſſity for ſending ſome troops from Madras to Pondicherry, gave notice of this to Maſon Kam, the Nabob's ſon, the very day the French had beat him, and who ſwore he would rather turn Faquir, than not be revenged of the French.

The Mooriſh General being appriſed that M. Paradis was on his way from Madras to Pondicherry, ſent part of his troops to intercept his march. Accordingly he was met by the Mooriſh cavalry three leagues to the ſouth of Sadraſs. The Moors attacked the detachment, while M. Paradis fought and retreated, ſtill advancing towards Sadraſs.

In ſhort, they followed the French even in ſight of Sadraſs, continually increaſing in numbers, and coming from all quarters; M. Paradis, who was afraid that theſe very Moors, whom he had beat at St. Thomas, would now be revenged on him, prudently retreated at the head of his detachment, leaving the rear-

guard,

guard, under the command of the brave M. Mainville, who was engaged with the Moors, and continually ſending word to M. Paradis to halt, but to no purpoſe; for on the contrary, he cauſed his baggage to march before him, as he was very deſirous of ſecuring about fifty boxes of effects, which he had carried out of Madras on his own account. As ſoon as he reached the town of Sadraſs, he pitched his camp at the Dutch redoubt, which he entered with a number ſufficient to make himſelf maſter thereof, and be able to defend himſelf in caſe the Moors had purſued and attacked him in Sadraſs. The Dutch were not willing to receive the French; and to ſecure themſelves from the reproaches, not only of their ſuperiors, but likewiſe the Moors, they cauſed themſelves to be forced by M. Paradis to conſent that the chief officers of his detachment ſhould be admitted into the lodgement, and that the troops ſhould encamp at their gate, and under the cannon of the place.

M. de Mainville had great difficulty to extricate himſelf with the rear-guard from the Mooriſh army, which preſſed very hard on him ſeveral times. At length, however, he got to Sadras, very much enraged againſt M. Paradis, who had abandoned him, in order to ſave the plunder he had got at Madras, rather than the troops of his detachment. He told him, the poſt of a commander ſhould always be next the enemy; and that he ought to have continued in the rear-guard, where the action was hotteſt, rather than file off at the head of the troops, as he had done.

The French had ſome men wounded on this occaſion, and fourteen taken priſoners by the Moors, who were drivers to the baggage, that had remained behind through their own fault; ſome of whom endeavouring to defend themſelves, the Moors killed one of them, and carried the reſt of them away priſoners.

M. Paradis promiſed to obtain the freedom of four Caffres, who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this action againſt the Moors. They drew lots, and this promiſe was made good at Pondicherry, where four of the braveſt among them, according to the report of all the officers, obtained their liberty. Theſe Caffres belonging to the iſles did wonders; for they could hardly be reſtrained, ſo enraged were they againſt the Moors. They likewiſe were of great ſervice in ſaving M. Paradis's baggage, upon which account he became their ſtrenuous advocate.

M. Paradis ſent an account immediately to Pondicherry of this action, and the ſituation of the troops, which were well intrenched under cover of the Dutch cannon. Upon which a new detachment was ſpeedily ſent to aſſiſt and extricate this Don Quixote hero. At length he got to Pondicherry with the two detachments, which he entered without any of the boxes and baggage he had carried from Madras being ſearched, as had happened to the very furniture of M. Barthelemy, when he returned, like him, from the government of Madras. This remarkable preference was ſhewn to all the effects which he carried with him, and eſcorted by the detachment, as well as all thoſe he had before ſent by chelingues.

Affairs being thus ſettled, they prepared to attack Fort St. David, which expedition is inſerted here, as related by an officer of the artillery in the French ſervice.

We left Pondicherry, and marched the 18th of December, 1746, in order to beſiege Fort St. David, with ſeven field pieces. We had orders to go and take poſſeſſion of the Engliſh Company's garden, which lies to the north-weſt of Fort St. David, within the reach of a thirty-ſix pounder, where there was a battery of ſix cannon. We were alſo ordered, in caſe the Moors oppoſed our deſign, to cut ourſelves a paſſage through them; a thing eaſily ſaid. On the 19th, our troops joined at the poſt of Ariancoupan, where was the general rendezvous for the whole army, together with the baggage and proviſions that were to follow it.

On the 10th of March, our troops, conſiſting of 1700 men, at break of day croſſed a river about a quarter of a league from the garden, under the fire of ſome cannon, ſupported by between 4 and 500 Moors, and defended by a little village. This poſt was carried on the firſt onſet. In puſhing on to the garden, we perceived on our right a body of about 3000 men, under ſome trees near the walls. We, however, diſlodged them by firing our cannon briſkly among them. Two hundred and fifty men, with five pieces of cannon, were ordered to go and make themſelves maſters of the houſe and garden. They had already poſſeſſed themſelves of the avenue or firſt court, when we perceived on our right a large body of Mooriſh cavalry coming out of a thick wood in order of battle, advancing ſlowly into a plain, with all their ſabres drawn, which glittered by the reflection of the ſun.

We put ourſelves in order of battle, and were in an inſtant drawn up in the little plain, in ſuch a manner that we were near at hand to aſſiſt our people, who endeavoured to make themſelves maſters of the battery in the garden. Our right was covered by the battery of four pieces of cannon, defended by fifty men, in a thicket before the village; our left ſupported by the firing from the garden, where our people lay with fifty men in ambuſh, about fifty paces from the left of the main body, and two pieces of cannon on our wings, thirty paces before the line of battle, the ſun being at our backs.

The firing began on both ſides at five in the morning. We had between 5000 and 6000 horſe to encounter with, beſides between 3000 and 4000 Mooriſh infantry, and fifty Engliſh horſe, who encouraged this great body of people, who were but little inured to war, though on this occaſion they drew up very well. Our cannon broke their ſquadrons, and not being able to ſtand againſt a very briſk fire from our ſmall two pounders, that diſcharged between fifteen and eighteen ſhot every minute, they were diſperſed in little parties, which attacking us in front and rear, coſt us a great deal of ammunition, being obliged upon that account to be upon the defenſive; whereas we reckoned we ſhould have become maſters of the field, ſuppoſing there were only between 1200 and 1400 men, as our ſpies had aſſured us at Pondicherry.

After having ſtood firm till eight in the morning, and

and finding that if we poſſeſſed ourſelves of the garden, we could not keep any communication open with Pondicherry, we made an inventory of our ammunition; whereupon, finding only what might reaſonably ſerve to make a retreat for four leagues, we reſolved to retire. Accordingly orders were ſent to bring back the baggage, proviſions, and warlike ſtores, and the troops that were in the firſt court of the houſe in the garden, who had almoſt made themſelves maſters of the enemy' battery; but when theſe troops quitted their ſtation, in order to join the main body, the Moors, to the number of between 400 and 500, entered this fore court, and ſabre in hand, made themſelves maſters of all our baggage, proviſions, and ſtores; as alſo our camels, oxen, beaſts of carriage, tents, and in general, every thing that a vaſt number of coulis had brought hither, and who alone guarded this equipage; but were ſoon put to flight at the ſight of the Moors. So that there was none of our baggage ſaved, but ſuch as was not yet arrived in the garden, and which was immediately ſent back to Pondicherry.

The courage of our troops began to fail, who inſiſted upon retreating, as ſoon as they had been informed that there was but little ammunitiou left. They had notice of this through the imprudence of an officer of dragoons, who publiſhed it aloud at the head of the troop.

Our commander, M. Bury, judging the party too ſtrong to be able to receive them with advantage, wiſely ordered a retreat. The main body retired in good order as far as the river of Maricquichena, within a quarter of a league from the garden, where the party being haraſſed all the way, and after having ſuſtained a continual and very briſk fire in going through narrow defiles, arrived in confuſion, and even in diſorder; for they flung themſelves into that river, without knowing whether it was fordable or not, more like a flock of ducks than a body of troops, who always endeavour to make their flight appear to be a prudent and honourable retreat.

However, the French of this little army would have been entirely cut off, had the enemy, in that favourable inſtant, had the courage and experience to have fallen upon us ſword in hand; for the river was four feet deep where we croſſed it, and a hillock on the other ſide. When they found that we were retiring, the fifty Engliſh horſe, with between 8,000 or 10,000 Moors, galled us continually with a very briſk fire, a part of the cavalry having croſſed the river to the left, where there was but little water. All theſe circumſtances ſtruck ſuch terror into our men, that they refuſed to return the continual fire made upon them from all quarters. But our artillery, commanded by brave and experienced officers, who ſoon brought over their cannon, ſupported by no more than fifty dragoons, and having only Mooriſh cavalry at their head, were the firſt that made themſelves maſters of the little eminence, and by a very briſk and regular fire, ſeaſonably made on the enemy that charged the rear of our troops, abated their ardour, and gave our men, who croſſed the river in confuſion, time to form themſelves as they reached the oppoſite ſide. The troops having all paſſed, the officers drew them up in good order. We marched along the banks of the river, and gained the ſea ſhore. All our baggage we put between us and the ſea, and in this order continued our march to the fort of Ariancoupan, where we arrived at ſeven in the evening, in a very faint condition, having had no time to refreſh ourſelves; for we were haraſſed during our whole march by the Engliſh, who followed us pretty cloſe, as well as the Moors, and galled us greatly with their cannon, notwithſtanding the continual fire we likewiſe kept with our artillery, and which was of great ſervice in facilitating our retreat.

But notwithſtanding our fighting in the morning, and the different attacks made upon us on the road, we had only twelve men killed upon the ſpot; though we had between 120 and 130 wounded, that were carried to the hoſpital of Pondicherry. Among theſe was only one officer, a lieutenant of the artillery, who in diſengaging a cannon, which was very near falling into the enemy's hands, was ſhot through the arm with a muſquet ball, which did not, however, hinder him from ſaving the piece.

Beſides the baggage in the garden, we loſt, in croſſing the river of Mariquichena, a camel that carried a ſmall mortar and a ſtand of arms: the creature having tumbled in the river, we killed him, and overturned his load into the water, to hinder the enemy from making any uſe of it. The ſoldiers loſt a great many of their arms in croſſing the river, eſpecially ſuch as were wounded.

The loſs of the Moors was reckoned to be about 600 killed, and a great many wounded, beſides two elephants killed, which was a conſiderable loſs to them. Among their ſlain and wounded were found a great many of their leaders. As for the Engliſh, they loſt few of their men, as they did not come very near us, leſt, no doubt, we ſhould fire at them preferable to the Moors.

It is certain that this unhappy expedition did the French very little honour. Poor M. Bury, the commander, did all he knew, and all he could. In it all the officers loſt their tents; but he in particular, by loſing his, alſo loſt his ſcrutoire, in which were depoſited M. Dupleix's orders; whereby the Engliſh might find out at their leiſure our intentions, and the projects we were then going to execute. Had the Engliſh and the Moors acted in a proper manner, and known how to take advantage of the diſorder the French were in, for they muſt have ſeen themſelves juſt upon the point of defeating our troops and hacking them in pieces, and marched directly afterwards to Pondicherry, they might have eaſily ſcaled it without any hazard, as there were only about 200 very bad troops to guard the place.

The French troops being returned to Ariancoupan, encamped there without going to Pondicherry. All the reſt of the month of December was taken up in making ſeveral incurſions with ſtrong detachments on the ſide of Fort St. David, to keep the Engliſh and the Moors in continual apprehenſions of ſome new attack, and to ruin the Engliſh, by keeping up the exorbitant

orbitant pay they had promiſed for the maintenance of the Mooriſh army. Theſe incurſions were made even in ſight of Fort St. David. But the French troops, haraſſed with fatigue and with continual marching, ſhared in the fears of the enemy: for once, as they were encamped half way from Goudelour, it happened that ſome horſes of our detachment had broke looſe, and eſcaping in the night, run quite round the detachment that lay upon their arms. The centinels cried, Who is there? but received no anſwer, the horſes ſtill continuing to ramble about; whereupon ſome wild fellow of a ſoldier cried out, being, doubtleſs, half a ſleep, "Here comes the Mooriſh cavalry." At thoſe words each man haſtened to decamp, by which means the whole detachment returned in diſorder, one after another, to Ariancoupan. It being a common obſervation, that when an enemy is once beat, we are no longer afraid of him; but when he firmly ſtands his ground, he ſtrikes us with terror.

The laſt day of the year was diſtinguiſhed by an enterprize as badly executed as concerted. The French had ſent a great number of Indian veſſels called chelingues to Ariancoupan, under pretence of carrying to Pondicherry the reſt of the army's baggage. Theſe boats were ordered to be in readineſs, about the beginning of the night, at the mouth of the river on the ſouth ſide. As ſoon as night came on, they privately cauſed a detachment of 500 men to file off from Ariancoupan, in order to embark on board theſe veſſels, and enter during the night into the river of Goudelour, and as ſoon as they had reached that place, at break of day, to ſet fire to it in ſeveral places, and afterwards return; but the winds and the ſea quite balked theſe airy projects, which might have been attended with a thouſand difficulties and inconveniences. The detachment, according to their orders, aſſembled at the place of rendezvous appointed for the veſſels, and embarked; but the winds proving contrary, and blowing a freſh gale, the ſea ran ſo high that the chelingues, overloaded with men, could not for the moſt part get over the bar, and many of them ſinking, and being full of water, the ſoldiers in order to ſave themſelves left their arms, which were by that means loſt. So that the whole detachment debarked, and returned to Ariancoupan, wearied and as wet as ducks. Such was the ſucceſs of this fine enterprize!

The French army ſtill remained at Ariancoupan; but finding that they could give no diſturbance to the enemy on the ſide of Goudelour, where they were very much upon their guard, M. Dupleix, in order to make a diverſion, projected a ſcheme to remove the Moors; agreeable to which, he wrote to M. Deſpremeſnil, Governor of Madras, ordering him to ſend from that place a ſtrong detachment upon the road to Arcot, in order to burn and deſtroy all the aldees or villages that belonged to the Moors. M. de Mainville, the officer who was ordered upon this ſhocking enterprize, was terrified at it; as was alſo M. Deſpremeſnil, who was, however, obliged to cauſe it to be put in execution.

The commanding officer would not ſtir before he had a written order. This was given him; and accordingly he ſet out, burning and deſtroying about fifteen aldees, or large villages, that belonged to the Moors, only as ſovereigns of the country; whereas the houſes, and every thing in them, belonged to the Malabars and Parias, two neutral nations, who had nothing to do with this war. In this expedition, the ſoldiers, who generally exceed their orders, committed the moſt ſhocking violences: ſo that robbing, pillaging, rapes, and all the infamous practices of which common ſoldiers are capable of, were perpetrated; notwithſtanding the officers did all in their power to reſtrain them, and were extremely ſhocked to be obliged to execute ſuch orders, which entirely ruined a whole country, by the great quantities of grain which was conſumed by the flames, and in which the wealth of thoſe people conſiſts.

It is impoſſible to conceive what advantage the French hoped to reap from ſuch an action, which gave them the character of incendiaries and brutal ſavages throughout the whole coaſt. On the contrary, they might have ſaved every thing, and thereby have reaped conſiderable advantage from this expedition, by carrying off with the detachment 2000 coulis, with all the beaſts of carriage, and brought to Madras all the rice and other grain which had been very imprudently burnt; whereby the French might have flowed in plenty; whereas all their garriſons were in great want, by reaſon of the war with the Engliſh, who being maſters of the ſea, ſuffered nothing to paſs them that way: ſo that they could not get any corn but from the lands, which being ruined by means of the drought, &c. as alſo by the conſumption of the Mooriſh army, could not furniſh enough for their preſſing wants.

The burning of the Mooriſh aldees, not only contributed to increaſe the rage and hatred of the Moors againſt the French, but did not make them ſtir a foot from Goudelour; ſo that the projected diverſion had not the deſired effect, and was looked upon as a very ill-concerted ſcheme. The old Nabob, who was at Arcot, only called in ſome other troops that were diſperſed elſewhere, and kept them in his capital, in order for the future to oppoſe the like invaſions, on the part of the French, ſhould they attempt any more.

M. Dupleix, finding his warlike projects all fruſtrated, by the little ſucceſſes that attended them, reſolved to lay aſide the thoughts of beſieging Goudelour, till a more favourable opportunity. He ordered the army back from Ariancoupan, and every day, in ſmall detachments, they entered Pondicherry. The reſt of the baggage was likewiſe brought back; and the twenty chelingues, and the Bourbon, were unloaded of their mighty implements of war which were intended for this ſiege, which they had looked upon as very eaſy to execute.

The French were made ſenſible, but too late for their honour, that whilſt the Moors aſſiſted the Engliſh, nothing could be done in the attempt on Goudelour. When the French troops were all returned to Pondicherry, the Moors, ſeeing them quiet, loſt all patience before Goudelour, ſince the Engliſh could not pay them the money they expected to receive. The people of Pondicherry took occaſion, from the diſpoſition which they ſuppoſed the Moors to be in for deſert-

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ing the Engliſh, to make them propoſals of an accommodation; but they were too much exaſperated againſt the French to hear of any ſuch terms with coolneſs; ſo that the firſt anſwer was haughty and inſolent, demanding an immenſe ſum of money by way of damages before they would talk of any accommodation. About the end of December, M. Dordelin's ſquadron, conſiſting of the Centaur, Brilliant, Mars, and St. Louis, arrived at Madras from Achen; when, after taking in ſome of the Company's effects, as alſo ſome moveables and goods belonging to particular perſons, and to the Armenians, whom they obliged to quit this town, they arrived at Pondicherry January the 18th, 1747. The Moors finding the French were arrived, and conſequently ſome reinforcements with them, they diſtruſted more than ever the promiſes of the Engliſh, and appeared willing to hearken to propoſitions of a peace with the French. The old Nabob of Arcot ſent to the French from that place M. Goſſe, a counſellor, and M. Kerjean, an officer, whom he had kept priſoners ſince the 27th of October, deſiring them to endeavour to bring about an accommodation when they arrived at Pondicherry; telling them, that it was upon theſe conditions he ſet them at liberty. The French actually entered into a negociation with the Moors, but the latter demanded a great deal of money, which the French refuſed to give, pretending to make peace upon an equal footing: ſo that this contraſt, and claſhing in the French ſchemes, farther retarded its concluſion.

MADRAS. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Madras was reſtored to the Engliſh; but the reſtleſs French in this war had ſtill a view to our Eaſt-India ſettlements. To which end they ſent a ſtrong ſquadron in 1757 to that part of the world, under the command of Mr. d'Ache, conſiſting of nine ſhips of the line from ſeventy-four guns to fifty, and two frigates. The Engliſh ſquadron conſiſted of ſeven ſhips of the line from ſixty-ſix to fifty, and one frigate, with a ſtoreſhip under Admiral Pococke; the French, however ſuperior, loſt 500 men; our loſs was far ſhort of it, which is the more probable, they having been double manned. This engagement was off Alemparve, or Lampraavy, in the Bay of Bengal, and coaſt of Coromandel, on the 29th of April, 1758. The Captains Brereton, Vincent, and Legge, were accuſed of deſerting the Admiral in the action, or, it is ſaid, he would have very nigh deſtroyed the French fleet. The Admiral tried Vincent and Legge, who were both ſuſpended; Brereton was removed to another ſhip.

A ſecond engagement was fought on the 3d of the following Auguſt, which proved rather a running fight than an action, and the Admiral drove them into Pondicherry.

Fort St. David's was in the mean time taken by M. Lally; after which he marched at the head of 2500 men to inveſt Madras by land, and on the 14th of December hoiſted their flag at Egmore, and St. Thomé, and then attacked the black town. Colonel Draper, newly arrived with a regiment of the Company's, made a grand ſally, in which he was warmly received by the regiment of Lorraine; and had Draper been ſeconded by his two platoons of grenadiers, he would have brought in eleven officers, and fifty men; but he was forced to ſuſtain the whole force of two French platoons, having received ſeveral balls through his coat, as did Captain Beaver, without any other injury. M. Lally's brigade of freſh men then came up to ſupport the regiment of Lorraine, and Colonel Draper was forced to retire into the garriſon, after a very hot action, in which the Captains Billhock and Hume were killed; Captain Paſchal and Lieutenant Elliot wounded; and about 150 men killed, wounded, and taken. On the ſide of the enemy, by M. Lally's own account, two chief officers killed, ſix wounded, and a brigadier-general, one of the beſt of their officers taken priſoner.

On the 6th of January, the batteries were opened againſt the fort, which kept a continual firing of ſhot and ſhells till the 26th, which diſmounted twenty-ſix pieces of cannon and three mortars, but did not deſtroy the defences. The General Lally then advanced his trenches, and erected a battery quite up to the head of the glacis, which they opened on the laſt of January; but the ſuperior fire of the fort obliged them to cloſe their embrazures again. He next advanced his ſap along the ſea-ſide, ſo far as to incloſe entirely the north-eaſt angle of the covered way, from whence the Engliſh then retired; the enemy endeavouring to enter the ditch by a mine, failed by an injudicious ſpringing it. On the 16th of February the enemy fired very hot upon the town; but on the arrival of his Majeſty's ſhip the Queenſborough, with 600 men to reinforce the garriſon, M. Lally thought proper to raiſe the ſiege; and was on the point of ſetting fire to the black town, when he ſaw the Queenſborough and Revenge, which prevented him. The Engliſh found forty pieces of cannon in his batteries, moſt of which were rendered unſerviceable by our batteries.

This brave defence of Madras was chiefly ſupported by the intrepid conduct of Colonel Draper, Major Brereton, and Captain Beaver, the place having ſuſtained a ſiege of thirty-three days. *See* CONJEVERAM.

On Sunday the 24th of July, 1780, late in the evening, an alarm was given throughout Choultry-plain, that Hyder Ally's horſe were at the Mount. Almoſt all the families in the ſuburbs and neighbourhood of Madras, moved that night into the fort; and in the courſe of a few days, not a houſe was inhabited beyond the iſland, except the government garden-houſe, which the Governor gave up to the General, who had it guarded by two field-pieces, with artillery, and a company of ſepoys. Freſh intelligence came in every day; and although the Nabob, as well as others, endeavoured to conceal it, the public had good ground of apprehenſion, which was not a little heightened by the ſupineneſs of government, and the obſtinate contempt with which the General ſpoke of Hyder and his army.

The burning of all the villages between the Mount and Madras, the depredations committed at St. Thomé, and the attack upon Mr. Brodie, who went one morning to his garden-houſe for ſome papers, and

who ſhewed great ſpirit and addreſs in effecting his eſcape, did not rouze the Governor or General to a ſenſe of their ſituation. It was the faſhion to treat the name of Hyder with ſcorn, and to look upon thoſe parties of horſe as banditti.

The Armenians and others in the Mahratta town, and black town, were, at laſt, ſo very uneaſy, as to offer to raiſe and pay for a force ſufficient for the defence of the black town wall; but the offer was laughed at by the General, and ſlighted by Mr. Whitehill, the governor: and many days elapſed even after that offer, before any active ſteps were taken to repair the black town, to mount the guns, to finiſh the ſtockade on the north-eaſt, and to complete a ditch and ſtockade from the hoſpital to the bridge. All this however, was almoſt effected; and when government ſeemed in earneſt about that, as well as in their preparations for the field, they were enabled to raiſe money for their preſſing emergencies. Their preparations, however, for the campaign went on ſo ſlowly, and the meaſures intended to be purſued appeared to be ſo impolitic, that Mr. Sadler gave in a minute in council, remonſtrating ſtrongly againſt the idea which the General then entertained of not taking the field, and ſtill more againſt his deſign to form the junction at Conjeveram, inſtead of the Mount.

Lord Macleod, on being appointed to the command, wrote to the committee in ſtrong terms againſt forming at any place far diſtant from the preſidency, and it is ſaid that this letter gave great offence to the General. Mr. Sadler had ſcarcely delivered in his minute, and finiſhed ſuch obſervations as he had made uſe of in introducing the ſubject, when Mr. Whitehill ſaid, that for his part, he ſhould not anſwer him; and that, if Sir Hector Munro did not take proper notice of Mr. Sadler, he was not fit for the ſtation he held. On the next council day, Mr. Sadler was ſuſpended, and on the committee day following, Mr. Davidſon was propoſed as a proper perſon to fill Sir Hector Munro's ſeat at the committee during the General's abſence, to prevent Meſſrs. Smith and Johnſon from having a decided majority in committee, and interrupting the operations of the General in the field.

Having arranged theſe matters at the preſidency, and hearing that Colonel Braithwaite had reached the Mount with his detachment from Pondicherry, Sir Hector Munro ſent an expreſs to Colonel Baillie, on Wedneſday the 30th of Auguſt, to Gumero Ponda, about twenty-eight miles N. N. W. of Madras, to proceed to Conjeveram, although by that route he muſt have a river to croſs at Tripoſore; although he could have reached the Mount as ſoon as the camp was intended to move; and although (as the diſmal event has proved) he riſked his detachment, by expoſing it alone to Hyder Ally's horſe, while the main army were on a different route.

On Friday afternoon, the General accompanied by the Governor and Mr. Davidſon, joined the army at the Mount; and on Saturday morning at two o'clock, he moved toward Conjeveram with the following army.

Artillery, commanded by Colonel James,	350 complete with officers, 42 field-pieces, 6 and 12-pounders, and 5 howitzers, cohorns, and 4 battering cannon.	
73 Regiment, commanded by Lord Macleod,	700 men.	
Battalion of Europeans, -	450	
Artillery as above, - -	350	
Europeans, - - -	1500	
Sepoys, - - -	4100	
	5700	
Total of the force which proceeded from the Mount the 1ſt of September, - - - -		5700
Cut off the 10th of September with the reinforcement ſent from the main army.	Colonel Baillie's detachment conſiſting of Europeans, including the artillery commanded by Captain Jones, with 10 field-pieces, 6 and 12-pounders, and howitzers,	200
	Sepoys, - - -	2450
Joined the main army at Chingleput the 11th.	Colonel Croſby's detachment which was to join them from the ſouthward, had beſides 2 2-pounders, 2 3-pounders,	
	Cavalry - -	500
	Sepoys - -	1500
		2000
	Total	10350

The main army, conſiſting as above of 5,700 men, reached Conjeveram on Tueſday the 5th of September. The ſame day Colonel Baillie paſſed the river at Tripaſou, after having been ſtopped on the north ſide of it eleven days in conſequence of the heavy rains. He then proceeded to Perembaukum, a village diſtant about fourteen miles from Conjeveram, where he encamped; and on the 7th, the enemy under Hyder's ſecond ſon (Reze Cawn) attacked him with 8000 good horſe, and many infantry, fourteen guns, beſides rocketmen and others, all of whom he repulſed with very great ſlaughter, though the cavalry charged him ſeveral times very daringly, from ten to three o'clock. He then adviſed General Munro of his ſituation, and it is ſaid he declared to him, that he had been ſo haraſſed, and was ſtill ſo cloſely preſſed by the enemy, and ſo much in want of proviſions and ammunition, as to have doubts of his being able to effect a junction; and that he deſired the General to move towards him.

Colonel Baillie moved, on the evening of the 8th, to a ſmall fort of the Nabob's, called Tackolum, about four miles from Perembaukum, where he could procure no other refreſhment than a little light grain, called Natchinee, which he ſerved to his Sepoys with great frugality; and after that ſlight refreſhment, he marched at twelve at night on his way to Conjeveram, but he found himſelf very much annoyed by the enemy, the moon ſhining very brightly.

At

At nine in the morning of the 9th, he was joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, with the grenadiers of the 73d regiment, the light-infantry company, and two others; Captains Phillips' and Farrier's veteran grenadier companies; five companies of grenadier Sepoys, commanded by Captain Rumley, and a company of marksmen.

At eight at night of Saturday the 9th, the enemy began to annoy him, and continued to do so all night, insomuch that throughout the General's camp at Conjeveram, where their firing was distinctly heard, every person was in a state of inexpressible anxiety. In this distressing situation Lord Macleod solicited the General strongly to move with his whole army, which he declined to do; and it was with difficulty he was persuaded to send off the reinforcement, which went under Colonel Fletcher. To that reinforcement he allowed 200 rounds of ammunition, and twenty to each of the ten field-pieces. But although the General refused to hearken to Lord Macleod's reasoning at first, he at last seemed to see the force of it, and gave hopes tnat he would move; whereupon his Lordship retired to his palankin, and told one of his Captains not to move from him—that the camp was to move; that he would take a little rest; and that he desired to be awaked if any thing particular should happen. Soon after he asked, if the front line was in motion, and seemed astonished and chagrined when he heard that they had not begun to move. He seemed very uneasy, started often, could not sleep, and was so much hurt at the General's conduct, as to be unable to reconcile himself to the idea of any farther solicitation on the subject.

Colonel Baillie, before Colonel Fletcher who commanded the reinforcement had joined him, fought his way towards the camp, and after the junction continued to do so with such perseverance, that he was within five miles of the main body when the engagement began, the particulars of which were as follow:

Colonel Baillie marched his men in an oblong square, with his ammunition and baggage in the centre; and inspired by the happy prospect of effecting a junction with the main army, withstood all the efforts of the horse, till they suddenly filed off to the right and left on Colonel Baille's right, and discovered to him six field-pieces, which he ordered Captain Rumley to storm. Captain Rumley executed his orders with his usual alacrity and ardour, and had scarcely got possession of them and spiked them, when a second battery opened upon him from a spot of low ground; which, however, he had in view to storm also, had not the only remaining tumbril of ammunition at that instant blown up; on which he told the brave Sepoys that were with him, that they must return to assist their friends in distress—They did so, and fought to the last man.

It is said that Colonel Fletcher pointed out to Colonel Baillie the Frenchman in a bush, on the side of the road, who he was sure was pointing the gun at the tumbril, and that the moment he had spoken it, it blew up. In this engagement Colonel Baillie, with many other officers, were made prisoners; and Colonel Fletcher, Captains Rumley and Powell, and all the flower of the army were killed.

It appears that Hyder Ally was manœuvring with his whole army, from the time when our troops arrived at Conjeveram, to the day previous to the attack on Colonel Baillie, with a view to lead our General into a belief, that he meant to advance on them with his horse, in regular columns from the south west. His manœuvres plainly indicated, however, that this was not his intention, but that it was his object to cut off Colonel Baillie.

Major Kelly, who was appointed to the command of Conjeveram Pagoda, used frequently to take a view of the enemy and Colonel Baillie, and by signals to recommend what he thought proper to be done; but Sir Hector Munro directed his march, as is said, in direct contradiction to them. The march from Conjeveram towards the scene of action, was begun at eight o'clock in the morning of Sunday the 10th, and continued till ten o'clock, when Colonel Baillie's tumbril blew up, on which the General said, it was all over, and that they might as well return. The officers remonstrated, saying, they were sure they could save some of the troops; to which the General replied, that it was too late, and that they ought not to lose their party at Conjeveram. About twelve o'clock that night General Munro put the front lines in motion towards Conjeveram, without giving Lord Macleod the least intimation of his intention; and the rear of the army, in which were the remains of the 73d regiment, were asleep; nor had they any other notification to march, than that some of those in motion perceiving others asleep, called on them to follow. Major Kelly came up to Lord Macleod, and after observing that he had no official orders to inform him of the sudden motion of Sir Hector Munro, and the front of the army, said, that the fact was so, and advised him to order his men to march; Lord Macleod did so, but his Highlanders, as well as the Company's troops in the rear, were so much fatigued, that before he could get them on their feet, the front were a great way a-head, insomuch, that on the parting of two roads, they were at a loss which to take, and were also so apprehensive of being cut off, that they were obliged to send repeated messages to the General to stop till they should come up, which he was at last prevailed on to do. He sent them proper guides, and they proceeded altogether to Chingliput, where they arrived at day-break on Tuesday the 21st.

Colonel Cosby fortunately met one of the fugitive Sepoys from Colonel Baillie's camp, just as he was about to make a forced march to Conjeveram; and after having been much harassed in his route, arrived safely at Chingliput, within twenty-four hours of the General. At Chingliput the troops staid all Tuesday, and on Wednesday the 13th, at six o'clock, they began their march, and arrived at the Mount at one o'clock on Thursday the 14th, after having been harassed very much by Hyder Ally's horse all the way, and having suffered some loss in their rear-guard. The gentleman to whom chiefly we are indebted for the above account of this campaign in India, observed to an officer of the

army, that the length of way from Conjeveram to Chingliput, which is twenty-four miles, and that from Chingliput to the Mount, which is twenty-eight miles, muſt have greatly fatigued them. To this obſervation the officer ſeemed to reply, that they were in ſome meaſure prepared for this fatiguing journey, by the exerciſe the General had been pleaſed to give them on Sunday the 10th, when, although they had moved but about three miles of a direct line, from Conjeveram towards Colonel Baillie, they had, by one manœuvre or other, marched fourteen miles of ground.

The retreat of our army to Madras, filled the whole inhabitants at once with ſorrow for their wounded or ſlaughtered friends, and anxiety for their own ſafety. The more timid were eager to find opportunities of returning, with as much of their ſubſtance as poſſible, to Europe; while thoſe of greater courage caſt their eyes to Bengal, looking with great ſolicitude for ſuccour from that rich and extenſive province. There was not an inhabitant in the Preſidency, who did not wear mourning. Civilians and ſoldiers united in their murmurs againſt Sir Hector Munro and Sir Thomas Rumbold, through whoſe egregious negligence and folly ſo great calamities had overtaken the Britiſh in India; in paying a tribute of praiſe to the memory of Colonel Fletcher, and the other brave officers who periſhed in the unequal conteſt; and in applauding the bravery of Colonel Baillie and his fellow-priſoners; and the councils as well as the intrepidity of Lord Macleod, who ſtrongly ſeconded the advice of Mr. Sadler, to form a junction of the forces at the Mount. To this effect he wrote a letter to the Committee; and by this conduct incurred the diſpleaſure of the General to ſuch a degree, that he refuſed the civilities due to his Lordſhip's ſtation.

As ſoon as the intelligence of the diſaſter of our army reached Madras, a requiſition was made to Bengal of a ſuitable reinforcement to be ſent from that province with all expedition. Whereupon it was reſolved, that a ſupply of money ſhould be ſent to the relief of Fort St. George, and that a large detachment of European infantry and artillery ſhould proceed thither immediately; and likewiſe that Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote ſhould ſail directly to take upon himſelf the command of the army on the coaſt. Theſe reſolutions were accordingly carried into execution; but in the mean time Hyder Ally made himſelf maſter of Arcot.

It might have been expected that this fierce Commander would have marked his journey into the Carnatic with devaſtation and ſlaughter. But his fury was wholly directed againſt the Engliſh. To the natives he made the ſtrongeſt profeſſions of regard and affection. He told them he was not their foe, but their friend; and that his only object was to deliver them from the common enemy of India. He reſtrained his ſoldiers from rapine and plunder by the terror of his diſcipline; encouraged the country people to ſow their land, telling them, that if they were in want of ſeed, he would furniſh it; and that henceforth they would enjoy the fruits of their induſtry, for that againſt the next monſoon there would not be a white face in the Carnatic.

All the accounts we have received of late from India, are full of complaints againſt the General, Sir Hector Munro. But, doubtleſs, that Commander has ſome reaſons for his conduct, with which we are not acquainted. It would be but juſtice, therefore, until we know thoſe reaſons, to ſuſpend, if poſſible, our judgment, and not haſtily condemn a man, who, on many occaſions, has acquitted himſelf with equal integrity, courage and ability. That he did not march his troops to the ſuccour of Colonel Baillie from Conjeveram, when it appeared that he was ſuccumbing under the fury of Hyder Ally's forces, and the ſuperiority of their numbers admits of this obvious apology, that the flower of his army had already been diſpatched for that purpoſe, and that the remainder under his command, had they advanced, muſt, in all probability, have alſo fallen a ſacrifice to the numerous and victorious troops of the enemy. It was, therefore, more prudent to fall back to Madras, for the protection of that place, than to riſk at once all our hopes in the Carnatic. There is ſometimes greater magnanimity in ſubmitting to a ſuſpicion of cowardice, than in blindly ruſhing into action without any hope of ſucceſs.

The circumſtance in which the General's conduct ſeems moſt expoſed to cenſure is, his not having provided an earlier junction of the troops. But it appears that if Colonel Baillie had not been detained on his march eleven days, by a ſudden and unexpected ſwelling of the river, he would have reached Conjeveram, the place of rendezvous, in time to have joined Sir Hector Munro, which might have prevented the fatal conſequences that followed that interruption which he met with in his march thither. It is, indeed, alleged, that there was another, and even a ſhorter route, by which that interruption might have been avoided. It would, however, be candid to know the truth of that allegation, before we finally pronounce ſentence againſt that General, who was lately ſo great a favorite on the reduction of Pondicherry.

Of one error General Munro has undoubtedly been guilty, an error common to him; and to almoſt the whole Britiſh nation, a raſh and unjuſtifiable contempt of the enemy. It was an error of this kind that ſhook the power of Britain in America; and a ſimilar miſtake, it would ſeem, has endangered her authority in India.

There is a common opinion, that the Northern nations poſſeſs a ſuperior degree of courage and ferocity to that of the inhabitants of warm climates. Yet it is remarkable, that the Arabians and Mahrattas have preſerved their liberty, while the fierce Maſſagetæ, Germans, and other Northern tribes, have ſubmitted to the yoke of ſlavery. The Saracens, according to the obſervations of an eminent writer, leaving the deſerts of Arabia, carried their conqueſts northwards upon all the fertile provinces of the Roman empire, and met the Turks half-way, who were coming ſouthwards from the deſerts of Tartary. One of the moſt formidable enemies that was ever encountered by Alexander the Great, according to the unanimous teſtimony of ancient hiſtorians, was Porus, an Indian Prince, whoſe dominions

dominions lay beyond the river Hydaſpes. Hyder Ally was the modern Porus of India: nor had he yet been oppoſed by an Alexander. If the natives of Bengal, and other provinces in Indoſtan, are a timid and unwarlike race, their effeminacy does not ariſe from the immediate operation of the climate on their bodies or minds, but from the fertility of the ſoil, the fewneſs of their wants, and the deſpotiſm of government; circumſtances which ſupercede that exertion of mind, and activity of body, which exiſt in the ſame latitudes, where ſuch circumſtances have no place. Where ſhall we find, after all, greater force of mind, more undaunted intrepidity, than among the gentle ſons of the Eaſt? They have been known to periſh by famine, rather than taſte of food by which they would have loſt their Caſt, or been degraded from their rank in ſociety. The practice of wives burning themſelves on the ſame funeral pile which conſumed the dead bodies of their huſbands, which was once ſo common in the Eaſt, is not wholly obſolete. A Roman poet could ſay in the fervour of his imagination, "Ah, thou half of my ſoul! if thou haſt left me, why do I, the remaining half, linger in pain behind?" But it is in India only that we find, in reality, the ſtrength of love prevailing over the fear of death. Might not this noble energy of mind be converted into another channel, and receive a different direction? Might not a mind that has courage to meet certain death in the forms of fire and famine, be trained to riſk their lives in the field of battle? But, ſays the celebrated Monteſquieu, the Indians are a daſtardly race, though the ſame ſenſibility which makes them afraid of death, makes them alſo afraid of other things more than of death. Such an obſervation was not to have been expected from the author of the Spirit of Laws. Where is the nation that is not afraid of death? Wounds and death are no pleaſant things to any people. And if, notwithſtanding this, they are brave in the field, it is becauſe there are evils ſtill more terrible: and any people who are of this opinion, are capable of being made as brave as the braveſt troops of Europe. However, this modern Porus's conqueſts were but ſhort-lived, for early in January the Britiſh troops took the field, Hyder's army being then encamped near Ponamalee; being apprized by his Hieras of their approach, he moved to Coverepauke, from thence he marched to Colar, where Sir Eyre Coote came up with the rear of his army; the advanced of the Britiſh engaged, and cut off great part of his bazar, or market, a conſiderable quantity of different ſorts of baggage, with ſome heavy artillery, moſtly country pieces. By Mulawaugle they had another ſkirmiſh, in which the Britiſh were victorious. Hyder, after getting into the Tanjore country, imagined that he ſhould have prevailed upon that Sovereign to have aſſiſted him with troops and proviſions; the King, finding Sir Eyre was cloſely following Hyder, refuſed to grant any aſſiſtance, upon which his army pillaged ſeveral villages, &c. The King likewiſe ordered 20,000 men to aſſemble, to prevent any further depredations, and were ready to join the Engliſh army in driving him entirely from that quarter. Hyder finding himſelf deſerted by his former allies, the Nizam Van Ally Cawn, the Mahrattas, and the King of Tanjore; but above all, being neglected and diſappointed by the French, ſent his ſon to Bangalore, his principal fort in the Myſore country, with all his infantry, and kept the field with his cavalry, burning and deſtroying every town and village he paſſed through in his retreat.

Hyder Ally loſt more than 18,000 men in the different ſkirmiſhes, beſides ſome artillery, baggage, &c. The ſum Hyder was to pay to the French Government for their aſſiſtance, was nearly 1,800,000l. ſterling, very near 120 lacks of rupees, allowing each lack at 12,500l.

MADRAS.—On the 8th of February, 1782, Sir Edward Hughes anchored in this road, and the ſame day he received advice from Lord Macartney, the Governor of this place, that the French ſquadron, conſiſting of thirty ſhips and veſſels, was at anchor about twenty leagues to the northward of this port. In the afternoon of the 9th Captain Alms, in his Majeſty's ſhip the Monmouth, with the Hero, Iſis, and the armed tranſport Manilla, joined him in the road. He continued to uſe every poſſible diligence in getting the neceſſary ſtores and proviſions on board the ſeveral ſhips until the 15th of February, when the enemy's ſquadron, conſiſting of twelve ſail of line of battle ſhips, ſix frigates, eight large tranſports, and ſix captured veſſels, came in ſight to the northward, ſtanding for Madras Road, and about noon the ſame day anchored about four miles without the road. In the mean time Sir Edward Hughes placed his Majeſty's ſhips in the moſt advantageous manner to defend themſelves, and the other ſhips in the road, with ſprings on their cables, that they might bring their broadſides to bear more effectually on the enemy, ſhould they attempt an attack.

At four in the afternoon the enemy weighed and ſtood to the ſouthward, when he immediately made ſignal to weigh and ſtand after them, having received on board a detachment of 300 officers and men of his Majeſty's 98th regiment, who were diſtributed to the ſhips of the ſquadron; bearing to the ſouth all that night under an eaſy ſail, and in the morning at day-light found the enemy's ſhips had ſeparated in the night; their twelve line of battle ſhips and a frigate, bearing eaſt of Sir Edward Hughes's ſquadron diſtant about four leagues, and ſixteen ſail of their frigates and tranſports, bearing S. W. diſtant about three leagues, and ſteering a direct courſe for Pondicherry; on which the Engliſh Admiral inſtantly made a ſignal, a general chace to the S. W. if poſſible, to come up with them and take their tranſports, he well knowing the enemy's line of battle ſhips would follow to protect them all in their power. In the courſe of the chaſe the copper-bottomed ſhips came up with them, and captured ſix ſail of ſhips and veſſels, five of which were Engliſh, taken by the French when to the northward off Madras, out of which he ordered the French to be taken, and the veſſels to proceed with their own crews to Negapatam; the ſixth was the Lauriſton, a tranſport, having on board many French officers, 300 men of the Lauſanne, and laden with guns, ſhot, powder, and other military ſtores. The 17th at five minutes paſt four in the afternoon, the enemy's

enemy's three ſhips began their fire on the Exeter, which was returned by her, and her ſecond a head.

At ten minutes paſt four, he made the ſignal for battle, and at twelve minutes paſt, the action become general from rear to centre, the commanding ſhip of the French with three others on the ſecond line, leading down to their enemy's centre, yet never at any time advancing farther than oppoſite to the Superbe, the Engliſh centre ſhip, with little or no wind, and ſome heavy rain during the engagement.

Under theſe circumſtances, the enemy brought eight of their beſt ſhips to the attack of five of the Engliſh, as the van of their line, conſiſting of the Monmouth, Eagle, Burford, and Worceſter, could not be brought into action, with tacking on the French; and although the ſignal for that purpoſe was at the maſt head ready for hoiſting, they were neither ſufficiently enabled to tack, nor were the centre and rear, then engaged with the enemy, hard preſſed, and much diſabled in their rigging able to follow them, without an almoſt certainty of ſeparating their van from the rear.

At ſix in the afternoon, a ſquall of wind from the S. E. took the Engliſh ſhips, and laid them round, head on to the enemy to the north eaſtward, when the engagement was renewed by the Engliſh five ſhips, with great ſpirit and alacrity, from their ſtarboard guns; and at twenty-five minutes paſt ſix juſt before dark, the French ſhips engaged, having viſibly ſuffered ſeverely, the whole of them hauled their wind, and ſtood to the N. E.

After the action the Engliſh ſtood ſouthward under little ſail all night, and in the morning, at day light, found the Superbe's main-maſt, fore-maſt, and bowſprit, ſo much wounded, as to render it exceedingly dangerous to carry ſail on them, the Exeter's maſts were alſo much damaged, and the ſhot holes, in all the ſhips that had been engaged, ſo far under water, as to render it impoſſible to ſtop them, but by giving the ſhips deep heels in ſmooth water; all which, and the wind continuing to blow from the northward, determined him to proceed to Trincomalé, as the only proper place to refit the diſabled ſhips, and he accordingly arrived there on the 24th. On their paſſage from the iſlands to this coaſt, the enemy fell in with his Majeſty's ſhip the Hannibal, Captain Chriſtie, off the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, and took her, this raiſed the number of the line of battle ſhips to twelve, againſt nine of the Engliſh.

Abſtract of the killed and wounded on board of his Majeſty's ſhips:

Ships	Killed	Wounded	Total
Superbe	11	25	36
Exeter	10	45	55
Monarca	1	5	6
Hero	9	7	16
Iſis	1	3	4
	32	85	117

On the 20th of July, 1782, Sir Edward Hughes's ſquadron being in tolerable condition for ſervice, he left the road with the ſquadren under his command, and uſed all diligence poſſible to get to the ſouthward of Trincomalé; being apprehenſive the French would endeavour to make themſelves maſters of that harbour, in the abſence of that ſquadron; but the wind blowing ſtrong from the ſouthward, he did not arrive with the ſquadron off Trincomalé till the night of the 2d of September; and, in the morning following, he diſcovered French colours, on the forts, and their ſquadron reinforced by the Illuſtre, of ſeventy-four guns, St. Michael of ſixty-four, and the Elizabeth, formerly a companies ſhip, of fifty guns, with ſeveral tranſports, in all, thirty ſail, at anchor in the ſeveral bays there.

On the appearance of his Majeſty's ſquadron on the morning of the 3d, the French ſquadron, conſiſting of fourteen line of battle ſhips, the Elizabeth, three frigates, and a fire-ſhip, got under ſail, and about ſix A. M. ſtood out to the Back Bay to the S. eaſtward, the wind blowing ſtrong at S. W. off the ſhore, which placed them to windward of the Engliſh ſquadron.

At ten minutes paſt ſix A. M. he made the ſignal for the line a battle a head at two cables length diſtant, ſhortened ſail, and edged away from the wind, that the ſhips to form the van of their line might the more ſpeedily get to their ſtation. At twenty minutes paſt eight the French ſquadron began to edge down on the Engliſh line, and then formed in good order.

From that time till half paſt eleven A. M. Sir Edward Hughes ſteered under topſails in the line E. S. E. with the wind blowing ſtrong at S. W. in order to draw the French ſquadron as far as poſſible from the port of Trincomalé; they ſometimes edging down ſometimes bringing to, and in no regular order, as if undetermined what to do.

At noon the French ſquadron appeared to have an intention to engage. At half paſt two P. M. the French line began to fire, and the Engliſh made ſignal for battle. At five minutes after the engagement was general from van to rear, the two additional ſhips of the French line fell furiouſly on the Engliſh rearmoſt ſhip the Worceſter, but were well reſiſted by that ſhip and the Monmouth, her ſecond a head, which backed all her ſails to aſſiſt.

About the ſame time the van of the French line, to which five of their ſhips had crowded, bore down on the Exeter and Iſis, the two headmoſt ſhips of the Engliſh line, and by an exerted fire on them, forced the Exeter, much diſabled out of the line, then tacked, keeping their wind, and firing on the Iſis and other ſhips belonging to the Engliſh van as ſhe paſſed. In the mean time, the centre of the two lines were warmly engaged, ſhip to ſhip. At twenty minutes paſt three, the mizen-maſt of the French Admiral's ſecond aſtern was ſhot or cut away, and the ſecond a head loſt her fore and mizen top-maſts.

At thirty-five minutes paſt five, the wind ſhifted from S. W. to E. S. E. Sir Edward Hughes made ſignal for his ſquadron to wear, which was obeyed inſtantly in good order. The French ſhips either ſtaying or wearing at the ſame time, and the engagement was renewed on the other tack, cloſe and vigorouſly on the Engliſh part.

At

At twenty minutes paſt ſix, the French Admiral's main-maſt was ſhot away by the board, and ſoon after his mizen-maſt: and about the ſame time the Worceſter, one of the Engliſh line of battle ſhips, loſt her main-top ſail.

At about ſeven P. M. the body of the French ſquadron hauled their wind to the ſouthward, the ſhips in the Engliſh rear continued a ſevere fire on them till twenty minutes paſt ſeven, when the engagement ceaſed; and the Engliſh ſhips had ſuffered too much to attempt to purſue.

A Diſpatch from the Governor and Council of Madras, dated Fort St. George, June 22, 1796, gives the following Account.

We have particular ſatisfaction in offering to you our ſincere congratulations on the complete ſucceſs which has attended the operations of Rear-Admiral Rainier in the eaſtern ſeas; and judging that an early communication of this event might be of material uſe to his Majeſty's miniſters, we have determined to forward this letter by the route of Buſſorah.

It appears by the Rear-Admiral's diſpatches, dated the 27th of March and 11th of Apriſt laſt, and which reached us on the 18th inſtant, by the Orpheus frigate, that the Britiſh troops were in poſſeſſion of the iſlands of Amboyna and Banda, with their ſeveral dependencies, comprizing, as it was thought, the whole of the Dutch iſlands, excepting Ternate, yielding cloves, nutmegs, and mace. This acquiſition has been attained without the ſmalleſt loſs on our ſide.

Amboyna and its dependencies were delivered up on the 16th of February, and Banda and its dependencies on the 8th of March.

The Admiral ſpeaks in the handſomeſt manner of the activity and alacrity with which every duty was performed by the forces under his command, both naval and military; and dwells particularly on the perfect harmony which all along ſubſiſted between the officers and men in both ſervices. It behoves us on this occaſion to convey to you the high ſenſe we entertain of the able and ſpirited conduct diſplayed by Rear-Admiral Rainier, whoſe hearty co-operation with us in every meaſure conducive to the public weal demands our warmeſt acknowledgements; and whilſt we feel aſſured of your entire approbation of all the means employed by this government, to give effect to the arrangements framed by his Majeſty's miniſters for ſecuring the Dutch ſettlements in India, it is nevertheleſs incumbent upon us to declare, that the accompliſhment of this great object has been chiefly obtained by the zealous and chearful ſupport which we have had the good fortune to experience from the officer entruſted with the execution of it.

We ſhall do ourſelves the honour of tranſmitting, by the firſt ſea conveyance, copies of all the papers received from the Admiral, which will enable you to form an accurate opinion of the value of thoſe iſlands. At preſent we can only give you a ſummary of his proceedings.

The Admiral found in the treaſury at Amboyna 81,112 rix-dollars, and in ſtore 515,940 pounds weight of cloves; and in the treaſury at Banda 66,675 rix-dollars, and in ſtore 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, 19,587 pounds of mace, beſides merchandize and other ſtores at each place, upon which no value had been then put.

We are preparing to ſend a reinforcement of troops for the better protection of thoſe valuable iſlands; and, as the Admiral has adviſed us that he is ſhort of proviſions, and in want of a ſupply of naval and military ſtores, it is our intention to forward an adequate ſtock of every neceſſary article.

We have great pleaſure in acquainting you, that the Company's poſſeſſions on this coaſt are in a ſtate of perfect tranquillity; and that we have no reaſon to believe that any deſigns are in agitation by the native powers hoſtile to your intereſts.

We have the honour to be, &c.

HOBART,
ALURED CLARKE,
EDW. SAUNDERS,
C. W. FALLOWFIELD.

Capitulation of Amboyna.

Tranſlated from the original in Dutch, Feb. 16, 1796.

Not finding ourſelves equal to withſtand the great force with which we have been ſurprized, we the underſigned Governor and Council do hereby give up this ſettlement, with all its dependencies, and place the ſame under the protection of his Britannic Majeſty, upon the conditions mentioned to us in the letter of of the Right Honourable the Governor of Madras; that is, upon condition that we may keep all our private property, and be allowed a reaſonable ſubſiſtence, that the inhabitants be guaranteed in the ſecure poſſeſſion of their private properties, and that the ſenior and junior ſervants of the civil eſtabliſhment, the clergy, the military, and marine, receive their uſual pay.

It is upon the above conditions that we ſhall, tomorrow morning, give over all the guards of the fort to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty, after receiving the ratification of this inſtrument by his Excellency the Commodore.

Done at Amboyna, in the Caſtle of Victoria, on the above date.

(Signed) A. CORNABE,
B. SMISSART,
(Dutch Co. Seal.) F. OSTROWKI,
ENEAS MACKAY,
ERON FYZABAD.

Approved of and acceded to,

(Signed) P. RAINIER.
(Engliſh Seal.) W. C. LENNON, Secretary.

Capitulation agreed upon between his Excellency Peter Rainier, Eſq. Commodore, commanding the ſea and land forces of his Britannic Majeſty in theſe ſeas, and F. Van Boeekholtz, Governor of Banda, &c. &c.

In conſideration of our great want of proviſions, and the great force with which the Britiſh have appeared before this ſettlement, and to reſiſt which would bring deſtruction and deſolation on the harmleſs inhabitants of this place, we therefore think it prudent, for the ſak-

ſake of humanity, and from our confidence in the honour and generoſity of the Engliſh, to accept of the terms offered to us, and to deliver into their hands the fort and ſettlement, with all its dependencies upon the following conditions, viz.

That private property be kept ſecure to every individual of this ſettlement, whether in or out of the Company's ſervice; that the ſervants of the Company, civil and military, be kept in their reſpective ſtations, as far as may be thought neceſſary for the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the civil government of the place, the Governor alone particularly excepted, as the government muſt, of courſe, be veſted in the Engliſh; that the military continue to receive their pay, and are not to be forced into the Britiſh ſervice contrary to their wiſhes; and the civil ſervants alſo to be continued on their preſent pay; and ſuch an allowance made for the proviſion of the Governor as his Excellency the Commander of the Britiſh forces may think adequate. The Governor, however, and any other ſervants of the Company, ſhall be permitted to retire from the ſervice, either to Batavia or elſewhere, whenever a convenient opportunity ſhall offer.

Upon theſe conditions we, the underſigned, conſent to deliver up Fort Naſſau, the ſettlement of Banda, and all its dependencies, to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty to-morrow morning, upon receiving a copy of this capitulation, ratified and ſigned by his Excellency the Britiſh Commander. The keys of all the public property, and all accounts properly authenticated, ſhall be immediately delivered over to the Britiſh, and the government entirely veſted in them.

Fort Naſſau, Banda, Neira,
March 8, 1796.

(Signed) F. Van Boekholtz,
A. H. Vuege,
(L. S.) F. Salgang,
E. Mazef,
(L. S.) P. de Haan,
M. Wallrloo.

Approved and accepted of.
(Signed)
(L. S.) P. Rainier.

True Copies.
(Signed) W. C. Jackson, Sec.

Extract of a Private Letter from a General Officer, at Madras, dated September, 1798.

The Vakeels of Tippoo Sultaun have, for theſe three months paſt, been exceedingly buſied in deputations to his Highneſs the Nawaub Aſtoph Jab. Independent of this, they have endeavoured to eſtabliſh a communication with the Nabob and Mahrattas, and to open an intercourſe, by no means with a good view. However public reports may exaggerate Tippoo's movements, I will boldly aſſert, that not a man on this ſide of India diſbelieves his intention of moving in a ſudden and hoſtile manner, ſo ſoon as events accompliſh the meridian of his wiſhes. Whatever may be his abſolute expectations, he moſt certainly will find himſelf deceived in his hopes of aſſiſtance from the native powers; and I have reſpectable authority for aſſerting, that not one of the Indian Princes will be fond of making an alliance with him, for he is himſelf too avaricious for a weak ſtate to be benefited by his friendſhip, which would only exiſt in the act of ſervice or tribute. We are far from being depreſſed, even ſuppoſing this reſtleſs Prince ſhould eventually take the field againſt us, the augmentation we have had made to our forces being very conſiderable, and the treaſury overflowing. The preſent effective ſtrength of all the eſtabliſhments was never exceeded in point of reſpectability and good diſcipline. The memorable year of 1792 afforded a brilliant termination to a war carried on with every difficulty to encounter. We have now the path fairly marked out, and a glorious example to follow; and I flatter myſelf, from the information I have been enabled to obtain, that our advances, if we are compelled to draw the ſword in defence of a ſolemn treaty, will be followed by that energy which ſo conſpicuouſly governed the late war, and at once ſhew the Indian world that the Company are not to be trifled with. The ceded countries will be an object of our firſt care, and our late allies, who reap a conſiderable advantage from their's, being an annual revenue of ſix crore of rupees, will give us all the aſſiſtance that may be demanded, as it deeply involves their own ſecurity. The courts of Poona and Hydrabad are now happily free from thoſe cabals which once retarded their deliberations, and made their promiſes vapid. Our reſidents there give us the livelieſt hopes.

See East Indies, Seringapatam, Mysore, &c.

MADURA taken in 1757. A ſtrong fort on the coaſt of Coromandel, near Trichinopoly in the Eaſt Indies.

Captain Chailland having delivered Trichinopoly from the French, returned with the utmoſt diligence to his ſmall corps left to blockade Madura, and took ſuch part of the garriſon with him as could be ſpared, without expoſing that town to a ſurpriſe from the enemy; making in all ninety military and 400 Sepoys, ſupported by two twenty-four pounders. Having joined the troops under Lieutenant Rumbold, who had maintained his ſtation before Madura, and erected a battery, he began to play his cannon from thence on the 9th of July; made a breach before noon, and without delay, to prevent new works being thrown up in the night, he formed the attack, and advanced to the breach by two o'clock of the ſame day. But the beſieged gave them ſo brave a reception, that the beſt of his men fell in the attempt, or were ſo wounded, that it was not poſſible to perſiſt in the aſſault, for the remainder retreated, nor was it in his power to ſpirit them up to a ſecond attack, having loſt between thirty and forty Europeans and Caffres, and 100 Sepoys. However, this brave and ſkilful officer did not deſpair of ſucceſs, either by compelling the town to capitulate by famine, or to accept of reaſonable terms to deliver up that fortreſs, ſo neceſſary for the ſecurity of the Company's affairs, into his hands. He made the proper diſpoſitions to reduce the place by famine. But as this method might take up ſo much time, as to prolong his ſtay till the arrival of the French fleet, and all the ſtrength that could be collected was neceſſary for the

the defence of their garriſons againſt that event, he had orders to break up the blockade, and return to his command at Trichinopoly. Therefore he tried what could be done by negociation; and at length prevailed with Mauphaus Cawn's people to give Madura up to the Company for the ſum of 170,000 roupees; and it was accordingly delivered into his power, juſt at the time the French fleet arrived. Having ſecured this acquiſition, with a large garriſon of Sepoys, under the command of Iſouf Cawn, the Captain marched with the utmoſt expedition to Trichinopoly.

MAESTRICHT, SIEGE OF. A town on the Maeſe, in the Dutch frontiers, thirteen miles from Liege. This town was taken and retaken ſeveral times. After the death of Don John of Auſtria, King Philip gave the government of the low countries to Alexander Farneſe, Prince of Parma, his nephew. This General reſtored the credit of King Philip, who carried on a war with the States of Holland, at this time forming themſelves into an independent republic. Maeſtricht with ſeveral other towns were conquered by the Prince of Parma for the Spaniards, though Maeſtricht ſuſtained a ſiege of ſome months, and was carried by aſſault in 1580.

MAESTRICHT. The Dutch having been very ſucceſsful under the Prince of Orange in 1632, in the province of Gueldres, were encouraged to recover Maeſtricht, taken from them by the Prince of Parma in the laſt century. The Prince of Orange came before it on the 10th of June; the garriſon conſiſted of 2500 men, under the command of the Baron de Leyde, deputy governor for the Spaniards. The Prince of Orange having formed four ſeveral attacks, three againſt the city, and one againſt the ſuburb called the Wick, on the oppoſite ſide of the Maeſe, in the duchy of Limburg, the batteries began to play the 14th, while the beſieged made ſeveral ſucceſsful ſallies, to prevent the beſiegers from carrying on their trenches. Neither men nor women, eccleſiaſtics or laities, of what age or rank ſoever, were exempt from defending the place. The Spaniards knowing of what great importance it was to retain Maeſtricht, ſolicited ſeveral of their allies to relieve them, by obliging the Dutch to raiſe the ſiege.

Gonzales de Cordova arrived with a great body of troops on the laſt of June at Harca, with an intention of paſſing the Maeſe, and relieving the town; but they were ſo warmly received by ſix companies of French, of the regiment de Candale, that they were forced to retreat with great loſs; the Count of Saluzzara, Lieutenant-General, being ſlain upon this occaſion; though the French might have availed themſelves more of the conqueſt, if they had not been too eager in the purſuit. The three ſubſequent weeks were waſted in ſkirmiſhes between the Dutch and Spaniards with various ſucceſs. On the 22d of July, the Marquis de St. Croce being come to Stocken with the whole Spaniſh army, endeavoured the paſſage of the river; but 200 Italians who had begun to intrench themſelves at Virmont, being either cut to pieces or taken priſoners by ſix companies of Dutch, the Spaniards retired to their camp, and left the ſiege to the two contending parties, thoſe before it, and thoſe within.

In the mean time a ſecond attempt was made for the relief of the Spaniards in Maeſtricht. Count Pappenheim, with a large body of Imperialiſts, having paſſed the Rhine, arrived the 9th of Auguſt at Virmont, where having laid a bridge over the Maeſe, defended by two forts, he demanded a neutrality from the Prince of Orange for the Wick, or ſuburb of Maeſtricht, and the town itſelf, which being denied, the Imperial General prepared to attack the Dutch lines on the ſide of the Wick, at the attack of Count Stirum; of which intention the Prince of Orange having got intelligence, he ſent Prince William of Naſſau, with a body of troops lately arrived from Nimeguen, to defend that quarter. The beſieged, encouraged by the approach of Pappenheim, made a moſt furious ſally upon the Engliſh, of whom many were killed, among whom were the Earl of Oxford, and Major-General Williams. The 18th of Auguſt, the whole body of the Imperial infantry made a moſt furious aſſault upon the quarter of Count Stirum, with ſo much bravery, that for three hours the ſucceſs remained dubious, till the Prince of Orange, the Dukes of Candale and Bouillon, charging the enemy in flank with the choiceſt of the French troops, they were forced to retreat with loſs, while the Spaniards in the town remained ſpectators of the combat. Pappenheim though repulſed, renewed the aſſault the ſame afternoon in two other quarters, but finding the works of the beſiegers to be impenetrable, he retired in great confuſion, leaving 2000 dead on the ſpot, beſides officers of note. After Pappenheim's defeat, and the march of the Imperialiſts back into Germany, the Dutch found themſelves more at liberty to puſh on the ſiege. The Engliſh having ſprung a mine on the 20th of Auguſt, ſeconded the ſucceſs with a vigorous aſſault, but they were repulſed with the loſs of 300 men, even the bowmen ſignalizing themſelves in the defence of the breach now made. But the French making at the ſame time a furious aſſault upon all the outworks, which they carried the next night, and their mines being ready to play, the inhabitants prevailed with the Governor to come to a capitulation, which being granted upon honourable terms on the 22d, the garriſon, conſiſting only of 1200 men (having loſt 1300 in the ſiege) marched out with the uſual inſignia on the 24th, to the camp of the Marquis de St. Croce, having ſuſtained a ſiege of ſix weeks.

MAESTRICHT, SIEGE OF. The French ſat down before it in 1673, in the reign of Louis XIV. who knowing it to be one of the main bulwarks of Dutch Brabant, and the key of the neighbouring provinces, reſolved to reduce it. The Dutch, under the Prince of Orange, took it in 1632, after a ſiege of ſix weeks. At the time that monarch inveſted it the Dutch had made it very ſtrong, having fortified it with regular ravelins, deep ditches, many horn-works, half-moons, glacis, and other neceſſaries; the magazines at this time were well provided, and the garriſon conſiſted of about 5000 of their beſt troops, under the command of an old experienced

rienced general, Farjaux, a man no leſs brave than expert in all the meaſures of defence; while the Dutch ſeemed as reſolved as Louis to ſacrifice every thing for the preſervation of the place. The French King was no ſooner arrived in the camp, but having taken an exact view of the whole ſituation of the place, he ordered immediately the lines of circumvallation and contravallation to be drawn; five of theſe were ready to play, and the lines were perfected in three days, though the former were eight leagues in circuit, and both of them ten feet high, and twelve broad. The next day the trenches were opened, and advances were made the firſt night very near to the covered way. The two attacks made in the counterſcarp by the French, and the defence by the Dutch, it is ſaid by all hiſtorians exceeded any action ever recorded; it was obſtinate and bloody, laſting from evening till break of day. The half-moon was taken and retaken three times in twenty-four hours, before the French could lodge themſelves in it from the fury of the Dutch, which, notwithſtanding the Governor's attempt to drive them from, they at length became maſters of. Two days after they took the horn-work, from the ill ſucceſs of a mine which the Dutch ſprung, in hopes to deſtroy one of the beſiegers, but it ſprung backwards, and carried a great number into the air. This diſaſter, with the fear of being plundered, and the miſchief which the ſhells and bombs had done, made the inhabitants unwilling to ſtand out, and applied to the Governor to capitulate, which he refuſed; but they at length obliged him to it by menaces; ſo dreading a rebellion within more than a ſiege without, he beat a parley, having loſt one third of the garriſon, which he defended thirteen days; and for his bravery, was by Louis treated honourably, being allowed to march out with drums beating, colours flying, with two pieces of cannon, and matches lighted.

Captain Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in this ſiege, under the Duke of Monmouth, King James's natural ſon.

MAESTRICHT, SIEGE OF. It had been beſieged by the Spaniards in vain under d'Agetone in 1634; and now the Dutch determined to take it from the French, who in 1673 had wreſted it from them; and in 1676 the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William, in concert with the Spaniards and German princes, laid ſiege to it, being the only town of the Dutch provinces remaining in the hands of Louis XIV. of all his conqueſts during the courſe of this war. The place was very ſtrong when he took it, to which he had made many additional works; and beſides it had a garriſon of 8000 men, under a daring and intrepid governor, M. Calvo. The ſiege was carried on vigorouſly for three weeks, and ſucceſs ſeemed to incline to the Prince of Orange; but the failure of the German ſupplies, on the aſſurancee of which the ſiege was begun, co-operating with an epidemic ſickneſs in his army, made the beſiegers grow ſick of it alſo; ſo that the Prince, who could not hinder the Marechal de Schomberg from marching through the heart of the Spaniſh Netherlands to the relief of it, reſolved to raiſe the ſiege, though they had thrice taken the baſtion of Dauphine by aſſault, ſword in hand, under the Count de Solmes, and alſo the counterſcarp, but were beaten from the horn-work. This ſiege laſted from the 7th of July to the 24th of Auguſt.

MAESTRICHT, SIEGE OF. This town having been ceded to the Dutch by the French, as a frontier town for the ſecurity of their provinces, according to the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678, became again in the war of 1748, the principal object of the Grand Monarch; and the Confederates ſeemed as attentive to its preſervation. Marſhal Bathiani drew together the Auſtrian forces to cover it; but not being ſupported by the other Confederates, he was obliged to quit his ſituation on the firſt appearance of the French in the neighbourhood of the place. Saxe and Lowendahl had by this time over-run the Dutch frontiers, having taken Lillo and Bergen-op-Zoom. While the Dutch barrier lay ſo much expoſed, and worſe provided for, Marſhal Bathiani wrote a letter to the Britiſh miniſtry, that ſome force might be ſent over, to act in concert with the Prince of Orange and himſelf, promiſing, that with a body of 25,000 men, poſted upon Mount St. Pierre, and another of 45,000, on the other ſide of the Maeſe, he would undertake to cover it at the peril of his head; which requiſition, notwithſtanding his importunate inſtances, was never attended to, and moſt ſhamefully neglected, to the great diſhonour of thoſe who were at the helm. He wrote for aſſiſtance on the 31ſt of January; and it was far gone in the month of April before the Duke of Cumberland was thoroughly enabled to co-operate with the Marſhal's intentions of covering the place; he had 50,000, the Dutch 30,000, and Bathiani 30,000; ſo that the whole Confederate army, which ſhould have been 192,000, were no more than 110,000, being 82,000 deficient in their quota, as ſettled by them. The French were ready to take the field with a much ſuperior force; add to this, that there were only four battalions in the garriſon of Maeſtricht, which would have obliged that city to have ſurrendered on the firſt ſummons; but General Chandos, at the riſk of his head, and the favour of his ſovereign, gallantly threw twelve battalions into the place, which rendered it more defenſible. The chief ſtrength of the city lies in the ſeveral detached baſtions, great and ſmall, the horn-works, crown-works, and covered way, in ſome places double, in others treble. Wick, or the ſuburb in the biſhopric of Liege, is well fortified with a rampart, near a mile in compaſs, flanked by three large baſtions, adjunct to the body of the place, with an incloſure of earth, flanked alſo by ſeveral ſtrong baſtions, ravelins, and a covered way. Werdt iſland, above the bridge, is fortified with redoubts; and St. Pierre, on the brow of an eminence, has a large baſtion, with caſemates, a counterſcarp, and covered way.

This was the ſtrength of Maeſtricht when the French came before it in 1748. The French artillery being come up, they opened the trenches on the 16th of April, forming three attacks, the firſt at the Tongres gate, the ſecond at Fort St. Pierre, on the hill, and the laſt on the ſuburb, or Wick; in theſe three they were ſeverally defeated, and obliged to retire with the loſs of 1400 men. On the 19th, the Governor d'Aylva,

d'Aylva, a moſt intrepid and experienced officer, ordered a ſally, which was ſucceſsfully made, at the expence of 600 more on the ſide of the French, having alſo filled part of the trenches, and deſtroyed two batteries. In a week after they made another ſally, tore up the beſiegers' gabions, and levelled part of their works; however, the French were as reſolute as the beſieged, advancing the works to the covered way, which they attacked the 28th, headed by Saxe and Lowendahl, who carried it with the loſs of 900 grenadiers, and 1200 of the battalions. During the attack of the covered way, d'Aylva the governor ſallied on the Wick ſide, nailed up fourteen pieces of cannon, killed 1000 men, and on the 30th drove the French from the covered way. The French loſt 6000 men by the fire and ſallies of the garriſon, while the Confederates never attempted to relieve the place. Saxe and the Governor d'Aylva were well matched in the operations of this ſiege, the former being determined to force the place at the expence of half his army, and the latter to defend the garriſon till he had not a man to play his cannon; and no doubt great would have been the bloodſhed on both ſides, but for the arrival of the preliminary articles, ſigned the 19th of April, which put an end to the diſpute; and the town was moſt ingloriouſly ceded to the French after ſo obſtinate a defence on the part of the garriſon, though conditionally to be reſtored on the pacification.

MAESTRICHT, was inveſted by 15,000 French troops on February 28, 1793. On the 3d of March following, the Prince of Saxe Cobourg obtained a complete victory over the French near this place, and chaſed them as far as Liege with the loſs on their part of 4000 killed, 1600 taken priſoners, and twenty pieces of cannon.

The French retired from before this place with great precipitation and left ſome baggage and cannon. They had thrown about 6000 ſhells into the town. In the midſt of the confuſion into which the beſiegers were thrown, the Dutch garriſon made a ſally upon them in their retreat, and made a great many priſoners, poſſeſſing themſelves at the ſame time of two mortars, a number of tents, a conſiderable quantity of baggage, and five waggons of ſcaling ladders.

In September 1794, General Clairfait with about 70,000 men under his command, was attacked by the enemy in immenſe force, on the 17th, between Maeſtricht and Liege. He ſuſtained the vigorous aſſault with his wonted courage and intrepidity, and in a manner which, although eventually overpowered by ſuperiority of force, muſt reflect on him immortal honour. The engagement, it appears, laſted near three days, with very little intermiſſion; the two firſt of which he had apparently the advantage; but on the third, the enemy unfortunately ſucceeded in turning his left wing, and obliged him to make a precipitate retreat to Aix-la-Chapelle, with the loſs of upwards of 12,000 men.

The French immediately after this battle inveſted Maeſtricht with great force for three weeks, with great ſucceſs; when on the 14th of October, a French officer, accompanied by a trumpeter, made his appearance at the Bois-le-Duc gate, and was conducted to the Governor. He brought a letter from General Kleber, commanding the beſieging army, wherein he informed his Highneſs, that the Auſtrian army had croſſed the Rhine ſome days ago; that the French head-quarters were at Cologne; that Bois-le-Duc, Coblentz, and Juliers, were taken by the French; and that they had alſo inveſted Venlo and Nimeguen. At the ſame time he offered the Governor the moſt honourable capitulation, and deſired him to ſend an officer to his head-quarters, before whom he ſhould lay the moſt convincing proofs of what he had ſtated in his letter.

The Governor having aſſembled a council of war, returned the next day in anſwer, that without expreſs orders from his ſovereign it was not in his power to accept the French General's propoſal, and requeſted leave to ſend an eſtafette to the Hague, for the purpoſe of demanding theſe orders, which having been refuſed by General Kleber, all negociations were entirely broken off.

Though they had no reaſon to doubt the retreat of the Auſtrians beyond the Rhine, the reduction of Bois-le-Duc, Coblentz, and Juliers, and the progreſs of the enemy on the Dutch territory, yet there was ſome ſmall hope that a ſpeedy concluſion of peace might ſave the place from the impending fate of being taken by the French.

In the night between the 22d and 23d of October, the enemy completed his firſt parallel; and on the 23d commenced with the ſecond, which proved a ſerious intention to form a regular ſiege againſt the place.

The batteries, which, till then had remained rather ſilent, began now to thunder and ſhower down upon the enemy's works, balls, bombs, ſhells, and grenades; whilſt the fort of St. Peter continued alſo a ſevere cannonade on their works on the Limberg. From theſe works, they ſometimes cannonaded the fort; and their rangers and chaſſeurs haraſſed the out-poſts.

The caſemates within the place being not ſufficient to hold that part of the garriſon which was not on duty, ſome new ones, or rather caverns, were dug under the ramparts. A houſe oppoſite to St. Nicholas church was choſen for the chief guard-houſe, and, as much as poſſible, ſecured againſt balls and bombs.

On the 29th of October, the enemy, who had hitherto only now and then fired on the fort of St. Peter, began to cannonade without intermiſſion, and alſo puſhed their works nearer the town with great activity.

On the 30th, in the afternoon, another French trumpeter was admitted into the town by the Bois-le-Duc gate, and conducted to the Governor. He brought a letter to the magiſtrates, chiefly requeſting their anſwer to the ſummons of the French General, which was delivered to them within a ſhort time.

The critical moment was now come, when the town was to experience the moſt dreadful fate. The above trumpeter had ſcarcely left the gate, when the enemy began to ſalute the town with ſome bombs and balls from their batteries on the Limberg. This fire laſted the whole night, till ten o'clock the next morning, at

which time, not only from theſe batteries, but from all their other works around the place, the enemy commenced a cannonade ſo tremendous, that the air was inſtantly filled with balls, bombs, and howitzer ſhells, and ſcarcely a place of ſecurity was left through the whole town. A number of public and private buildings were either burnt down to the ground or otherwiſe deſtroyed, and the groans of wounded inhabitants and ſoldiers were every where heard.

Three days were paſſed in this diſtreſſing ſituation, when the Governor, moved by the entreaties of the magiſtrates, and ſeveral other circumſtances, began to treat with the French General about the terms of a capitulation, which were ſoon ſettled, and the capitulation was ſigned on the 4th of November.

About two hundred inhabitants and ſoldiers were either killed or wounded during the three days bombardment; more than 2000 buildings were either entirely deſtroyed or greatly damaged; 12,000 bombs, balls, and howitzer ſhells were thrown into it (ſome of the firſt weighed two cwt). And it was the enemy's intention, on the 4th, to attempt a general ſtorm, which it would have been utterly impoſſible for a garriſon, conſiſting of 5600 Auſtrian horſe and foot, 200 huſſars, and 1500 Dutch troops, worn out by fatigue, to have defended themſelves from.

Terms propoſed to General Kleber, general of the French army before Maeſtricht.

Art. I. The garriſon of Maeſtricht ſhall march out on the 8th of November. The troops of the Allied Powers who compoſe the garriſon ſhall be conducted to their reſpective countries.—Anſ. Granted with the under-mentioned modifications.

Art. II. The Imperial troops ſhall march out by the gate d'Allemagne, with drums beating, colours flying, and arms and baggage; they ſhall keep all their arms and baggage, and ſhall be eſcorted to the advanced poſts of the Imperial army by a detachment of French troops.—Anſ. The garriſon ſhall ſurrender priſoners of war; they ſhall march out on the 17th Brumaire, (November 7), at nine o'clock in the morning, with the honours of war; the Auſtrian troops ſhall march out by the gate d'Allemagne, and the Dutch troops by the gate of Bois-le-Duc; they ſhall lay down their arms on the glacis, and ſhall be conducted to the firſt poſt, mentioned in the above article, after having taken an oath not to bear arms againſt the French Republic, until they ſhall have been exchanged according to their rank.

Art. III. The Dutch garriſon ſhall march out by the gate of Bruſſels, with drums beating, colours flying, lighted matches, and their cannon; they ſhall preſerve their arms and baggage, and ſhall be eſcorted by Campine, to Grave or Nimeguen, by a detachment of French troops.—Anſ. Granted in the ſame manner as the preceding article.

Art. IV. Each of the beſiegers ſhall be forbidden to interrupt, under any pretence, the march of the garriſon, or to enter the ranks, for the purpoſe of inducing the ſoldiers to deſert; and ſhould even the ſoldiers conſent to deſert; they ſhall be immediately delivered up.—Anſ. Granted.

Art. V. The arſenal, magazines, the cannon and ammunition, ſhall be delivered to the French commiſſaries by the clerks of the magazines.—Anſ. Granted, with the plans and memorials of the places and forts.

Art. VI. The priſoners on each ſide ſhall be reciprocally exchanged, whatever may be their number, from the day when the garriſon was inveſted to the period of the ceſſation of hoſtilities.

Art. VII. The troops of the garriſon ſhall march three ſucceſſive days, and on the fourth ſhall be permitted to reſt, the eſcort taking care to regulate the cantonments, proviſions, and forage, which ſhall be furniſhed to the troops if what they take with them ſhall be inſufficient.—Anſ. Granted.

Art. VIII. The garriſon ſhall be furniſhed with a ſufficient number of waggons and boats.—Anſ. Granted.

Art. IX. The officers and ſoldiers, as well as every individual belonging to the garriſon ſick or wounded, ſhall remain in the hoſpitals or lodgings which they at preſent occupy, with the neceſſary perſons to take care of them until they ſhall be cured, and in a ſituation to leave the place; when they ſhall be furniſhed with paſſports and the neceſſary eſcorts, in the ſame manner as the maſs of the garriſon to which they belong, in order that they may go to the ſame place as the garriſon.—Anſ. Granted.

Art. X. The lawful debts contracted for the ſervice of the ſovereign, or by the officers or other perſons belonging to the garriſon, ſhall be acknowledged, and ſecurity given for their diſcharge, without any hoſtages or other ſecurity being required.—Anſ. Granted.

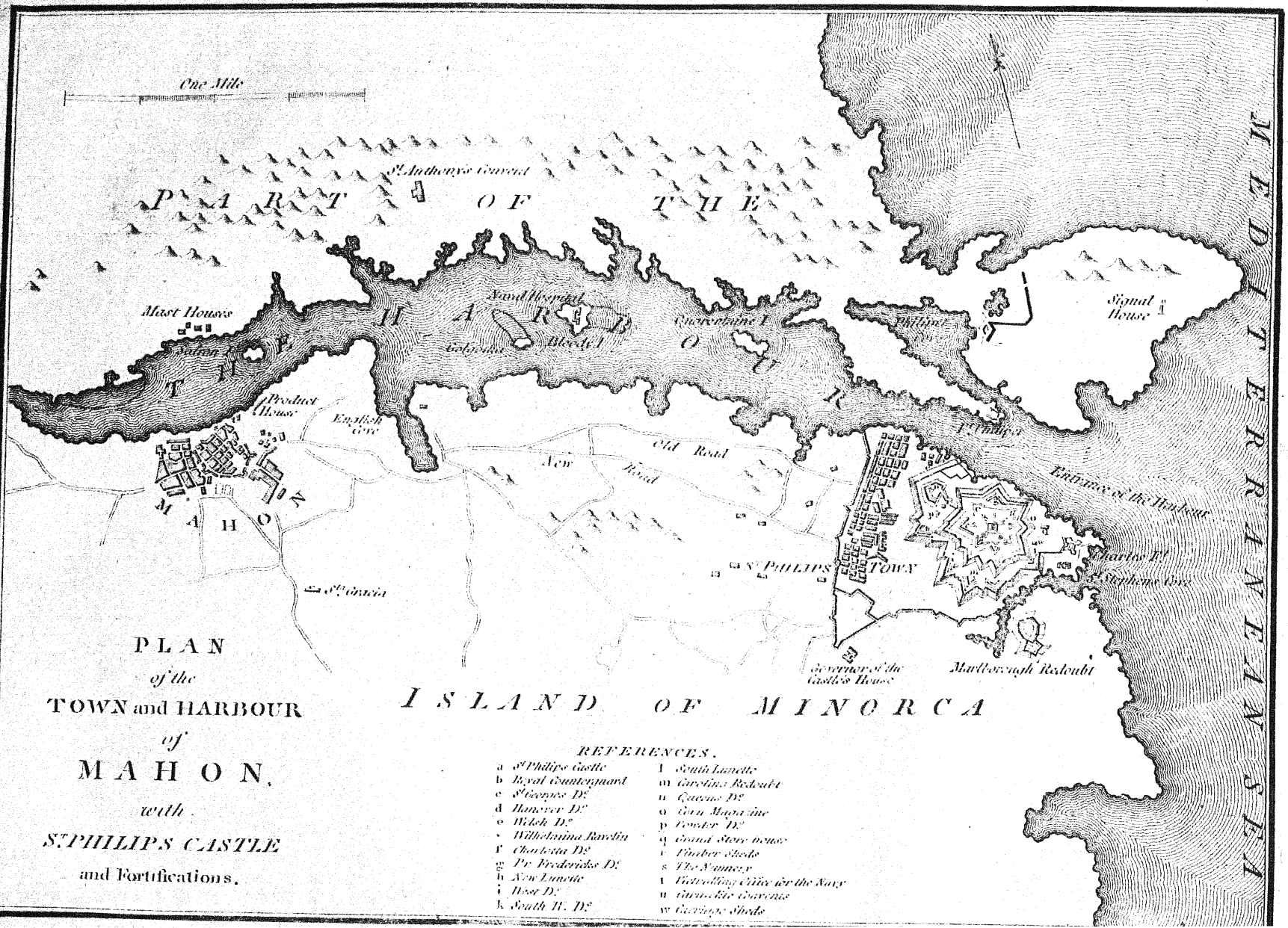
Art. XI. The receiver-general, the officers belonging to the arſenal, to the magazines, and hoſpitals and perſons employed by them, ſhall be furniſhed with paſſports for the purpoſe of proceeding with their effects to Holland.—Anſ. Granted.

Art. XII. The generals, officers, and ſoldiers, domiciliated at Maeſtricht, or penſioned by the ſtate, and in general all thoſe who have not borne arms, ſhall be conſidered and treated as inhabitants of the town, and allowed the privilege of remaining there, or of obtaining paſſports to convey them to their reſpective homes with all their effects.—Anſ. Granted.

Art. XIII. Every offence and injury committed by all perſons, eccleſiaſtic as well as ſecular, not only before, but during the ſiege, ſhall be buried in oblivion.—Anſ. Referred to the French generoſity.

Art. XIV. The free exerciſe of the Roman Catholic and Reformed Religions ſhall be continued in the city without any hindrance, as well as the Lutheran, Mannonite, and other religions.—Anſ. Granted, with this obſervation, that no one, under the cloak of religion, ſhall endeavour to diſturb the new order eſtabliſhed.

Art. XV. The clergy, miniſters, and others belonging to the churches and the hoſpitals for the poor and for orphans, ſhall be maintained in the peaceable poſſeſſion of all the property, privileges, and franchiſes which



PLAN
of the
TOWN and HARBOUR
of
MAHON,
with
ST PHILIPS CASTLE
and Fortifications.

REFERENCES.

a St Philips Castle
b Royal Guntenguard
c St Georges Dº
d Hanover Dº
e Wilck Dº
f Charlotta Dº
g Pr Frederides Dº
h New Lunette
i Hose Dº
k South H. Dº
l South Lunette
m Carolina Redoubt
n Catena Dº
o Gun Magazine
p Powder Dº
q Grand Store house
r Timber Sheds
s The Nunnery
t Careening Cliffe for the Navy
u Carmelite Convent
w Carriage Sheds

which they have hitherto poſſeſſed.—Anſ. An account ſhall be delivered to the Convention.

Art. XVI. The magiſtrates, burghers, and tradespeople ſhall be maintained in all their rights, privileges, and franchiſes.—Anſ. Anſwered as above.

Art. XVII. Every perſon ſhall be permitted to retire with their property and family out of the city, as well as to diſpoſe if they pleaſe of their property, without being moleſted in any manner.—Anſ. Anſwered as above.

Art. XVIII. The miniſters of the French reformed church belonging to the garriſon ſhall be permitted to diſpoſe freely of what belongs to them, and to quit the city.—Anſ. Granted.

Art. XIX. After the ſignature of the capitulation and the reciprocal exchange of hoſtages (a ſuperior officer and a captain) the citadel of Peterſberg ſhall be delivered to the French, together with the works of Hertel, on the ſide of the gate of St. Martin, to Wyck, and particular care ſhall be taken on both ſides, that no perſon ſhall enter or go out without the conſent of the two generals, until the garriſon ſhall be entirely evacuated.—Anſ. Granted.

Art. XX. None of the articles of this capitulation ſhall be ſubjected to any unfair interpretation, and in caſe this ſurrender ſhould occaſion any, the articles ſhall be conſtrued to the advantage of the garriſon.—Anſ. Granted.

Deſerters and French emigrants are not compriſed in the preſent capitulation.

Done at Peterſheim, 14 Brumaire, (November 4, 1793,) 3d year of the French Republic.

The General commanding the French army before Maeſtricht.

(Signed) KLEBER.

MAHIE. A ſettlement on the coaſt of Malabar in the Eaſt-Indies, belonging to the French, and which was taken by the Britiſh Eaſt-India Company's forces in February 1761, and in March 1779.

MAHON, SIEGE OF. A port town, and metropolis of Minorca, in the Mediterranean, on a fine bay at the ſouth-eaſt end of the iſland. The iſland of which this is now the capital (in the Spaniards time, Ciudadella was ſo) being a commodious harbour for ſhips, was firſt conquered by the firſt naval power, the Phœnicians, or the Carthagenians, from whom it was taken by Metullus, the Roman, many centuries before Chriſt. At the abolition of the Roman empire it was taken by the northern nations, who had conquered Spain in 421, after the Chriſtian æra; theſe held it 300 years. The Moors took it from them, from whom Charlemagne forced it in 801; the Moors recovered it in 807, eſtabliſhing a Mahometan king over the Belearic iſlands, with the title of King of Majorca, Yvica, &c. it was then a neſt of pirates, who infeſted thoſe ſeas. James I. King of Arragon, invaded Majorca with 20,000 men, took Palma, the capital, by aſſault on the laſt day of December, 1229, and Minorca fell in conſequence about three years after. In 1289, Alphonſo, King of Arragon, drove the Moors out of it, who had found means to repoſſeſs it, which he did after a long ſiege, on the 17th of January, ſtill obſerved by the Spaniards on that account as a high feſtival. Minorca continued a province of Spain to the year 1708, when Sir John Stanhope, who firſt projected and had the principal ſhare in the reduction of it, ſailed from Barcelona with one Britiſh regiment, a battalion of Neapolitans, one of Portugueſe, and a ſmall detachment of Spaniards, obtained from King Charles of Anjou, for whom we had gained Barcelona juſt before. Sir John Leake was then admiral on that ſtation, who arrived off Mahon the 25th of Auguſt, 1708; but not finding Lieutenant-General Stanhope, who was to direct the ſiege, he ſent two third rates to Majorca to haſten the embarkation, which returned with ſome ſettees on the 1ſt of September, laden with arms, ammunition, and other materials. On the 3d, the Milford, and three Dutch men of war, with five third rates, and fifteen tranſports, with the forces, arrived with General Stanhope; the garriſon ſeeing ſo many ſhipping, and two flags, Leake and Whitaker at their head, apprehended our land forces to be much greater than they were. The little army, not exceeding 3284, landed on the 26th to the ſouth-weſt of Fort St. Philip, and within two miles of it. The General marched them to a riſing ground facing the fort, and formed them in as long a line as they could poſſibly extend, by this artifice concealing his weakneſs, as the Spaniards could not ſee whether there was a ſecond or third line behind it. The garriſon conſiſted only of 1000 Spaniards, weary of the Spaniſh yoke, and 600 French marines, under the command of Colonel la Jonquiere. Batteries were erected by the Engliſh next day at the bottom of the hill where they encamped, and began their fire on two of the four towers, which were built at proper diſtances, like little baſtions in a wall of ſtones, without cement, and covered the fort from ſea to ſea; theſe towers were ſoon battered down by the beſiegers, and had four pieces of cannon in each. General Stanhope, the ſooner to induce the garriſon to a ſpeedy ſurrender, ſhot papers on the points of arrows into Mahon, importing, that he would give honourable conditions, if they did not oblige him to raiſe batteries, otherwiſe he would have recourſe to the ſeverities of war. The walls were ſoon levelled to the ground with the towers, and General Wade marched through it to a redoubt, which he took, leaving a party in it, and returned unattacked. The next day, a battery of large cannon was erected againſt St. Philip's fort itſelf, and the ball falling in the ditch, was carried to the Governor, La Jonquiere, who ſeeing the weight of the metal, was again deceived in our ſtrength; ſo that he beat a parley, to the great joy of the inhabitants, who were willing to change their maſters; hoſtages were exchanged, and General Wade was ſent to agree on a capitulation. When he arrived at the Governor's, he was not a little ſurpriſed to ſee the large cannon-ball lying on the table; the effect of which he ſoon judged.

The garriſon were ſhipped off immediately to Spain; but the French were detained as priſoners of war, contrary to the expreſs articles of capitulation granted them

them by Count d'Asfield. Fort Fernelli, or Formelli, held out four days longer; it was ſtrong and well fortified, having four baſtions, on which were mounted twelve pieces of braſs cannon. In the garriſon of Port Mahon they found 100 pieces of cannon, 3000 barrels of gunpowder, and all things neceſſary for a longer defence. The ſiege laſted near three weeks, with the loſs on the ſide of the Engliſh of forty men killed and wounded. The Spaniards landed at Murcia in Spain, whither when the Governor arrived he was put under arreſt, and going up into a chamber, he threw himſelf out of a window, and died on the ſpot.

At that juncture this port and iſland might have been of ſervice to the intereſts of Charles of Anjou, the rival king, whom we had ſupported againſt Philip, at a great expence of blood and treaſure; but it is a matter of debate, whether it has, ſince the taking it, defrayed its own expence, by any ſervice it is or can be to the crown of England. The place was ceded to the Engliſh by the treaty of Utrecht, who kept poſſeſſion of it till 1756.

MAHON, SIEGE OF. On the repeated and poſitive accounts of a ſtrong ſquadron's being equipped at Toulon, conſiſting of twelve ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, bomb-ketches, fireſhips, under Galliſſoniere, and on the greateſt aſſurances of General Blakeney, then governor of St. Philip, that ſuch a ſquadron was ready for ſea, and deſtined for Minorca, which was not defenſible for want of men. Appriſed of this formidable preparation, of the number and deſtination of this armament, the miniſtry of England did not, or would not believe the reports made to them, not only repeatedly, but on the beſt authority from conſuls, ambaſſadors, agents, and ſeveral other channels, which reports all agreed, being conſiſtent with each other in every particular. Was not this evidence ſufficient to convince, alarm, and actuate thoſe at the helm? who, nevertheleſs, were by a moſt ſtrange infatuation lulled into the moſt torpid ſtate of inattention and ſupineneſs: nor was it till the beginning of April, 1756, after all theſe continued corroborations, that the miniſtry awoke to any ſenſe of danger; for they were either really or affectedly aſſured, that the armament at Toulon was deſtined for Canada, and ſent to Admiral Byng, then at Portſmouth, to ſail to the Mediterranean, in order to ſtop or intercept the expedition; nay, they laid very high wagers, that ſuch armaments, even then ready to ſail, were not deſtined for Minorca; and when they were told that the French were landed on the iſland, gave ſo little credit to the report, that thouſands were won and loſt in the betting.

The Admiral on the 7th of April ſet ſail with his inſtructions, with only ten ſhips, ſome of theſe not fit for ſervice, and without their proper complement of men. The Admiral had not ſo much as one fire-ſhip, or hoſpital ſhip, neither tranſport ſhip or frigate; he was ordered to land the few ſoldiers he had, either in Gibraltar or Mahon, which muſt render his ſhips deficient of their neceſſary number of hands, and diſable him, weak as he was before, to oppoſe the Toulon ſquadron; therefore he was obliged to diſpoſe of Major-General Stuart, Governor of Minorca, the Lord Effingham, and Colonel Cornwallis, whoſe regiments were in the garriſon of St. Philip's, together with about thirty officers belonging to that garriſon, and a number of recruits deſigned for it, in all about 100 men on board his own ſhips; nay, ſo diſconcerted were our meaſures, ſo precarious our intelligence, at leaſt in the eye of our miniſtry, that even the Admiral's orders and inſtructions were vague implications, not founded on the certainty of intelligence, but framed to acquire information, as the tenor of them commanded him on his arrival at Gibraltar to make ſtrict enquiries whether any French ſquadron had paſſed through the Straits. The orders proceeded to enjoin, that as it is probable the ſquadron may be intended for North America, the Admiral was to draught ſo many forces out of his ſhips, as when joined with a ſquadron going to Halifax, ſhould become ſuperior to the enemy's ſquadron; and this done, he was to diſpoſe of them under Rear-Admiral Weſt, whom he ſhould appoint to haſten his voyage to Louiſburg.

Fatal as theſe inſtructions were, calms and contrary winds co-operated with every other circumſtance to deſtroy the effect of his expedition, for he did not reach Gibraltar till the 2d of May. When he arrived there he met Captain Edgecumbe, Commander of the Princeſs Louiſa man of war, with the Fortune ſloop, from whom he learned that the Toulon ſquadron of twelve ſhips of the line, &c. had not only ſailed with 200 tranſports, but had actually landed 20,000 men on the iſland, near Fort Fernelles, to the north-eaſt of St. Philip. This advice the Admiral diſpatched away to the miniſtry, in which he imprudently throws a reflection on the miniſtry, in ſending him too late to prevent the landing of the enemy, his expreſſion plainly inſinuating ſo much, viz. If I had been ſo happy as to have arrived at Minorca before the enemy had landed, I flatter myſelf I ſhould have had it in my power to have hindered them from eſtabliſhing a footing there. To this malevolent and oblique ſentence, it is more than probable he owed his ſubſequent misfortunes, which terminated in his deſtruction; for now the truth was all out! he had been ſent too late, and the affair was all over; for this he never was forgiven: and thoſe, whom by this imputation he charged with tardy remiſſneſs, found it their intereſt to turn the tables on himſelf, and throw off the load of imputed negligence, which no doubt lay too heavy to be wiped off. His letter goes on to acquaint thoſe at the helm of their own negligence in downright aſſeverations, that Gibraltar wanted the neceſſary magazines for ſupply a ſquadron's exigence, that the ſhips could not be properly cleaned, as the pits, careening wharfs, ſtorehouſes, &c. were gone to decay, and almoſt uſeleſs; he alſo acquaints them, that though it were admitted poſſible to throw any ſmall number of men into Mahon, this ſtep would only be productive of a further loſs in the deſtruction and impriſonment of ſuch, who muſt fall a ſacrifice to the ſuperiority of the enemy, then in poſſeſſion of the place, though not of the fort; but that even this was not feaſible at this time, ſince the engineers and artillery men concurred with him in opinion, that the French batteries, ſuppoſed to be erected at the mouth

of

of the harbour, muſt effectually invalidate any ſuch proceeding, ſince in this ſituation, the paſſage of boats towards the ſally-port of the garriſon was rendered impracticable; that on theſe conſiderations a council of war, held at Gibraltar by the Governor and members, judged it not expedient to detach any force from that garriſon to the iſland. He tells them that Captain Edgecumbe had landed a ſmall detachment out of his ſhips at the caſtle of Mahon, which General Fowke had made good to him.

However candid and ingenious this declaration of the Admiral's might be, yet in the main, and at that criſis, it was indiſcreet to the laſt degree, as it produced all thoſe ſubſequent ill conſequences and calamities which befel him. The old adage, "Truth ſhould not be told at all times," and the other trite proverb, "Children and fools tell truth," might have directed him not to impeach firſt, but make the beſt of a broken meaſure, and come off as well as he could, eſpecially as he was at the head of an operation, the ill ſucceſs of which he might very well calculate would be imputed and charged by the enemies, now created, to his own miſconduct. In fact it proved to be ſo afterwards, and proud of an occaſional, or an incidental handle of error in judgment, or an inſufficient exertion of what force he had, they began the popular outcry. Byng loſt Minorca, which had been to all intents and purpoſes loſt before he came to Gibraltar! this the unanimous agreement of a court-martial, ſigned by all the chief officers naval and militry, atteſted to be true, allowing that all further operations towards the relief of Minorca were become fruitleſs and dangerous. This matter being thus ſet in its true and faireſt proſpect, with all that candour and impartiality which our plan keeps ſtill in view, ſo as never to loſe ſight of it; proceed we now to the real operations of the French in contradiſtinction to ours.

The court of Verſailles, in order to blind, amuſe, and put our miniſtry upon a wrong ſcent, had by their partizans induſtriouſly reported and propagated their reports, that all their formidable preparations by ſea, at the harbours of Breſt, Rochefort, Toulon, and elſewhere, were intended and deſtined for either a deſcent on Great Britain, or in favour of their North American plantations. Theſe reports had their deſired effect, they were believed throughout, and all along, till they had ſtruck the coup-de-main ſo long meditated in the reduction of Minorca. Let us then trace their proceedings to the latent ſprings and original ſources whence they took their riſe. Minuteneſs and preciſion are, next to truth and matter of fact, to be the great objects of hiſtorical attention, and in no affair are they more requiſite than in the inveſtigation of the ſeveral particulars relative to this article of Mahon; not for the importance of the poſſeſſion, or the conſequences of the loſs, but on the account of the peculiarity of the whole tranſaction from beginning to end, the colouring of which ſeems to require more than common addreſs, or curſory information.

Richlieu and Galliſſoniere were at the head of this expedition from Toulon, each in his reſpective department. The expreſs naval force was twelve ſhips of the line, from 84 guns to 50, and five frigates from 46 to 24 guns. It appears with great perſpicuity, from a recapitulation, or ſummary of intelligence, whether through the channel of friends, or vague reports ſpread by our enemies, that the French obſerved in thoſe preparations an exact conformity of conduct with regard to the art of deſign, by them called *politeſſe*; ſometimes in a hurry 6000 men employed, ſeveral hundreds daily impreſſed, ſo many ſhips maſted, ſo many on the ſtocks in different ports, Rochfort, Breſt, Toulon, &c. a great number of land forces, ſometimes 10,000, another 15,000, and another 20,000; theſe armaments, purpoſely deſtined for different deſcents, and in different parts of the world; then again varying their motions, affecting a remiſſneſs, a ſlackneſs in their armaments, and a diſtant inattention, but never loſing ſight of the main object, making, in the midſt of theſe diſtracting accounts, as much diſpatch with as much ſecreſy as the nature of the expedition, and the ſeaſon of the year, would admit of. Theſe meaſures, calculated to confound and puzzle, diſcovered great policy and vaſt œconomy, expending no more of the public money than was neceſſary till the time of action ſhould diſcover their real deſign.

Our whole ſtrength in the Mediterranean amounted to no more than one fourth rate, three ſixth rates, and one ſloop, in all carrying 750 men; could this be called doing all in our power to preſerve Minorca?

Every part of their or our intelligence being only confuſed conjectures, or artful reports propagated to amuſe our ſpies. Thus every particular, except the real and poſitive deſtination of the Toulon ſquadron, was known to us, while their manner of victualling the number of their troops, and variety of ſmall craft, polacres, ſettees, and tartans, which crowded moſt of the ports of Provence, informed all Europe beſide of their real intent. At length the myſtery was unfolded, and Conſul Byrtles wrote from Genoa, that, after many orders and counter-orders for equipping a fleet at Toulon, a poſitive command was received by the intendant to get all the ſhips fit for the ſea ready as ſoon as poſſible, that the Dukes Richlieu and Mirepoix were nominated to ſuperintend the expedition through all the parts of Provence, and that it was now no more whiſpered, the French intended to make a deſcent to ſurprize Minorca; and at the bottom of his letter he is forced to obſerve, that all the orders and counter-orders ſaid, from time to time, concerning the equipment and deſtination of the Toulon fleet, had been concerted with a view to obtain time to carry the plan into execution with the more ſecreſy. The Conſul in about ten days afterwards repeats his apprehenſions of the French ſcheme of ſurprizing the iſland; and further adds, that he had been told by ſome, who had the beſt intelligence from France, that ſixty battalions were ordered to march into Provence, to be commanded by the Duke de Richlieu, that between ſixty and ſeventy veſſels had been embargoed for tranſports, that they continued to ſend all ſailors as faſt as they arrived and others to Toulon, and that the five frigates then in the road, were victualled for two months only.

Advices then came flocking after one another, among which one confirmed the embarkation of 20,000 men, with

with a train of artillery, deſigned againſt Minorca. This was received at the Court of Admiralty the 2d of March. The advices in Lord Holderneſs's office corroborated the premiſes, only exaggerating the number of men, importing that 30,000 men were ordered to embark on the coaſt of Provence, to make a deſcent on Minorca. Above 147 letters, from the above authorities, were actually received of the armaments of France, threeſcore of which tended to direct us to the right deſtination.

But now comes the poſitive intelligence from Mr. Willettes, our Conſul at Bern, Mr. Barks at Carthagena in Spain, Mr. Dick at Leghorn, Lord Briſtol at Turin; Mr. Byrtles at Genoa, Captain Harvey, of the Phœnix at Mahon, who not only wrote a poſitive aſſeveration of all the above circumſtances to the Lords of the Admiralty, but particularly one to the ſame purpoſe, acquainting General Fowke, Governor of Gibraltar, with the intended invaſion, received in February, expreſſing himſelf thus, "That we can do nothing without you ſend us ſpeedily ſome relief, for the garriſon is now in the greateſt diſtreſs.

General Blakeney himſelf, at length, convinced by theſe concurring teſtimonies, (a crowd of witneſſes!) wrote a letter to Mr. Fox, received the 15th of March, in which he ſays, "I cannot be too early in acquainting you, that by certain informations from France and Spain, there is all the apparent reaſon in the world to believe, that the French intend to make an attack upon this iſland. It has been proclaimed by ſound of trumpet in Paris, and moſt of the port towns of Provence, for all ſailors and others whom it may concern to go forthwith to Toulon; it is publicly talked of at Marſeilles and Barcelona, founded upon an order for 25,000 men to march immediately to the ſea-coaſt of Provence. Twelve ſail of the line are abſolutely ready to put to ſea this month, and five frigates victualled, and under ſailing orders; large boats are built at Toulon to hold ſixty men each, with one 24-pounder."

The reſt of the letter intimates the truth of the intelligence, and the neceſſity, from that corroborated truth, to put the iſland ſpeedily in the beſt ſtate of defence poſſible.

On the 6th of February, General Blakeney wrote, in conſequence of theſe advices to Conſul Dick at Leghorn, to furniſh him with 1000 barrels of beef with the greateſt diſpatch, as he was not able to obtain a ſupply from Lieutenant-General Fowke at Gibraltar; that gentleman excuſing himſelf, by ſaying in his anſwer, "As to our garriſon, proviſions are unluckily too ſhort to ſpare any." Thus this crowd of witneſſes all concur to affirm, that the French had reſumed the equipment of the Toulon ſquadron with a powerful army of at leaſt 20,000 men, a large train of artillery, and a large body of tranſports, boats, and all other implements which might be neceſſary for carrying on the ſiege of Minorca.

The French were ſurely in the right, to dreſs up a phantom in the ſhape of the invaſion, to engage the miniſters in a wild gooſe chaſe.

Thoſe who tranſmitted the intelligence, did not believe it, for ſays one in his letter, dated the firſt of February, to Lord Holderneſſe, "Their motion to the ſea coaſt of Normandy, is an affected parade of marches and countermarches." And another of the ſame month, ſays, "An army ſo contrived, as to ſcreen their own coaſts from a deſcent on our ſide, and to intimidate England."

On the 8th day of April, the French tranſports, eſcorted, by their fleet, ſailed from Toulon. At the iſlands of Hieres they were detained till the 12th, and then proceeded to Minorca, where they arrived on the 18th before Ciudadella, once the capital of the iſland, about twenty-five miles diſtant from Mahon. As ſoon as Governor Blakeney had notice of this, he ſent Major Cunningham with a party to demoliſh the bridges, and break up the road leading from Mahon to Ciudadella, which the Major did, as much as the ſhort time he had would give him leave, being an excellent engineer, and having ſerved in that capacity at Fort St. Philip, but now he was only a volunteer.

As the whole French ſquadron had ſailed along with their tranſports to Ciudadella, our men of war, under the command of Commodore Edgecumbe, remained in the harbour of Mahon until the 20th, when the Commodore ſailed away in the Cheſterfield, but left all the marines of the Princeſs Louiſa and Portland, together with a detachment he had received at Gibraltar, as a reinforcement to the garriſon of St. Philip's, and next day the Princeſs Louiſa, Portland, and Dolphin ſailed, but they likewiſe left the moſt part of the Dolphin's crew, and all the crew of the Proſerpine ſloop, as a further reinforcement to the garriſon, and Captain Scrope of the Dolphin, moſt readily and bravely agreed to leave his ſhip, and remain in the garriſon as commander of the marines and ſeamen thus left therein. So that nothing was omitted by the Governor or officers that was in their power to accompliſh or attempt, for enabling them to make a long and vigorous defence; not doubting in the leaſt of being relieved by the arrival of a ſuperior ſquadron from England; in ſhort, with every thing that was neceſſary for rendering the French mad project abortive, and for obliging every Frenchman that had landed upon the iſland to ſurrender himſelf a priſoner of war.

It has been ſaid, that the chief hopes the French had of making themſelves maſters of Minorca, depended upon their being able to reduce Fort St. Philip by a coup-de-main, before we could ſend a ſuperior ſquadron into the Mediterranean; and theſe hopes were chiefly founded upon the ſmall number of men and officers in garriſon there, and the many outworks they had to defend againſt a general aſſault.

If the French Admiral had impounded our ſhips in the harbour, and the officers had found it impoſſible to defend their ſhips, after the French had made themſelves maſters of both ſides of the harbour, which might perhaps have been the caſe, both officers and men would have retired within the fort, and would have added a conſiderable ſtrength to the fort againſt an aſſault; or if they had drawn up their ſhips in a line, under and along the works of the fort, they would have prevented any aſſaults upon that ſide of the place.

Thus

Thus a coup-de-main was impracticable, if our ſhips were impounded in the harbour. However, they ſailed out, leaving the Scorpion ſloop behind, which the Governor ordered to be ſunk in the entrance of the harbour oppoſite the fort, to prevent the enemy's forcing an entry. On the 25th, the French ſquadron appeared off the harbour, and ſeemed as if they intended ſuch an enterprize, but retired to Cape Mola. They appeared again on the 28th, but attempted nothing. On the 22d, Governor Blakeney ſent a drummer with a letter to the Duke de Richlieu, the French General, deſiring to know his reaſons for invading that iſland, and the next day the drummer was ſent back with an anſwer from the Duke, wherein he declared he was come with an intention to reduce that iſland under the dominion of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, for the ſame reaſons that had induced his Britannic Majeſty to ſeize and detain the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of France.

But though this General had advanced with his army as far as Aleyor by the 23d, and though the garriſon had afterwards fired many ſhot, both great and ſmall, upon parties of the French that advanced too near, or upon the works they were ſuppoſed to be carrying on at Cape Mola, yet there was not ſo much as one cannon or bomb fired by the beſiegers againſt the fort before the 8th day of May, and even then, the only batteries they had erected were on Cape Mola ſide, and conſequently on the other ſide of the harbour; for in the night between the 5th and 6th, two men had been ſent to St. Philip's town, who reconnoitred all the way up the line wall, and through the ſtreets from the tower, by Major Innis's houſe towards Stanhope's tower, but could neither ſee nor hear any works going on. But from this time the beſiegers were every day opening batteries, both for cannon and mortars, and an almoſt inceſſant fire was kept from theſe batteries againſt the fortreſs, and from the fortreſs againſt them; though the fire from the fortreſs was not ſo hot or general as it might otherwiſe have been, becauſe the maſon-work was ſo ſlight, that it was found to give way by the exploſion of their own guns; and ſome of their guns were ſo bad, and the embrazures ſo weak, that the Governor was obliged to give orders not to fire the ſame gun above once an hour. On the 9th, the enemy took poſſeſſion of St. Philip's town, and converted the houſes into batteries. Governor Blakeney acquired ſome cenſure in not pulling down thoſe houſes before the enemy approached.

Nothing material happened until the 18th, when a ſhell from the enemy forced its entrance into a room, under the gorge of the north-weſt ravelin, fired a quantity of powder, entirely ruined the gorge, filled that part of the main ditch with rubbiſh, ſo as almoſt to afford an eaſy deſcent into it, and ſet fire to the room.. By this accident a poor woman was ſmothered in the ruins, and two ſoldiers were killed, and ſome others wounded, whilſt they were extinguiſhing the flames: and the very next morning a more unlucky accident happened, by a ſhell which fell into the caſtle ſquare, and forced its way into a ſubterranean apartment, before ſuppoſed to be bomb proof, where ſome of Captain Scrope's ſeamen were lodged, by which five of them were killed and two wounded.

Theſe were diſcouraging accidents; but that day, about one in the afternoon, the ſpirits of the whole garriſon were revived, by the appearance of a ſquadron of ſeventeen large ſhips to the weſtward, which from many circumſtances, appeared ſo plainly to be a Britiſh ſquadron, that Mr. Boyd, about ſeven o'clock, reſolutely ventured to go out in a ſmall boat, with ſix oars only, which made its way out from St. Stephen's Cove, through a ſhower of both cannon and muſket-ſhot from the enemy, poſted behind Turk's Mount. His intention was to have got on board this welcome ſquadron; but as they were at two leagues diſtance, and ſtretching to the ſouthward, he ſoon ſaw that it would be impoſſible to get up with them; and beſides, he perceived that two of the enemy's ſmall veſſels were in chaſe of his boat; therefore, to prevent being taken priſoner, by purſuing farther an attempt which he found he could not accompliſh, he turned back, and between eleven and twelve at night, both he and his ſeamen returned ſafe to the garriſon.

Although Mr. Boyd thus failed in his brave attempt, yet by the ſignals which the French, at Cape Mola, had made upon ſeeing that ſquadron, the whole garriſon were convinced that it was a Britiſh ſquadron, and that it was in purſuit of the French, which, when laſt ſeen, had ſteered to the ſouthward. That whole night, therefore, and the greateſt part of the next day, they rejoiced in the hopes of ſeeing all the French ſhips remaining above water brought into Mahon harbour, in tow of the Britiſh ſquadron. All were contriving how they ſhould teſtify their joy upon the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms; and all began to conſider their beſiegers as unfortunate men, reduced by mere famine to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war. How greatly then, how grievouſly were they diſappointed, the evening of that day, when they beheld ſome of the French ſhips appear again in view, and quietly take up their ſtation near the entrance to the harbour of Mahon! What addition muſt it have made to their chagrin, to ſee the whole French ſquadron next day return triumphantly to their ſtation off that harbour, without any appearance of, or any diſturbance from the Britiſh ſquadron! In this perplexity, the firſt thought that occurred was, probably, that the French ſquadron had given the Britiſh the ſlip, and that the latter was cruiſing at a diſtance, in hopes of meeting with them, upon a ſuppoſition that they would not dare to return to their ſtation off Mahon; but this poor comfort they were before night deprived of, by deſerters from the French camp, who told them that there had been an engagement between the two ſquadrons, and that the Britiſh had the worſt of it, which account they with indignation heard confirmed on the 22d, by a general feu-de-joie through the whole French camp, on account of the victory obtained by their ſquadron over the Britiſh.

But though the beſiegers often received freſh ſupplies and reinforcements from France, yet by the 16th of June it appeared that they began to grow ſhort of ammunition; and the beſieged likewiſe began to grow

ſhort of proviſions; therefore, on the 17th, the Governor was obliged to order, that the allowance of a pint of wine, and two drams of a ſort of brandy called aqua ardente, burning water, formerly given to each man of the garriſon per day, ſhould be reduced to half a pint of wine per day, and no dram, but only one per day to the gunners, when on duty upon the batteries.

By the 20th, the beſiegers had received a large ſupply of ammunition, and, we may ſuppoſe, of every thing elſe they ſtood in need of; but the beſieged ſaw no appearance of any ſupply, or of any relief, though it was now a full month ſince the ſea engagement, which the French called a victory, with much more reaſon than our Admiral had to claim that honour. From ſuch a ſurpriſing neglect, it was hardly poſſible for them not to conclude, that it had been reſolved to ſacrifice both them and the iſland of Minorca to ſome political view here at home. However, though their liquor was reduced, their courage was not in the leaſt abated. They continued to make an obſtinate defence, notwithſtanding the ruinous condition their fortreſs was reduced to, and the dangerous ſituation they were in; for many of their guns were by this time rendered uſeleſs, and ſome of their works, particularly the parapets and merlons, were ſo much demoliſhed, that their gunners could not ſtand with any ſafety at their batteries. With inceſſant labour they repaired wherever it was poſſible to repair, and removed their moſt uſeful guns to thoſe places from whence they could do the moſt effectual execution againſt the enemy; though they were, in almoſt every motion, expoſed not only to the enemy's numerous batteries, but to their muſket ſhot from the windows of the houſes in St. Philip's town; which houſes were in many reſpects of ſignal ſervice to the enemy, not only in erecting their batteries, but in furniſhing them with an opportunity to fire from the upper windows, upon any officer or ſoldier of the garriſon that by chance, or by the performance of his duty, expoſed himſelf to their view.

The 21ſt of May, the garriſon had information from deſerters, that the French army conſiſted of 18,000 men, being nine brigades of four battalions each, with 100 braſs cannon, beſides mortar pieces and howitzers. And on the 14th of June they had, by the ſame means, an account that two more regiments were arrived from France, and that the beſiegers then had about 2500 men killed and wounded ſince the beginning of the ſiege.

In theſe circumſtances, therefore, it would have been ridiculous for the garriſon to attempt a ſally, had it been much more numerous than it really was: and from the 20th of June, the beſiegers kept ſuch a conſtant and heavy fire from all their batteries, that the north-weſt curtain, and weſt baſtion of the caſtle, the weſt counterguard, the north-eaſt ravelin, and the Anſtruther, were very much battered; and in the left face of the Anſtruther, a breach was actually made on the 26th, which was apprehended to be practicable; yet ſtill the garriſon reſolved to hold out: but between ten and eleven o'clock at night on the 27th, the beſiegers, upon proper ſignals made, began a general aſſault. At one and the ſame time, they advanced with great intrepidity towards the Anſtruther and Argyle, the Queen's redoubt, Kane's lunette, the weſt lunette, the Carolina, and the Marlborough; and at the ſame time they attempted, with armed boats, and provided with ſcaling ladders, to enter both the harbour and St. Stephen's cove, in order to ſtorm Charles's fort and St. Stephen's guard, and to ſecond the attack of the Marlborough, by attempting it at the gorge. The garriſon now felt the deficiency of their numbers; yet ſo good a diſpoſition was made of the ſmall numbers they had, that the enemy were every where repulſed with great ſlaughter, except the Queen's redoubt and the Argyle, the works of which were ſo much ruined, and the defenders ſo few, that the enemy at length made a lodgement; and as ſoon as they had done ſo, and had found themſelves repulſed at all other attacks, they beat a parley for leave to bury their dead, and to carry off their wounded, which was compaſſionately and generouſly, but unadviſedly granted. For after the enemy had been every where repulſed, if the whole force of the garriſon had been preſently directed to theſe two, they might have been able to drive the enemy from the lodgements they had made in them: but from this ceſſation, the French à la mode François, treacherouſly took an opportunity to ſteal into theſe two places ſuch a number of men, that it was judged to be impracticable to diſlodge them.

During this general aſſault, ſeveral mines were ſprung under the glacis of the Anſtruther, the Queen's redoubt, and Kane's lunette, and likewiſe one under the gorge of the Argyle whilſt a conſiderable number of the enemy were in it, moſt of whom were blown up and deſtroyed; ſo that in the whole, they certainly loſt a very large number of men by this night's operation; but theſe they could eaſily ſpare; and their loſs was fully recompenſed by their having made themſelves maſters of theſe two outworks; for by that means, they got an entrance into the gallery of mines, which communicated with all the other outworks, and with the caſtle itſelf, already ſo much demoliſhed that a practicable breach might in a very few days have been made in it, by batteries erected upon the two out-works now in the poſſeſſion of the enemy. The garriſon, therefore, could not propoſe to hold out any time, without running the utmoſt riſk of the place being taken by ſtorm, and all of them put to the ſword; and as no method had been taken to give them any notice that preparations were making for their relief, they reſolved, on the 28th, to demand a capitulation.

One would almoſt be induced to believe this was done in conſequence of a menace ſent by the Duke de Richlieu, "That if the garriſon did not immediately ſurrender, and the place ſhould be afterwards taken, they might expect to be put to the ſword, for no quarter would be given." Perhaps, to prevent the evils which are ſometimes the conſequence of an obſtinate defence, the garriſon choſe to ſurrender, whilſt the beſiegers were in a pacific mood; for this purpoſe the white

white flag was hung out, the chamade was beat, and a ceſſation of arms enſued. The garriſon obtained every thing they could reaſonably aſk.

General Blakeney requeſts by the ſecond article of capitulation, "That all the honours of war be granted the garriſon on their ſurrender; and that a covered waggon be permitted the Governor, and four others for the garriſon;" which the Duke de Richlieu anſwered in theſe words: "The noble and vigorous defence which the Engliſh have made, having deſerved all the marks of eſteem and veneration, that every military perſon ought to ſhew to ſuch actions: and Marechal Richlieu being deſirous alſo to ſhew General Blakeney the regard due to the brave defence he has made, grants to the garriſon all the honours of war that they can enjoy, under the circumſtances of going out for an embarkation, to wit, firelocks on their ſhoulders, drums beating, colours flying, twenty cartouches each man, and alſo lighted match. He conſents likewiſe, that Lieutenant-General Blakeney, and his garriſon, ſhall carry away all the effects that belong to them, and that can be put into trunks. It would be uſeleſs to them to have covered waggons; there are none on the iſland, therefore they are refuſed."

This article did General Blakeney ſo much honour, that it is thought by many to have been one of the principal ſteps towards his being created a peer.

As ſoon as the articles were ſigned, the French were put in poſſeſſion of one of the gates of the caſtle, as alſo of Charles' fort, and Marlborough redoubt; but the garriſon continued in the other works of the fortreſs until the day of their embarkation for Gibraltar, which was the 7th of July.

As ſoon as the garriſon of Fort St. Philip's propoſed to ſurrender, the Duke of Richlieu diſpatched the Duke de Fronſac expreſs to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, with the joyful news; and as ſoon as the articles were ſigned, and one of the gates of the caſtle delivered into the poſſeſſion of the French, he diſpatched the Count of Egmont expreſs, with a confirmation of the news, and a copy of the articles of capitulation. Upon the arrival of the firſt expreſs, the news was immediately publiſhed, and ſpread with the greateſt induſtry by the court: but the people of France, had, from the beginning, thought it ſo improbable that this nation, conſidering our ſuperiority at ſea, would allow them to make themſelves maſters of that iſland, that they would not at firſt believe what they were told by the court. On the contrary notwithſtanding the defeat, or at leaſt the retreat of Mr. Byng's ſquadron, they ſtill continued to be terribly afraid of hearing of their ſquadron's being defeated by a freſh Britiſh ſquadron, and their troops blocked up in that little iſland; the certain conſequence of which would be, that of their troops being at laſt forced by famine to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war; and this conſequence they ſo much expected and dreaded, that they believed the news publiſhed by their court to be only a cover for the news of their ſquadron's having been defeated: but when the ſecond expreſs arrived, and the articles of capitulation were publiſhed, their exceſs of fear was, as uſual, turned to an exceſs of joy. The whole nation, naturally volatile, ran into an extreme of mirth, and the rejoicings were more general than had appeared for any of their victories in the preceding war.

On the other hand, when the news of the ſurrender arrived here, it only added to the execrations that had before been pretty plentifully poured forth, not only againſt the unfortunate Byng, but even againſt thoſe who were ſuppoſed to have been the cauſe of his being ſent out ſo ill provided. Nay, it was even ſurmiſed, that our loſs of Minorca was owing to ſomething worſe than neglect; and it muſt be confeſſed, that there were reaſons for ſuch a conjecture: for there were, perhaps, ſome amongſt us, though none ſurely in any high ſtation, that for peace ſake, would have been willing enough to have ſacrificed to the French ſome of our rights in America, if any excuſe could have been found out for ſo doing; and a reſtitution of Minorca might have been pleaded as an equivalent, and conſequently an excuſe for that ſacrifice, as the reſtitution of Madras had been pleaded as an equivalent and excuſe for our reſtitution of Cape Breton, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Whatever there was in this, it is certain, that our loſs of Minorca produced a very remarkable change in our adminiſtration here at home.

As ſoon as the capitulation was ſigned, and the French had got poſſeſſion of Fort St. Philip's, their ſquadron made all poſſible haſte to return to Toulon, but took care to carry along with them all the ſhips that had been made prizes of by Commodore Edgecumbe's ſquadron, and left in Mahon harbour for the reaſon before-mentioned. And it ſoon appeared that M. Galliſſoniere had acted wiſely in getting home as ſoon as he could; for in two or three days after the ſurrender of the fort, Admiral Hawke appeared off St. Philip's, with the ſquadron lately under the command of Mr. Byng, augmented with five ſhips of the line, which had been ſent from England, as ſoon as we heard that the French had actually landed in Minorca. But there were now no laurels left for him to reap: the enemy's ſquadron were got ſafe home, or at leaſt out of his reach; and he had the mortification to ſee the French flag flying triumphantly on the caſtle of St. Philip's, which he was no way provided for attacking: nay, he was not ſo much as provided with a proper number of frigates and ſloops for blockading the iſland, in order to prevent the French from ſending any reinforcements, or freſh ſupplies to their army in the iſland: ſo that had he arrived before the ſurrender of Fort St. Philip's, he might have cauſed it to coſt the French more time, and a great deal more blood, but he could not prevent its being taken at laſt, becauſe in a very few weeks more, the French, with their numerous artillery, might have laid all the works flat with the ground; ſo that the garriſon, though aſſiſted by all the ſeamen of his ſquadron, could not with any prudence have ſtood a general aſſault; and as he was not provided with what was proper, it is probable he was not provided with any inſtructions for blockading

the iſland. With grief, therefore, he was obliged to ſail away, and leave the French in quiet poſſeſſion of the iſland.

In order to avoid breaking the narrative of the ſiege, we omitted giving an account of the engagement, but we ſhall do it now, and carry its conſequences to the Admiral's death. The beſt account of the engagement appears in Admiral Byng's own letter, which we ſhall preſent in the writer's own words, not as it was mangled in the London Gazette.

Ramillies, off Minorca, May 25, 1756.

SIR,

I have the pleaſure to deſire you will acquaint their lordſhips, that having ſailed from Gibraltar the 8th, I got off Mahon the 19th, having been joined by his Majeſty's ſhip Phœnix off Majorca, two days before, [here are inſerted in the Gazette theſe words, viz. when the enemy's fleet appeared to the ſouth-eaſt] by whom I had confirmed the intelligence I received at Gibraltar, of the ſtrength of the French fleet, and of their being off Mahon. His Majeſty's colours were ſtill flying at the caſtle of St. Philip's, and I could perceive ſeveral bomb batteries playing upon it from different parts. French colours we ſaw flying on the weſt part of St. Philip's. I diſpatched the Phœnix, Cheſterfield, and Dolphin a-head, to reconnoitre the harbour's mouth, and Captain Hervey to endeavour to land a letter for General Blakeney, to let him know the fleet were come here to his aſſiſtance; though every one was of opinion we could be of no uſe to him, as by all accounts, no place was ſecured for covering a landing, could we have ſpared any people. The Phœnix was alſo to make the private ſignal between Captain Hervey and Captain Scrope, as this latter would undoubtedly come off if it were practicable, having kept the Dolphin's barge with him: but the enemy's fleet appearing to the ſouth-eaſt, and the wind at the ſame time coming ſtrong off the land, obliged me to call thoſe ſhips in, before they could get quite ſo near the entrance of the harbour, as to make ſure what batteries or guns might be placed to prevent our having any communication with the caſtle. Falling little wind, it was five before I could form any line, or diſtinguiſh any of the enemy's motions, and not at all to judge of their force, more than by their numbers, which were ſeventeen, and thirteen appeared large. They at firſt ſtood towards us in a regular line, and tacked about ſeven, which I judged was to endeavour to gain the wind of us in the night; ſo that being late, I tacked, in order to keep the weather gage of them, as well as to make ſure of the land wind in the morning, being very hazy, and not above five leagues off Cape Mola. We tacked off towards the enemy at eleven, and at day-light had no ſight of them. But two tartanes, with the French private ſignal, being cloſe in with the rear of our fleet, I ſent the Princeſs Louiſa to chaſe one, and made the ſignal for the Rear-Admiral, who was neareſt the other, to ſend ſhips to chaſe her. The Princeſs Louiſa, Defiance, and Captain, became at a great diſtance; but the Defiance took her's, which had two captains, two lieutenants, and 102 private ſoldiers, who were ſent out the day before, with 600 men on board tartanes, to reinforce the French fleet, on our then appearing off the place. The Phœnix, on Captain Hervey's offer, prepared to ſerve as a fire-ſhip, but without damaging her as a frigate, till the ſignal was made to prime, when ſhe was then to ſcuttle her decks, every thing elſe being prepared as the time and place allowed of. The enemy now began to appear from the maſt-head. I called in the cruizers, and when they had joined me, I tacked towards the enemy, and formed the line a-head. I found the French were preparing theirs to leeward, having unſucceſsfully endeavoured to weather me. They were twelve large ſhips of the line and five frigates. As ſoon as I judged the rear of our fleet to be the length of their van, we tacked altogether, and immediately made the ſignal for the ſhips that led to lead large, and for the Deptford to quit the line, that ours might become equal in number with theirs. At two I made the ſignal to engage, as I found it was the ſureſt method of ordering every ſhip to cloſe down on the one that fell to their lot. And here I muſt expreſs my great ſatisfaction at the very gallant manner in which the Rear-Admiral ſet the van the example, by inſtantly bearing down on the ſhips he was to engage, with his ſecond, and who occaſioned one of the French ſhips to begin the engagement, which they did by raking ours as they went down. I bore down on the ſhip that lay oppoſite me, and began to engage him, after having received the fire for ſome time in going down. The Intrepid, unfortunately, in the very beginning had her fore-topmaſt ſhot away, and as that hung on his foreſail and backed it, he had no command of his ſhip, his fore-tack and all his braces being cut at the ſame time, ſo that he drove on the next ſhip to him, and obliged that, and the ſhips a-head of me, to throw all back: this obliged me to do ſo alſo for ſome minutes, to avoid their falling on board me, though not before we had drove our adverſary out of the line, who put before the wind, and had ſeveral ſhot fired at him from his own admiral. This not only cauſed the enemy's centre to be unattacked, but left the Rear-Admiral's diviſion rather uncovered for ſome little time. I ſent and called to the ſhips a-head of me to make ſail on, and go down on the enemy, and ordered the Cheſterfield to lay by the Intrepid, and the Deptford to ſupply the Intrepid's place. I found the enemy edged away conſtantly, and as they went three feet to our one, they would never permit our cloſing with them, but took the advantages of deſtroying our rigging; for though I cloſed the Rear-Admiral faſt, I found I could not again cloſe the enemy, whoſe van were fairly drove from their line; but their Admiral was joining them by bearing away. By this time it was paſt ſix, and the enemy's van and ours were at too great a diſtance to engage. I perceived ſome of their ſhips ſtretching to the northward, and I imagined they were going to form a new line. I made the ſignal for the headmoſt ſhips to tack, and thoſe that led before with larboard tacks, to lead with the ſtarboard, that I might, by the firſt, keep (if poſſible) the wind of the enemy, and by the ſecond, be between the

Rear-

Rear-Admiral's diviſion and the enemy, as his had ſuffered moſt; as alſo to cover the Intrepid, which I perceived to be in a very bad condition, and whoſe loſs would very greatly give the balance againſt us, if they had attacked us the next morning as I expected. I brought to about eight that night to the Intrepid, and to refit our ſhips as faſt as poſſible, and continued ſo all night. The next morning we ſaw nothing of the enemy, though we were ſtill lying to: Mahon was north-weſt about ten or eleven leagues. I ſent cruizers out to look for the Intrepid and Cheſterfield, who joined me the next day: and having, from a ſtate and condition of the ſquadron brought me in, found that the Captain, Intrepid, and Defiance, (which latter has loſt her captain), were much damaged in their maſts, ſo that they were endangered of not being able to ſecure their maſts properly at ſea, and alſo, that the ſquadron in general were very ſickly, many killed and wounded, and no where to put a third of their number, if I made an hoſpital even of the forty gun ſhip, which was not eaſy at ſea; I thought it proper, in this ſituation, to call a council of war before I went again to look for the enemy. I deſired the attendance of General Stuart, Lord Effingham, Lord Robert Bertie, and Colonel Cornwallis, that I might collect their opinions upon the preſent ſituation of Minorca and Gibraltar, and make ſure of protecting the latter, ſince it was found impracticable either to ſuccour or relieve the former with the force we had; for though we may juſtly claim the victory, yet we are much inferior to the weight of their ſhips, though the numbers are equal, and they have the advantage of ſending to Minorca the wounded, and getting reinforcements of ſeamen from their tranſports, and ſoldiers from their camp; all which, undoubtedly, has been done in this time that we have been laying to to refit, and often in ſight of Minorca; and their ſhips have more than once appeared in a line from our maſt-heads. I ſend their lordſhips the reſolution of the council of war, in which there was [In the Gazette, it is here put inſtead of in, and council inſtead of there was] not the leaſt contention or doubt aroſe. I hope indeed we ſhall find ſtores to refit us at Gibraltar, and if I have any reinforcement, will not loſe a moment's time to ſeek the enemy again, and once more give them battle, though they have a great advantage in being clean ſhips, that go three feet to our one. and therefore have the choice how they will engage us, or if they will at all, and will never let us cloſe them, as their ſole view is the diſabling our ſhips, in which they have but too well ſucceeded, though we obliged them to bear up. I do not ſend their lordſhips the particulars of our loſſes and damages by this, as it would take me much time, and that I am willing none ſhould be loſt in letting them know an event of ſo much conſequence. I cannot help urging their lordſhips for a reinforcement, if none has yet failed, on their knowledge of the enemy's ſtrength in theſe ſeas, and which, by very good intelligence, will in a few days be ſtrengthened by four more large ſhips from Toulon, almoſt ready to ſail, if not now failed to join theſe. I diſpatch this to Sir Benjamin Keene, by way of Barcelona, and am making the beſt of my way to cover Gibraltar, from which place I propoſe ſending their lordſhips a more particular account.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
JOHN BYNG.

To the Hon. John Cleveland, Eſq.

P. S. I muſt deſire you will acquaint their lordſhips, that I have appointed Captain Hervey to the command of the Defiance, in the room of Captain Andrews, ſlain in the action.

I have juſt ſent the defects of the ſhips, as I have got them made out whilſt I was cloſing my letter.

To this letter was added in our Gazette, the following liſt of the killed and wounded in both ſquadrons, without ſaying from whence it was taken.

State of the Engliſh and French fleets in the above action in the Mediterranean, on May the 19th, 1756, with the number of perſons killed and wounded in each ſhip.

ENGLISH.

Ships.	Commanders.	G.	K.	W.
Ramillies	Adm. Byng, Gardner,	90		
Buckingham,	Adm. Weſt, Everit,	70	3	7
Culloden,	Ward,	74		
Captain,	Catford,	70	6	30
Revenge,	Cornwall,	70		
Lancaſter,	Edgecumbe,	66	1	14
Trident,	Durell,	64		
Intrepid,	Young,	64	9	39
Kingſton,	Parry,	60		
Princeſs Louiſa,	Noel,	60	3	13
Defiance,	Andrews,	60	14	45
Portland,	Baird,	50	6	20
Deptford,	Amhurſt,	50		
Cheſterfield,	Lloyd,	40		
Experiment,	Gilchriſt,	24		
Dolphin,		24		
Phœnix,	Hervey,	24		
Fortune,	Mapleſden,	14		
		974	42	168

FRENCH.

Ships.	Commanders.	G.	K.	W.
Le Foudroyant	La Galiſſoniere Lieut. Gen.	84	2	10
Le Redoubtable	Glandeves, Chef d'Eſcadre,	74		3
La Couronne,	La Clue Chef d'Eſcadre,	74		3
Le Temeraire,	Beaumont,	74		15
Le Guerrier,	La Broſſe,	74		43
Le Lion,	St. Agnan,	64	2	7
Le Sage,	Duruen,	64		8
L'Orphée,	Raimondis,	64	10	0

Le Content,

Le Content,	Sabran,	64	5	19
Le Triton,	Mercier,	64	5	14
L'Hippotame,	Rochemaure,	50	2	10
Le Fier,	D'Herville,	50		4
La Junon,	Beaufier,	46		
La Roſe,	Coſtebelle,	26		
La Gracieuſe,	Marquizan,	24		
La Topaz,	Carne,	24		
La Nymphe,	Callian,	24		
		944	21	133

According to this liſt of killed and wounded in the two adverſe ſquadrons, as publiſhed in our Gazette, it appears that there were in the Britiſh ſquadron forty-two killed, and 168 wounded; whereas in the French ſquadron, there were but twenty-one killed, and about 133 wounded: and on board Admiral Byng's own ſhip, there was not ſo much as one man either killed or wounded, which did his character a great deal of harm among the people here in England, and was, perhaps, a chief cauſe of the fate that afterwards attended him; for every one from hence concluded, that he had not attacked in ſo briſk and cloſe a manner as he ought to have done; and thoſe who conſidered only the number of ſhips in each ſquadron, heard with indignation, that a Britiſh ſquadron ſhould retreat from a French ſquadron of no ſuperior number of ſhips. This raiſed an immediate popular clamour againſt him, and this clamour was induſtriouſly propagated, and artfully continued to the very laſt, by thoſe whom he had irritated by his ſaid letter from Gibraltar, not only from a principle of revenge, but alſo from a regard for their own ſafety, two of the ſtrongeſt motives by which the human mind can be influenced, as we may judge from almoſt every circumſtance relating to this affair.

Though the Admiral's letter, perhaps, arrived before the 16th of June, yet it was not publiſhed until the 26th, ſo that his enemies had ſufficient time to prepoſſeſs the minds of the people with what accounts they pleaſed of the engagement; and we may believe thoſe accounts were not to his advantage. Even when it was publiſhed, it was mangled as before ſhewn, which was done, as the Admiral's friends afterwards inſiſted, with deſign to prevent the people's forming a right judgment of his conduct, or knowing the diſadvantages he laboured under in the engagement, or after it was over. Whether there was any deſign in this, we ſhall not pretend to determine; but certainly no man had a right to mangle his letter, as his life, and what was more, his character depended upon what he wrote upon that occaſion, eſpecially as the iſſue of the engagement ſeemed at firſt to militate ſo much againſt him: and the reaſon why we ſuppoſe that his letter might perhaps have arrived before the 16th, is becauſe on that day Sir Edward Hawke, and Admiral Saunders, ſailed from Portſmouth in the Antelope for Gibraltar, to take upon them the command of the ſquadron then under Byng and Weſt: for if the letter did not arrive till a few days before it was publiſhed, we muſt ſuppoſe that there were other reaſons for removing theſe two Admirals, than any authentic accounts we could then have of the engagement, or of the behaviour of any officer in the engagement.

As the two new Admirals choſe to have their own officers, they carried them along with them; and the captains, and ſome other officers, on board the ſhips of the Admirals Byng and Weſt, were recalled. In the ſame ſhip likewiſe, went the Lord Tyrawly, appointed Governor of Gibraltar in the room of General Fowke, who was recalled: and with them went a letter from the ſecretary of the Admiralty, by order of the lords commiſſioners, to Admiral Byng, acquainting him of his being recalled. To this letter the Admiral wrote a very ſpirited anſwer, and incloſed an exact ſtate of the two ſquadrons, as it ſtood when they engaged on the 20th of May, having had that of the French from an officer made priſoner in the tartan taken in the morning of the day of action; and from the ſtate it appears, that though the two ſquadrons were equal in number of ſhips, the French were greatly ſuperior in number of men, number of guns, and weight of metal, which gave them a conſiderable advantage either in a diſtant or cloſe engagement, as their weight of metal enabled them to begin firing ſooner, and to do more execution at a diſtance; for a fifty-two pound ball will certainly do execution at a greater diſtance than a thirty-two pound ball can, and the ſame of every leſſer weight; and at a cloſe engagement, 950 muſket ſhot will certainly do more execution than 780, if the men are equally expert at firing. Therefore, if our ſhips approached ſo near as that all their guns would do execution, that would give the advantage they are obſerved to have of firing three broadſides for the French two; and it may be made a queſtion, if prudence could direct them to endeavour to get nearer; for in a ſingle perſonal combat, it is certainly the buſineſs of a ſtrong man to cloſe in upon his adverſary if he can, and it is the buſineſs of the weak man to prevent it if poſſible: but in ſea engagements it has been generally obſerved, that our common men have a more ſteady reſolution than the French common men have; ſo that in a cloſe engagement, we uſually drive them both from their decks and their guns, and that therefore it is our buſineſs to get as near as poſſible, even though the enemy have a ſuperior number of men, provided we do not get ſo near as to endanger our being boarded.

In this letter the Admiral claims the victory, by ſaying, that he had not only attacked but beat the enemy: but we doubt if he had a juſt pretence to ſay ſo. It was the buſineſs of the French ſquadron to return to their ſtation off Fort St. Philip's before night, leſt our ſquadron ſhould find an opportunity in the night time, to throw a reinforcement and ſupply into that fort. For this purpoſe they edged away from our ſquadron in the evening, and not becauſe they were beat; for ſome of them returned that very night, and all of them returned next day to their ſtation, where it was their duty to remain; and therefore they had afterwards no buſineſs to go in ſearch of our ſquadron, whoſe buſineſs and duty it was to drive them from that ſtation, if they had thought themſelves able to attempt doing ſo.

The Admiral had therefore no reaſon to claim his victory

victory as a reaſon for his not having been recalled; but from this letter, it is plain he did not in the leaſt ſuſpect that a much harder fate was hanging over his devoted head; conſequently, without any ſeeming reluctance, he prepared to embark on board the Antelope, which arrived on the 3d of July at Gibraltar, and was preſently to return to England. Whether Sir Edward Hawke had any private order to ſend Admiral Byng home a priſoner, is not known. Our Gazette indeed ſays, from the Admiralty-office, that Sir Edward Hawke went out with orders to ſend Admiral Byng home in one of his Majeſty's ſhips; that upon receipt of Byng's letter giving an account of the action, directions were ſent to Sir Edward to ſend him home under arreſt; and that leſt theſe directions ſhould not arrive in time, like directions were lodged at the ſeveral ports of this kingdom. But we do not underſtand that of ſending a man home, unleſs he be ſent as a priſoner in ſome way or other; and Admiral Byng never appeared as a priſoner whilſt he remained at Gibraltar, nor did it appear that he was obliged to come home in the Antelope. Therefore, if Sir Edward had any ſuch order, it was not put in execution, as the Admiral appeared deſirous of returning to Englaud with the utmoſt expedition, in order to vindicate his character, which he thought had been moſt unjuſtly aſperſed; and we cannot ſee what reaſon there was for publiſhing this our Gazette, unleſs it was to add to the popular clamour, which is but too ready to ariſe againſt an unfortunate commander, either by ſea or land; and conſequently ought never to be inflamed by miniſters, nor ever will, unleſs they have ſome other end to ſerve than merely that of removing an unfortunate, or puniſhing a guilty commander.

According to all appearance, therefore, Admiral Byng voluntarily embarked, together with Admiral Weſt, General Fowke, and the other recalled officers, on board the Antelope, which ſailed from Gibraltar the 9th of July, and arrived at Spithead the 26th. Admiral Weſt, General Fowke, and the other officers, preſently ſet out for London, and the former having, on the 29th, waited on his Majeſty, was moſt graciouſly received, as he had behaved very bravely in the engagement of the 20th of May, and without the leaſt objection to any part of his conduct; but Admiral Byng was immediately on his arrival put under arreſt.

General Blakeney, upon his landing at Portſmouth, had the ſatisfaction to find himſelf received by the general acclamations of the people, by ringing of bells, and other rejoicings; and this ſatisfaction could not fail of being complete, as he was conſcious of having deſerved it by his brave defence of the important fortreſs committed to his care. He met with the ſame ſatisfaction at every place he paſſed through in his way to London, where he arrived on the 23d day of November, and was of courſe moſt graciouſly received by his Majeſty, by whom he was next month promoted to the dignty of baron in the kingdom of Ireland, by the ſtyle and title of Baron Blakeney of Caſtle Blakeney in the county of Galway, after having been in the preceding month created a knight of the moſt honourable order of the Bath. All which honours were perhaps as much owing to our reſentment againſt Admiral Byng, as to the gratitude we owed to General Blakeney.

Admiral Byng was removed to Greenwich Hoſpital, where he was confined a cloſe priſoner, till ſeveral officers could come from the Mediterranean, to attend his trial, which began on the 27th day of December.

When his ſentence was, "The court-martial are of opinion, that Admiral Byng did not do his utmoſt to engage the enemy; and therefore are of opinion, that he is fallen under part of the twelfth article of war, and adjudge and ſentence him to be ſhot to death; but as it doth not appear to the court, that it was either cowardice or diſaffection, they do unanimouſly recommend him to mercy."

Notwithſtanding the recommendation of the court-martial to his Majeſty's mercy, an order was ſent down for the execution of the ſentence which was paſſed upon the Admiral, on Monday the 28th of February; but application having been made by a member of the court-martial, in behalf of himſelf and ſeveral other members praying earneſtly to be releaſed, by act of parliament, from the oath by which they are bound "not to reveal the vote or opinion of any particular member," alledging, that they had ſomething to diſcloſe relative to the ſaid ſentence, which greatly affected their conſciences, and which it was neceſſary to diſcloſe, in order to do juſtice to the ſaid Admiral Byng; the execution of the ſaid Admiral was reſpited a fortnight, in conſequence of an order from his Majeſty, who was pleaſed at the ſame time to declare, that the ſentence ſhould yet be carried into execution, if it did not appear to be unjuſt. In the mean time, a bill paſſed the Houſe of Commons, to releaſe the court-martial from their oath, but being carried into the Houſe of Lords, and there rejected, the Admiral was ſhot to death, in purſuance of his ſentence, on board the Monarque at Portſmouth, on Monday the 14th of March.

The Admiral juſt before his execution, delivered to William Brough, Eſq. Marſhal of the high court of Admiralty, a paper, of which the following is a copy, addreſſing himſelf to him in theſe words.

Sir,

Theſe are my thoughts on this occaſion, I give them to you, that you may authenticate them, and prevent any thing ſpurious from being publiſhed, that might tend to defame me. I have given a copy to one of my relations.

A few moments will now deliver me from the virulent perſecution, and fruſtrate the further malice of my enemies. Nor need I envy them a life ſubject to the ſenſations my injuries and the injuſtice done me muſt create. Perſuaded I am, juſtice will be done to my reputation hereafter. The manner and cauſe of raiſing and keeping up the popular clamour and prejudice againſt me will be ſeen through. I ſhall be conſidered (as I now perceive myſelf) a victim, deſtined to divert the indignation and reſentment of an injured and deluded people from the proper objects. My enemies themſelves

themſelves muſt even now think me innocent. Happy for me, at this my laſt moment, that I know my own innocence, and am conſcious that no part of my country's misfortunes can be owing to me. I heartily wiſh the ſhedding of my blood may contribute to the happineſs and ſervice of my country, but cannot reſign my juſt claim to a faithful diſcharge of my duty, according to the beſt of my judgment, and the utmoſt exertion of my ability for his Majeſty's honour and my country's ſervice. I am ſorry that my endeavours were not attended with more ſucceſs, and that the armament under my command proved too weak to ſucceed in an expedition of ſo much moment.

Truth has prevailed over calumny and falſehood, and juſtice has wiped off the ignominious ſtain of my ſuppoſed want of perſonal courage, or diſaffection. My heart acquits me of theſe crimes. But who can be preſumptuouſly ſure of his own judgment? If my crime is an error of judgmeut, or differing in opinion from my judges, and if yet, the error of judgment ſhould be on their ſide, God forgive them, as I do; and may the diſtreſs of their minds, and uneaſineſs of their conſcience, which in juſtice to me they have repreſented, be relieved and ſubſide, as my reſentment has done. The ſupreme Judge ſees all hearts and motives, and to him I muſt ſubmit the juſtice of my cauſe.

J. Byng.

See Minorca.

MALACCA, East Indies. The ſettlement of Malacca is an object of great importance. It is thus briefly deſcribed by an intelligent writer: Aug. 1, 1795.

Malacca is a large peninſula in the Eaſt Indies, bounded by the kingdom of Siam on the N. by the ocean on the E. and by the Straits of Malacca, which ſeparates it from Sumatra, on the S. W. being about 600 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It produces a variety of pleaſant and curious fruits, and poſſeſſes an abundance of pork, poultry, and fiſh. The Dutch have a factory in the town of Malacca, which they took from the Portugueſe in 1640.

The Peninſula of Malacca contains ſeveral kingdoms or provinces. The Dutch, however, were ſaid to be the real maſters and ſovereigns of the whole peninſula, being in poſſeſſion of the capital (Malacca.) The inhabitants differ but little from brutes in their manner of living; and yet the Malayan language is reckoned the pureſt of any ſpoken in all the Indies. We are told by the lateſt travellers, that its chief produce is tin, pepper, elephants teeth, canes, and gums. Some miſſionaries pretend that it is the Golden Cherſoneſus or Peninſula of the ancients, and that the inhabitants uſed to meaſure their riches by bars of gold. The truth is, that the excellent ſituation of this country admits of a trade with India; ſo that when it was firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, Malacca was the richeſt city in the eaſt, next Goa and Ormus, being the key of the China, the Japan, the Moluccas, and the Sunda trade. The country, however, at preſent, is chiefly valuable for its trade with the Chineſe. This degeneracy of the Malayan, who were formerly an induſtrious, ingenious people, is eaſily accounted for, by the tyranny of the Dutch, whoſe intereſt it has been that they ſhould never recover from their preſent ſtate of ignorance and ſlavery.

The Engliſh have for ſome time carried on a ſmuggling kind of trade in their country ſhips, from the coaſt of Coromandel and the bay of Bengal, to Malacca. This commerce was connived at by the Dutch Governor and Council among them, who little regarded the orders of their ſuperiors, provided they could enrich themſelves. Taken Aug. 1, 1795.

The ſecond conquered place is ſomewhat inferior, though by no means a trifling acquiſition. It is thus ſpoken of:

Cochin is a town in Aſia, on the Malabar coaſt, with a good harbour, 90 miles S. of Calicut, long. 74. 30. E. lat. 9. 0. N. and about 100 N. of Cape Comerla. The Dutch have in it a ſmall fort, which retains the name of Cranganore. The firſt Europeans that ſettled in it were the Portugueſe, who were driven away by the Dutch. Taken Oct. 29, 1795.

Jafferapatam, alſo taken, is a place, the third in point of importance in the iſland of Ceylon.

Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Rainier, dated Madras Road, the 15th of October, 1795.

Yeſterday, on the point of ſailing, I received the incloſed letter and papers from captain Newcome, giving an account of his proceedings, and particularly of the ſucceſs of the expedition under his own and Major Brown's orders, of the Hon. Company's Infantry, againſt Malacca, this place being now in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh troops.

I feel a more than ordinary ſatisfaction in announcing this event for their Lordſhips information, as, on account of the original force deſtined for that ſervice being reduced, my expectations were leſs ſanguine; and alſo of its great importance, from the ſecurity thereby afforded to the trade of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the Straits of Malacca, and the Chineſe Seas.

Being doubtful of the propriety of my conduct, in not having correſponded with the right hon. Henry Dundas on the ſubject of the late expeditions, in which I co-operated in council and execution, in obedience to the King's orders by him tranſmitted, and as therein preſcribed, (not having then even received their Lordſhips directions ſo to do, and which are alſo ſilent on that head,) I have to requeſt you will pleaſe to intercede with their Lordſhips to uſe their influence to remove any culpability that may reflect upon my conduct for this omiſſion; in which, if I have erred, it has been through the defect of inſtructions, and my inexperience in the receipt of ſuch kind of orders.

On the ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms at Trincomalé and Fort Ooſtenburg, and on receiving the account of the ſame from Malacca, I took upon me to order ſalutes to be fired by his Majeſty's ſhips then in port; and on the 13th inſtant, at the ſuggeſtion of my Lord Hobart, I directed Captain Lambert, of his Majeſty's ſhip Suffolk, to fire ſeventy-eight guns, funeral-wiſe, on the melancholy occaſion of the death of his Majeſty's faithful ally, his Highneſs the Nabob Wallajah, late Nabob

bob of the Carnatic, (the fort of St. George, by his Lordſhip's orders, paying the ſame honours) that particular number of guns being appointed as correſponding to thoſe of the years of his late Highneſs's age; which I truſt their Lordſhips will approve, and notify to the board of ordnance, to be allowed in the ſeveral gunners monthly expences.

Pleaſe to acquaint their Lordſhips, that the Preſidency here have juſt received accounts of the ſurrender of Manar, in the gulph of the ſame name.

I have the honour to be, &c.

PETER RAINIER.

To Peter Rainer, Eſq. Commodore and Commander of his Majeſty's ſhips employed in the Eaſt Indies.

I arrived here on the 15th inſt. with his Majeſty's ſhips under my command, the Ewer and Carnatic tranſports, and a part of the convoy, having parted company with his Majeſty's ſhip Reſiſtance, in the night of the 13th, between the Sandheads. Captain Pakenham joined company again in Malacca Road on the 17th in the morning.

By the incloſed letters you will ſee that we were obliged to commence hoſtilities, which began by the Reſiſtance firing a few guns at the Conſtantia (a Dutch Indiaman run into the mud) which ſhe returned by firing two guns, and then ſtriking her colours. From the great aſſiſtance afforded me by the boats from the China fleet, &c. I was enabled to land all the troops, with two ſix-pounders at the ſame time. They left the ſhips at ſeven P. M. on the 17th, and reached the ſhore by nine P. M. At half-paſt nine P. M. an officer came on board the Orpheus from the Governor, to ſurrender the place on our terms; they then delivered over St. John's Poſt, a commanding work, well furniſhed with cannon, about 1300 yards from the fort, and 200 from the place of conference to a ſubaltern, with a party of our grenadiers, and we entered the fort with the remainder of the Britiſh detachment. The garriſon being thus completely in our power, and unconditionally, further than the ſecurity of property, the Dutch guards were permitted to remain armed at their poſts, until the Governor, whom we then accompanied to his houſe, gave, in his own hand-writing to Major Browne, a detail of the guards, which were then relieved by the Britiſh troops. From the anxious deſire of complying with his Majeſty's orders, we have agreed to the incloſed capitulation, and every thing appears now perfectly quiet, and all parties reconciled.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY NEWCOME.

Auguſt 25, 1795.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES.

The meaſures adopted by the Dutch Government of Malacca ſubſequently to the amicable propoſals tendered by the naval and military commanders of the Britiſh forces, by the agency of Mr. Forbes Roſs M'Donald, appointed by commodore Peter Rainier, commanding the Britiſh ſquadron in India, and colonel John Braithwaite, commanding the land forces on the Coaſt of Coromandel, having rendered it neceſſary to debark the troops, towards which the poſſeſſion of the Conſtantia, a Dutch armed ſhip, which lay between the Engliſh ſquadron and the fort, becoming indiſpenſible, actual hoſtilities commenced by his Majeſty's ſhip the Reſiſtance firing upon, and, after exchange of ſome guns, taking poſſeſſion of her; and, having been followed up by the diſarming ſeveral guns from the Dutch battery upon the Britiſh troops after they had gained the ſhore, are circumſtances which, together with the invitation ſubſequently given to the Britiſh Commanders to take poſſeſſion of the fort, cannot be conſidered in other light than ultimately placing the Dutch garriſon in the predicament of having ſurrendered as priſoners of war, and which has ſince been acknowledged by the Dutch Government to have been their expectation. Agreed—A. Couperus.

Nevertheleſs, to the commands of his Britannic Majeſty, requiring us to cultivate the alliance, which has ſo long and ſo happily ſubſiſted between the two nations, we diſpenſe with the unparticipated control, which the forementioned circumſtances would warrant our taking upon ourſelves, and hereby accede and confirm to the Dutch Government its eſtabliſhment and authority in all civil matters, to the full extent as heretofore; reſerving however to ourſelves, and thoſe who have been in immediate connection with us upon the ſervice, a claim to the public property in Malacca, and the ſhipping in the roads, to the extent which his Britannic Majeſty may be graciouſly pleaſed to determine; and for this purpoſe the value of the public property aſhore and in the roads, to be eſtimated and placed in depoſit, promiſing on our part to give protection to public and private property under the above reſervation, and to defend the intereſt of the ancient Dutch Government againſt their enemy the French, to the utmoſt of our power, under the following condition. Agreed—A. Couperus.

The Commanding officer of the Britiſh troops to be acknowledged Commandant of the fort and garriſon of Malacca, and military poſts thereupon depending, with a ſeat as ſecond in council. Agreed—A. Couperus.

The keys of the fort to be lodged with him, and the military ſtores of every deſcription to be delivered over to him. Agreed—A. Couperus.

The parole to be given by him. Agreed—A. Couperus.

The diſpoſal of the Dutch garriſon to be wholly at his diſcretion. Agreed—A. Couperus.

A fund to be aſſured to him, in monthly payments, for the ſubſiſtence of the troops, and for the defence of the fort and its dependencies, and that proviſion for this fund be made in the firſt inſtance. Agreed—A. Couperus.

This article to be underſtood as agreed to, ſo far as the reſources of the Dutch Government of Malacca and its dependencies extend.

In conſideration of the extraordinary expence incurred by the Britiſh Government, in ſending their troops for the protection of their allies the Dutch at Malacca, the Governor and Council of that ſettlement will repreſent theſe circumſtances to the Governor General and Council of Batavia, and in forwarding an

account of the monthly expence of the Britiſh troops, they will make application to the Governor General, that he may provide for it. Agreed—A. Couperus.

The Engliſh and Dutch flags to be diſplayed, when occaſion requires, upon the two flag-ſtaffs which are already erected. Agreed—A. Couperus.

The armed veſſels belonging to the Malacca Government ſhall be put under the orders of the Britiſh naval Commander. Agreed—A Couperus.

Orders ſhall be ſent by the Dutch Government to their officers commanding at Rio and Peru, to put themſelves and their garriſon under the orders of the officer commanding the Britiſh forces. Agreed—A. Couperus.

The above conditions being drawn up in general terms, as the baſis of connection with the Protecting Power, the illuſtration which any of them may require will be arranged and detailed in a ſubſequent paper, ſubject, however, in whole or in part, to the future reſignation of the Britiſh Government in India.

A true Copy,
(Signed) H. Newcome.
True Copy, Dan. Ince, Dep. Sec.

See East Indies, Ceylon.

MALAGA, engagement off. A city and port town of Spain, in the province of Granada, in the Mediterranean, 66 miles from Gibraltar. After the reduction of Gibraltar in 1704, Sir George Rooke returned from thence to take in wood and water at Tetuan. On the 9th of Auguſt he ſaw a fleet, which he diſcovered to be the French, to which he gave chaſe, and on the 15th, which was Sunday, he came within three leagues of them, when they brought to with their heads to the ſouthward, the wind being eaſterly, and forming a line, lay in a poſture to receive him. They were fifty-two ſhips, and twenty-four galleys, very ſtrong in the centre, but very weak in the van and rear; to ſupply which, moſt of their galleys were placed in thoſe ſquadrons. In the centre was the Count de Thouloufe, High Admiral of France, with the white ſquadron; in the van, the white and blue flag: and in the rear the blue; each admiral having his vice and rear-admiral. Our fleet (or rather the confederate fleet, for there were eleven Dutch ſhips, under the command of Admiral Callemberg) conſiſted of fifty-three ſhips of the line, excluſive of frigates; but they were inferior to the French in number of guns and men, as well as in weight of metal, and altogether unprovided with galleys, from which the enemy reaped great advantage during the engagement. But Sir George Rooke, to remedy in ſome meaſure the inconvenience under which he laboured, ordered two fourth rate ſhips, with a fifth and a ſixth, and two fire ſhips, to lie to windward of him, that if the enemy's van ſhould puſh through our line with their galleys and fire-ſhips they might give them ſome diverſion. This diſpoſition, as Dr. Campbell very judiciouſly obſerves, plainly proved the Admiral's great capacity, and how dexterouſly he could ſupply, by good management, any accidental deficiencies he might labour under.

A little after ten in the morning, our fleet bore down in order of battle, and when they came within half gun-ſhot of the enemy, the French ſet all their ſails at once, as if they intended to ſtretch a-head and weather us; ſo that our Admiral, after firing a chaſe gun at the French Admiral to ſtay for him, of which he took no notice, put the ſignal out, and began the battle, which fell very heavy on the the Royal Katharine, the St. George, and the Shrewſbury. About two in the afternoon the enemy's van gave way to ours, nevertheleſs, the battle continued to rage with the ſame fury as before till night, when the enemy, by the help of their galleys, bore away to leeward. In the night the wind ſhifted to the northward, and in the morning to the weſtward, which gave the enemy the wind of us. We lay by all day, within three leagues of each other, and at night they filled and ſtood to the northward. Our fleet endeavoured the two next days to renew the fight, but the French avoided it, and at laſt bore away. This plainly diſcovers that we had the victory, notwithſtanding the many advantages of the French, which thoſe who underſtand maritime affairs will allow to be as great as ever any fleet had: for firſt their ſhips were larger; they had ſeventeen three decked ſhips, and we had but ſeven: ſecondly, they had a great advantage in their weight of metal, for they had 600 guns more than we: thirdly they were clean ſhips, juſt come out of port, whereas ours had been long at ſea, and had done hard ſervice, (been employed in the ſiege of Gibraltar): fourthly, they had the aſſiſtance of their galleys, and how great an advantage this was will appear from hence, that about the middle of the fight, the French Admiral ordered a ſeventy gun ſhip to board the Monk, a ſixty gun ſhip of ours, commanded by Captain Mighells, which he did, and was beat off three times, and after every repulſe had her wounded men taken off, and her complement reſtored by the galleys: fifthly, the French fleet was thoroughly provided with amunition which was ſo much wanted in ours, that ſeveral ſhips were towed out of the line becauſe they had not either powder or ball ſufficient for a ſingle broadſide: but the ſkill of the Admiral, and the bravery of the officers and ſeamen under his command, ſupplied all defects, and enabled them to give the French ſo clear a proof of their ſuperiority over them in all reſpects, that they not only declined renewing the fight for the preſent, but avoided us ever after, and durſt not venture a battle on that element during the war. It may therefore be juſtly ſaid, that the engagement off Malaga decided the empire of the ſea, and left to us and the Dutch an indiſputed claim to the title of maritime powers.

It is impoſſible to conceive why biſhop Burnet, and other writers, particularly Mr. Tindall, who always loves to be in the wrong where there is a faction, ſhould ſay ſo much to the prejudice of their country, purely to leſſen the reputation of the Admiral, becauſe he was thought a Tory. But it is ſtill more impoſſible to account for the falſehoods Burnet has thruſt into his relation. He ſays, that moſt of the ſhips had twenty-five rounds of powder when they began to fight, and that it had ſeldom happened that ſo much had been ſpent in an engagement at ſea. The Dutch Admiral, Callem-

berg

berg, in his letter, ſays, that ten rounds would not ſerve above an hour, and that many of the Engliſh ſhips had no more when the engagement was over. So that if the Biſhop intended to inſinuate, that the want of powder was only an excuſe, he is effectually refuted by his own authority: and we ſee at the ſame time, how able he was to make calculations. He commends Shovel's bravery juſtly; but then adds, that Rooke fought at a greater diſtance. Now we have ſome authority to prove that he is wrong in both; by which we mean, that though Sir Cloudeſly Shovel was a very brave man, yet here he had no great opportunity of ſhewing it; whereas Sir George had and did. For obſerve what Sir Cloudeſley ſays in his letter: "The ſhips that ſuffered moſt in my diviſion, were the Lenox, Warſpite, Tilbury, and Swiftſure; the reſt eſcaped pretty well, and I the beſt of all, though I never took greater pains in all my life to have been ſoundly beaten; for I ſet all my ſails and rowed with three boats ahead, to get along ſide with the Admiral of the white and blue; but he out-ſailing me, ſhunned fighting, and lay along-ſide of the little ſhips. Notwithſtanding the engagement was very ſharp, and I think the like between two fleets never has been in my time: there is hardly a ſhip but what muſt ſhift one maſt, and ſome muſt ſhift all: a great many have ſuffered much, but none more than ſir George Rooke, and Captain Jennings in the St. George."

The French King in order to raiſe the drooping ſpirits of his people, claimed the victory, and publiſhed an account of the action, which at this diſtance of time, plainly proves that he was reduced to the mean ſhift of impoſing on his ſubjects by falſe and partial repreſentations. Among other exaggerations in this detail, we find mention made of miſchief done to the French ſhips by Engliſh bombs; though nothing is more certain, than that there was not one bomb-veſſel in the combined fleet. The French academy, actuated by a ſervile ſpirit of adulation, cauſed a medal to be ſtruck on the occaſion, which, inſtead of perpetuating the glory of their prince, ſerves only to tranſmit their own ſhame to poſterity.

We ſhall now ſet down the force of the Britiſh fleet, with what loſs it ſuſtained in this engagement.

	Guns.	*Men.*
Admiral's diviſion, 9 ſhips	682	4775
Sir C. Shovel's, 9 ſhips	612	3995
Sir John Leake's, 6 ſhips	470	3080
Rear-Admiral Byng's, 2 ſhips	631	3790
Rear-Admiral Dilkes's, 8 ſhips	540	3765
	2935	19,385

Total killed and wounded, Engliſh -	2319
Dutch -	400
Total	2719

Commiſſioned officers ſlain: captains, Sir Andrew Leake, and Captain Cow; lieutenants four, and warrant officers two. Commiſſioned officers wounded; Captains Mynge, Bane, Jumper, Mighells, and Kirkſon; lieutenants 13, and warrant officers 13.

In this long and hot action, there was no ſhip on either ſide that was taken, ſunk, or burned.

As to the Fench fleet, it conſiſted of three ſquadrons, the firſt of

	Guns.	*Men.*
Sixteen ſhips of the line, carrying	1120	7700
The white ſquadron, in the centre, conſiſting of 17 ſhips, carrying	1271	8500
The blue diviſion, in the rear, conſiſting of 17 ſhips, which carried	1152	7625
Total	3543	24,825

Beſides theſe, they had 9 frigates, as many fire-ſhips, 12 French, and 11 Spaniſh galleys, with 2 flutes; in all 92 ſail.

On their ſide were ſlain a rear-admiral, five captains, ſix lieutenants, and five ſea enſigns. The Count de Thouloufe himſelf was wounded in the forehead, ſhoulder, and thigh; the Count de Religues had his leg ſhot off. The Marquis de Herbault, intendant of the fleet, M. du Caſſe, commodore of a ſquadron, M. de Chateau Regnault, the Count de Cominges, M. de Valincourt, the Count de Thouloufe's ſecretary, 7 captains, 8 lieutenants, and about 150 other officers were wounded. As to the loſs of private men, it amounted in the whole to 3048.

After the battle Sir George Rooke ſailed to Gibraltar to refit, and leaving a ſquadron to Sir John Leake, he ſet ſail for England on the 24th day of Auguſt. He arrived in September, and was received by the miniſtry, and the people in general, with thoſe marks of eſteem and veneration, which were due to his long ſervices and ſignal ſucceſs: but he was ſtill purſued with a ſpirit of envy and detraction. There was a party that not only queſtioned his conduct and the late victory, but were willing to ſacrifice the glory of their country, and as far as in them lay, to propagate the idle ſtories invented by the French as undoubted truths, purely to gratify their own ſpleen: nay, ſome of our hiſtorians have endeavoured to perſuade us, that the engagement off Malaga was no more than a drawn battle; in which, however, they differ from the Dutch, who confeſs it was the beſt fought action recorded in hiſtory; and that the ſkill of Sir George Rooke convinced the French, that it was in vain to conteſt with the maritime powers the empire of the ſea.

MALO, (ST.) SURPRISED. A city and port town of France, in the province of Brittany, ſituated on a rock in the Engliſh Channel, ſurrounded by the ſea, but joined to the continent by a cauſeway, thirty-eight miles north-weſt from Rennes, and ten north from Dinant. During the wars between Henry IV. of France, and the partiſans of the League, the inhabitants of St. Malo, apprehending that their governor intended to declare for the King, and admit his troops into the town,

found means to ſurpriſe the caſtle; and having murdered the governor, and divided among them his treaſures, which were very conſiderable, openly eſpouſed the intereſts of the League; and demoliſhed the caſtles of ſome of the Royaliſts in the neighbourhood: yet they would not receive a garriſon into the town; but, on the contrary, kept the caſtle in their own hands till the end of the war, which, notwithſtanding their induſtry and circumſpection, was very prejudicial to their trade. This revolution happened in the year 1590. In 1594, the King's arms being attended with great ſucceſs, and the far greater part of the kingdom having ſubmitted to him, the Maloins, ſeeing the affairs of the League in a deſperate ſituation, reſolved to abandon a ruined party, and be reconciled to the King. For this purpoſe they ſent deputies to wait on his Majeſty, who ſurrendered the town to him, on condition, "That they ſhould not be obliged to receive a garriſon: that there ſhould be no inquiry made concerning the murder of their late governor, the ſeizure of his treaſures, the ſurpriſe of the caſtle, or the injury done to the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, whoſe houſes they had demoliſhed: that they ſhould have the privilege of trading to the ſame extent as before the civil wars, and be allowed to caſt ſo many pieces of cannon, as they ſhould think neceſſary for the protection of their trade."

MALO, (ST.) BOMBARDED. In the war which broke out ſoon after the year 1688, the privateers of St. Malo, greatly diſtreſſed the trade of the Allies; and the court of Great Britain having determined to employ their fleet in alarming and ravaging the coaſt of France, reſolved, that among other maritime places of that kingdom, St. Malo ſhould not be neglected. Accordingly this place was twice bombarded during that war. On the 13th of November, 1693, King William ſent out a fleet of 12 men of war, from 70 to 80 guns each, 4 bomb-veſſels, 12 brigantines, and ſeveral ſmaller veſſels, under the command of Commodore Benbow, who was afterwards admiral. The contrivance of firing mortars from ſhips at ſea, was then a new invention, having been firſt uſed about twelve years before, by one Renaud, a young Frenchman, who had never ſeen an action. To increaſe the effect of the bomb-veſſels that were ſent with the fleet on this occaſion, a new galliot, of about 300 tons burthen, was ſo contrived as to be itſelf one great bomb, capable of being diſcharged wherever ſhe could float. In the hold of this galliot, next the keel, were ſtowed 100 barrels of powder, and as the effect of powder is always in proportion to the reſiſtance, this layer was covered with a flooring of thick timber, which was perforated in ſeveral places, to admit the train that was to communicate the fire. Upon the top of this floor was laid 300 carcaſſes, conſiſting of grenades, cannon bullets, chain ſhot, great bars of iron, and an incredible variety of other combuſtible matter, which produced a fire, that, according to the report of the French at that time, could not be quenched but by hot water. It is added, that beſides the carcaſſes and combuſtibles already mentioned, 340 mortars were alſo put on board, loaded with ſmall bombs and grenades: but it is ſcarce to be ſuppoſed that ſuch a number of mortars ſhould be put on board of a ſhip, which at one blaſt was to be deſtroyed by an exploſion, that of itſelf muſt give a very great effect to all the bombs and balls which were on board.

With this machine, which, from its office, was called the Infernal, (and of the ſame nature with thoſe dreadful machines which the Dutch made uſe of to deſtroy the bridge over the Scheldt, when the Prince of Parma beſieged Antwerp), the fleet ſet ſail from Guernſey, the public being utterly ignorant of its deſtination. At four o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th of November, they anchored before one of the entrances into the harbour of the city, called la Conchal, upon the front of which was an unfiniſhed fort, called Quince fort. About eleven at night, they came within cannon-ſhot of the town, and bombarded it till four in the morning of the 17th, when they were obliged to warp out, for fear of being aground. On the 17th and 18th, the veſſels went in again, and the bombardment was renewed; but ſtill they were obliged to return before the tide was out. On the 19th, ſome of the ſailors went aſhore on the iſland Sezemlere, and burnt a convent; and on the ſame day, preparations were made for ſtriking the great blow by playing off the Infernal. An engineer being put on board, carried her under full ſail to the foot of the wall where ſhe was to be fixed, notwithſtanding all the fire of the place againſt him; but it happened that the wind, ſuddenly veering, forced him off before the veſſel could be ſecured, and drove her upon a rock within piſtol-ſhot of the place where ſhe was to have been moored. All poſſible attempts were made to get clear of this rock, but without effect; and the engineer finding that the veſſel had received damage from the ſhock, and began to open, ſet fire to the train, and left her. The ſea water that broke in, prevented ſome of her carcaſſes from taking fire; but the veſſel ſoon after blew up, with an exploſion that ſhook the whole city like an earthquake, uncovered above 300 houſes, threw down the greateſt part of the wall towards the ſea, and broke all the glaſs, china, and earthern ware, for three leagues round. The conſternation of the people was ſo great, that a ſmall number of troops might have taken poſſeſſion of the place without reſiſtance. As it was, they demoliſhed Quince fort, carried off eighty priſoners, and frightened moſt of the people out of the town.

This expedition, which was well timed, and well executed, ſtruck a panic into the inhabitants of St. Malo, whence the moſt troubleſome of the French privateers were fitted out, and ſerved to awaken that whole nation from their golden dreams of the empire of the ſea, by ſhewing them what a very ſmall ſquadron of Engliſh ſhips could do, when commanded by men of reſolution and experience.

The combined fleet of England and Holland, was again ſent to viſit St. Malo in the year 1695. It ſailed on the 23d of June; and on the 4th of July, Lord Berkeley, who commanded it, came before the place, and immediately began to bombard Quince fort to the weſtward, and a battery raiſed by the French on point Danbour to the eaſtward, between which is the channel or entrance into the harbour. The firſt ſervice was performed

formed by Colonel Richards, who had three Engliſh and two Dutch bomb-veſſels under his command; and the latter was entirely committed to the Dutch, who employed therein four bomb-ketches for many hours.

On the 5th every thing being ready for the attack of the town, Lord Berkeley gave the ſignal about four o'clock in the morning, and upon this, Captain Benbow hoiſted the flame-coloured flag on board the Charles galley. Immediately after, the Engliſh and Dutch frigates, appointed to guard the bomb-veſſels, entered the channel, and came to an anchor within a mile and a half of the town, having Colonel Richards and the bomb-veſſels in a line before them; and the bombardment began about ſix. All this time the enemy fired very warmly from the ſhore, from the batteries of the great and little bay, and of the iſland of Danbour, from fort Vauban, fort Royal, fort Quince, &c. their galleys and boats taking alſo the opportunities of the tides, and rowing ſometimes ſo near as to gall the line of bomb-veſſels. Yet, in ſpite of this interruption, about eight o'clock a great fire broke out in the eaſt part of the town, and vaſt clouds of ſmoke were ſeen aſcending in ſeveral places. Lord Berkeley and the other admirals, came in their boats to encourage the ſeamen, and expreſſed much ſatisfaction as to the manner in which the attack was diſpoſed. An Engliſh and Dutch fireſhip ſet on fire the wooden fort on Quince rock, which burnt for two hours; and about four in the afternoon, a great fire broke out in the weſt part of the town.

By ſeven in the evening, the bomb-veſſels had ſpent their cargo of 900 bombs and carcaſſes, and therefore the ſignal was made to put to ſea. The whole enterprize was executed by ſix Engliſh and four Dutch men of war, nine galliots, fourteen flat-bottomed boats, and two brigantines. The loſs ſuſtained on the ſide of the aſſailants, was ſixty men killed and wounded by the fire of the French; a bomb-veſſel, called the Terrible, ſo ſhattered, that it was neceſſary to ſet it on fire, two boats, and three or four barks ſunk. The bombardment laſted ſomewhat more than eleven hours, with all the ſucceſs that could poſſibly be expected, a great part of the place being burnt, and the French reduced to the neceſſity of blowing up ſeveral houſes, to prevent the deſtruction of the whole.

The French accounts of the bombardments of their towns during this war, contradict thoſe of the Dutch and Engliſh; but at the ſame time they neither raiſe the reputation of France, nor, with impartial judges, diſcredit what has been advanced by the latter. M. Quincy tells us, that the court appointed Marechal Choiſeuil to command on the coaſt of Bretagne. At la Hogue he had two battalions of marines, three of militia, a regiment of horſe, a regiment of dragoons, and beſides all theſe a numerous body in reſerve. M. d'Eſtrees commanded in the neighbourhood of Rochelle another body of forces. The care of Breſt and the adjacent country, was committed to M. Vauban, who had a ſpecial commiſſion to command the marines, of which there were twenty-two battalions on the coaſt. All this ſhews how apprehenſive the French were of theſe bombardments, into what confuſion they put them, and what expence they were at to provide againſt their effects. As to this particular affair of St. Malo, the author before-mentioned is pleaſed to ſay, that the Engliſh fleet conſiſted of 70 ſail, of which 25 or 30 were ſhips of the line. He owns the bombardment continued eleven hours; that 900 bombs were thrown, of which 500 fell into the town, whereby 10 or 12 houſes were burnt, 35 or 40 damaged, and 18 or 20 people killed or wounded. Father Daniel gives pretty near the ſame account; and both agree, that two infernal machines were ſpent at fort Quince, one to very little purpoſe, and the other to no purpoſe at all. Yet when it is remembered that St. Malo was an old town, its buildings moſtly of wood, the ſtreets very narrow, and the place crowded with ſoldiers, it is not eaſy to conceive how ſo many bombs could fall, and yet do ſo little hurt. This induced a Dutch journaliſt to ſay, that the Maloins had taught the dogs that guarded their city, to take up the bombs in their mouths, and run away with them out of the town. In ſhort, the vaſt difference between the French and Engliſh accounts is eaſily accounted for from this conſideration, that the French always kept in pay a journaliſt, inſtructed to heighten all their ſucceſſes, and extenuate all their loſſes, by feigned relations, which were ſoon after reckoned proper documents for hiſtory, though at the time of their firſt publication, their value was well known, and juſtly deſpiſed.

MALO, (ST.) EXPEDITION AGAINST, in 1758. The Engliſh miniſtry were ſo far from being diſpirited with the bad ſucceſs of the expedition againſt Rochefort in the year 1757, that the diſappointment ſeemed to animate them the more. Accordingly, as ſoon as the ſeaſon admitted, the army aſſembled in the Iſle of Wight. It conſiſted of 15 battalions, 400 artilliery men, and 540 light horſe, in all 13,000 fighting men. They were alſo provided with 60 pieces of cannon, 15 of which were 24 pounders, and 50 pieces of the mortar kind.

On the 23d of May, 1758, Charles, Duke of Marlborough, arrived in the camp as Commander in Chief, Lord George Sackville, and the Earl of Ancram, were the Lieutenant-Generals: the Major-Generals were Waldegrave, Moſtyn, Drury, Boſcawen, and Elliot. The baggage began to be embarked on the 25th, next day the firſt brigade were put on board their reſpective tranſports, and the whole embarkation was finiſhed on the 28th. The troops that were to make the firſt debarkment were to keep themſelves in readineſs, to take twenty days proviſions, and a tent for every eight men. The officers that were to command them, were to have only private ſoldiers' tents, till they could eſtabliſh themſelves on the ſhore.

Lord Anſon and Sir Edward Hawke had hoiſted their flags at Spithead; but Commodore Howe commanded the frigates, and was entruſted with the direction of every thing that related to the landing of the troops in the enemy's dominions. For this purpoſe, a conſiderable number of flat-bottomed boats, of a new invention, were provided; and nothing was wanting that could be deemed neceſſary to forward the execution of the enterprize. The weather, during the encampment on the Iſle of Wight, had been remarkably pleaſant: the men had

had conſtant exerciſe morning and evening, were in good health and ſpirits, and longed for nothing ſo much as an opportunity to exert themſelves in the actual ſervice. The whole nation ſeemed to be animated with an uncommon degree of alacrity. Lord Downe, Sir James Lowther, Sir John Armitage, Mr. Berkeley, and Mr. Delaval, perſons of diſtinguiſhed rank and fortune, engaged as volunteers in the ſervice; and every lover of his country began to entertain agreeable hopes of the ſucceſs of the armament, though the deſtination of it was kept an inviolable ſecret. It was, however, eaſily perceived, that the intended voyage could not be of any conſiderable length, becauſe a great number of ſoldiers were crowded into one tranſport. This diſpoſition was attended with ſuch inconvenience, that the troops loudly complained they were in danger of being ſtifled for want of room and freſh air; the whole tonnage of the tranſports amounting to no more than 11,084.

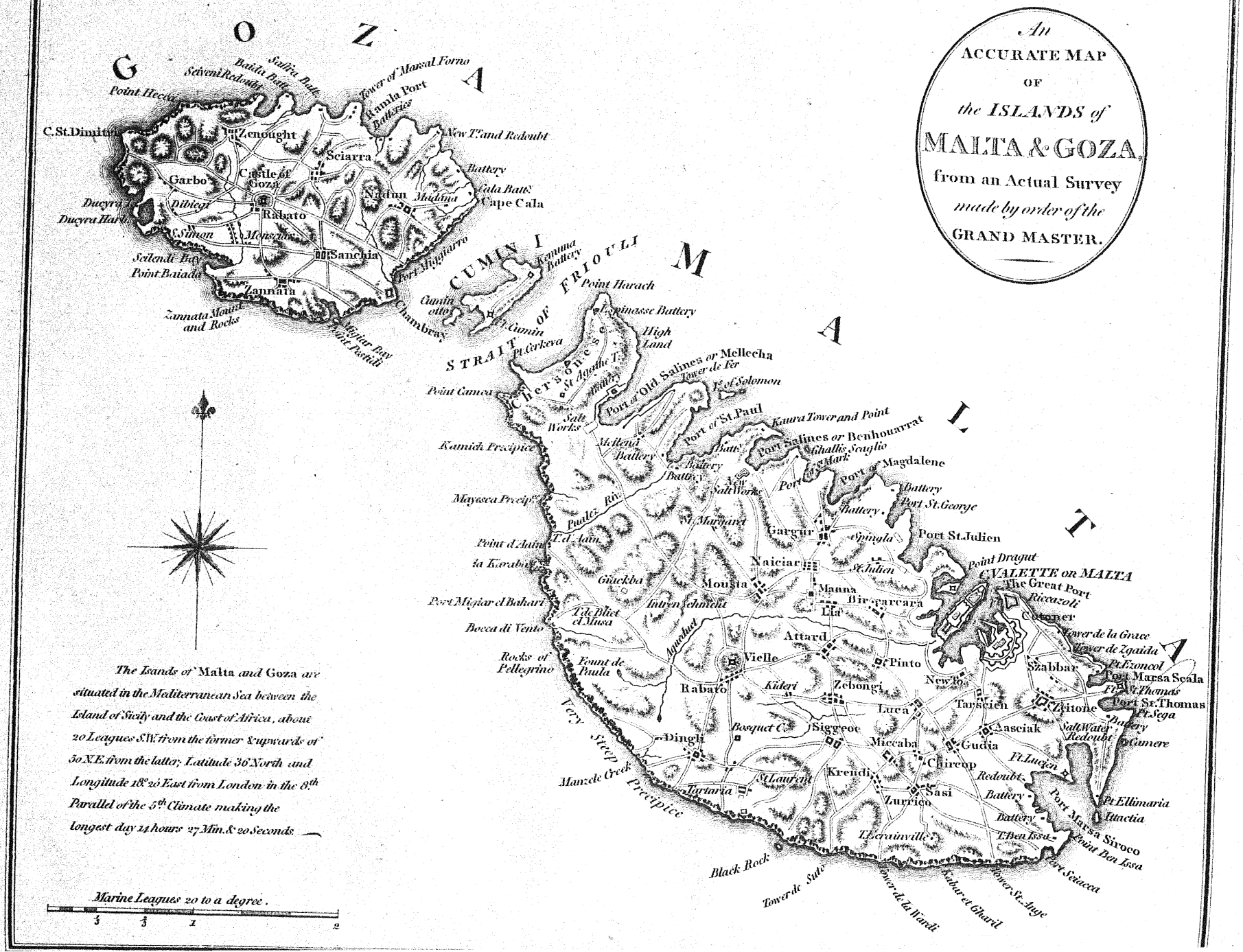
To remedy this evil, 400 men of the guards were taken on board a ſhip of war, and by this expedient the reſt were conſiderably eaſed. The ſoldiers had another ſubject of complaint, which is but too common with all perſons employed by ſea for the ſervice of their country. They were put on ſhort allowance of proviſions; and even the beef they received, was old, hard, ſalt, and diſagreeable. At this period, the captain of a French ſloop, who had been detached for intelligence, boldly ran up among the fleet at Spithead, and ſaluted the Admiral, as if he had been a ſubject of England; but he was ſoon diſcovered and taken. The enemy's veſſels were very alert upon the coaſt of England; for notwithſtanding a great number of cruizers, the French privateers made prizes of ſome ſmall craft on the back of the Iſle of Wight.

The proper diſpoſition being made for landing, if it ſhould be thought proper, and every thing prepared for the voyage, the fleet was favoured with a fair wind on Thurſday the firſt of June. Lord Anſon immediately weighed and put to ſea with all the ſhips of war, except thoſe deſtined as convoy to the tranſports, under the immediate direction of Commodore Howe. By eleven in the forenoon all the tranſports were under ſail: by two o'clock the fleet cleared the Iſle of Wight, and ſtood over to the coaſt of France with a freſh gale, which blew all night. In the morning of Saturday, the 3d of June, a great part of the fleet was aſtern of the Commodore, who being to the weſtward of Alderney, brought to off Sark, and dropped anchor in very foul and dangerous ground, where many anchors were loſt. The Ward tranſport, having on board part of the firſt regiment of guards, drove upon a rock, and fired guns of diſtreſs; but when ſhe was on the point of foundering, all the men were ſaved in boats, and removed into other veſſels. Notwithſtanding the repeated ſignals to make ſail, the tranſports lagged behind, ſome of them at the diſtance of five or ſix leagues, otherwiſe the fleet might have anchored this evening in the bay of Concalle, near the place of its deſtination. At night, the Commodore weighed and ſtood off to ſea, and on Sunday morning made ſail for land. Next day the fleet made St. Malo, and about two in the afternoon ſtood into the bay of Concalle, where ſome batteries on the land beginning to fire on the cutters, the frigates ran in ſhore, and a few ſhot were exchanged.

About five in the evening, all the grenadiers in the army went on board the flat-bottomed boats for landing: the volunteers accompanied this detachment, and acted with them on all occaſions. About ſeven, Mr. Howe, in his own ſhip, the Eſſex, led the way, and with two others, ranging up along-ſide of a ſmall battery, poured in ſome broadſides, by which it was effectually ſilenced, and the whole army landed without any loſs, except that of three ſailors; nor did they meet with any oppoſition, but from the random ſhot of a few ſtraggling peaſants. The troops thus landed, marched forthwith in ſmall parties, to ſeize the poſts and villages which were ſituated on high grounds, and rendered very ſtrong by hollow ways, incloſures, gullies, and every natural defence, except water. The field pieces, being ten light ſix-pounders, were likewiſe landed, and by a miſtake of orders, drawn into a deep road, where they ſtuck in the mire, and with great difficulty were brought back to the beach. All night the troops lay on their arms. Next morning, a ſpot of ground was marked out for a camp, to be fortified with an intrenchment, to ſecure a retreat for the army; and in the evening 600 men were ſet to work upon it. The people in the country, except a few of the aged and infirm, abandoned their houſes in the utmoſt conſternation.

The army being quite diſembarked, the troops encamped on the ground choſen for the intrenchment, on the road from Concalle to St. Malo. On Wedneſday morning, the Duke of Marlborough and Lord George Sackville, with the firſt column of the army, began their march towards St. Malo. Lord Ancram, at the head of the ſecond column, advanced towards the ſame place, through the great road by the ſea ſide, to the right of the village of Dol. The brigade of the guards occupied an encampment three miles to the left, on a ſpot of ground which was the moſt acceſſible avenue by which the enemy could fall upon the army. This night and next day, a detachment of troops ſet on fire above 100 ſail of ſhipping, together with a great number of magazines filled with naval ſtores, at St. Servan, and Solidore, a kind of ſuburb to St. Malo, with a large and open harbour. They likewiſe took poſſeſſion of a fort near the point of Parame, which the enemy had abandoned. In the mean time, the brigade left at Concalle, were employed in making the intrenchment, as well as in building two ſquare redoubts, one horn-work, and two batteries, for the defence of 11,030 paces of ground. In the rear of the intrenchment were landing places, with high rocks, and difficult communications towards the ſhore. The front was covered by a hollow way, flanked with houſes, in which loop-holes were made; a little further advanced was a fall of large trees cut down for the purpoſe. The left was ſecured by a deep eſcarpment: the centre and the right defended by falls of trees,

An ACCURATE MAP OF the ISLANDS of MALTA & GOZA, from an Actual Survey made by order of the GRAND MASTER.



trees, and the village of Concalle, of very difficult acceſs. Never was a finer ſituation for a ſmall army to make a ſtand againſt any ſuperiority of number.

The three brigades, encamped with the Duke of Marlborough at Parame, had no opportunity of acting. The light-horſe and our parties ſcoured the country, and brought in numbers of priſoners; but there was little proſpect of being able to reduce St. Malo.

The place is ſtrong by its ſituation on a peninſula, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, and having no communication with the land, but by a narrow dike of about 600 or 700 yards in length; and it has alſo 250 pieces of cannon mounted on its ramparts. It is true it has no outworks, and its fortifications are ſuch as could not ſuſtain a regular ſiege for any length of time; but it is ſtrong by nature and art towards the ſea. Upon Friday, Commodore Howe, with the ſhips of war and artillery tranſports, ſailed from the bay of Concalle towards St. Malo, with an intention to land the battering cannon; but the deſign of a formal ſiege was then thought impracticable: it would have taken up more time than upon the preſent plan it would have been prudent to beſtow. The artillery could not be landed near the town; nor were there horſes ſufficient to draw it from any conſiderable diſtance; and before regular approaches could have been made, the enemy, in all probability, would have been able to aſſemble a force much ſuperior to the Engliſh army. On theſe conſiderations, the General reſigned all thoughts of attacking the town by land, and Commodore Howe ſailed back to the bay of Concalle. Some letters paſſed between the Duke of Marlborough and the Governor of the town; and an exact account was taken of the ſhips, veſſels, ſtore-houſes, and magazines, which had been deſtroyed at St. Servan, whereby it appears, that incredible damage was done to the French in this excurſion, however they may endeavour to conceal or extenuate the particulars of their loſs.

MALPLAQUET BATTLE. *See* BLAREGNIES.

MALTA. We have here to record the ſurrender of Malta, and the conſequent downfal of its government. On June 12, 1793, that celebrated iſland, which, in the 16th century, baffled all the efforts of Sultan Solyman, whoſe countleſs army ſuſtained a loſs of 20,000 men, and after having ever ſince not only withſtood the power, but been the terror of the Turks, after a pretended reſiſtance, fell a prey to the forces of that monſtrous hydra, the preſent government of France.

The following ſtatiſtical accounts relative to that iſland, are extracted from a letter of a literary man, who reſided there a long time. The chiefs of the order, principally at the inſtance of the knight and aſtronomer D'Augos, had undertaken a general numbering of the people. But the clergy, who were apprehenſive of being called to account for their negligence in keeping the regiſters of births, perſuaded the people that it was done with a view of eſtabliſhing a militia: and on account of the commotions which aroſe from this miſtaken notion, the execution of the plan was deferred. Vanity has greatly exaggerated the number of the inhabitants; in both iſlands they were reckoned to amount to 150,000, but I hardly believe they contain 80,000. There are only two cities, one of which, viz. the Old Town is far from being populous, on account of the inſalubrity of the air; and twenty-ſeven villages or cazals. The iſland of Goza contains a very ſmall town, and eight cazals. The greateſt length of Malta, from S. E. to S. W. is 14,000 toiſes. The breadth, from N. E. to S. W. is from ſix to eight thouſand toiſes. Goza extends in length 7000 toiſes from E. to W. its greateſt breadth from N. to S. is 4000 toiſes. The number of all the knights belonging to the order was not made public. Of the French and Italians only were liſts printed. In the year 1788 there were 1298 French knights, and 356 chaplains, that is, plebeians, who likewiſe had penſions and commanderies, which were peculiarly appropriated to them. The iſland is far from fruitful, and in many places rocky: the chief product is cotton. The Malteſe were always tried by their peers. The people are laborious, temperate, and frugal. A colony of them is eſtabliſhed in Sicily, where they form a ſtriking contraſt with the natives.

Liſbon, November 24, 1799.

The Coloſſus, of ſeventy-four guns, is arrived here, from Malta, which iſland, at the time of her departure, was blockaded by the united ſquadrons of England and Portugal. The French force is about 3000 ſoldiers and ſailors, and about 1500 Malteſe, of which, however, only about 100 men will take up arms for the French; the whole city, and all the poſts belonging thereto (except Corradino, which commands a part of the harbours) were in the power of the French; theſe have corn for eighteen months, and mills, plenty of oil, little cheeſe, and ſcarce any thing elſe. The aqueduct cut off, but the wells not likely to fail, except in ſummer. The Malteſe in arms are about 10,000, and could drive the French out of ſeveral poſts, if of uſe: but theſe latter could eaſily retire to St. Elmo; the Malteſe have twelve guns mounted, two on Corradino, four at Sanoraht and two or three at their camps; alſo thirty unmounted, of different calibres. The French had in the harbour two ſhips of the line and three frigates, viz. the Guillaume Tell, much damaged, but may put to ſea; the St. Joas, formerly a Malteſe ſixty-four, ready for ſea, but very old, in a bad ſtate, and badly manned: La Diane and Juſtice (frigates) in good order, and ready for ſea; the Santa Maria, formerly a Malteſe forty gun ſhip, badly manned, but ready for ſea; alſo one cutter, five ſmall Greek veſſels, two galleys, and four gun-boats. The Malteſe were principally in want of bombs and mortars, more powder and muſkets, as well as balls to fit their cannon.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Keith, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Mediterranean, dated on board the Queen Charlotte, off Valette, 20th of February, 1800.

My letter of the 15th acquainted you, for the information of their lordſhips, that I had received intelligence

gence of an reported approach of the enemy's ſquadron towards the iſland; and although I had conſiderable difficulty in perſuading myſelf that they would hazard the attempt in the face of ſo ſuperior a force, I nevertheleſs conſidered it incumbent upon me to take the neceſſary precautions of reconnoitring the quarter in which they were to be expected, and at the ſame time guarding moſt particularly the entrance of the harbour of Valette, as the only point in which they could ſecure themſelves, and debark their troops and ſtores. The wind being ſtrong from the S. E. and accompanied with rain, I could only communicate by ſignal; I accordingly denoted the bearing and reputed force of the enemy, and directed the Foudroyant, Audacious, and Northumberland to chaſe to windward, and the Lion to look out off the paſſage between Goza and Malta, while the Queen Charlotte was kept as cloſe in with the mouth of the harbour as the batteries would admit of; the Alexander at the ſame time was under weigh on the S. E. ſide of the iſland. On the 16th I was joined by the Phæton, from Palermo; and the wind having ſhifted to the N. W. which afforded a favourable opportunity for landing the Neapolitan troops at Marſa Sirocco, I accordingly embraced it, and in the afternoon returned off the harbour of Valette: ſignals were made from various parts of the iſland of an enemy's being in ſight, and with the Queen Charlotte, Phæton, Serena Neapolitan frigate, and Minorca ſloop, I anxiouſly continued to maintain a poſition near the ſhore, to prevent the enemy from paſſing within us, and to expoſe them to the attack of his Majeſty's ſhips that were in purſuit of them. On the morning of the 19th, El Corſo joined with a large French armed ſtoreſhip, which ſhe took poſſeſſion of at four clock in the afternoon of the 18th, by ſignal from Lord Nelſon, whoſe ſquadron was then engaged with the French. Captain Ricketts reported this ſhip to be the Ville de Marſeilles, loaded with ſalt meat, brandy, wine, cloathing, ſtores, &c. &c.; ſhe ſailed from Toulon on the 7th inſtant, in company with the Genereux, ſeventy-four, Admiral Perree, Badine twenty-four, and two corvettes, having near 4000 troops on board for the relief of Malta. At four P. M. the Foudroyant and Audacious joined me, and I was acquainted by Rear-Admiral Lord Nelſon that the Genereux had ſurrendered without any action, and that the three corvettes had eſcaped, from all the line of battle ſhips having anxiouſly preſſed after the French Admiral. I have the honour to incloſe a copy of Lord Nelſon's letter. His Lordſhip has on this occaſion, as on all others, conducted himſelf with ſkill and great addreſs in comprehending my ſignals, which the ſtate of the weather led me greatly to ſuſpect. Captain Peard has evinced excellent management from the moment he firſt diſcovered the enemy off the ſouth-weſt end of Sicily until the period of the capture; and Lieutenant William Harrington, commanding the Alexander in the abſence of Captain Ball, has ſhewn great merit in ſo ably conducting that ſhip in preſence of ſo ſuperior a force previouſly to the appearance of Lord Nelſon; I beg leave to recommend him to their lordſhips conſideration. I have detached ſhips in all directions to endeavour to pick up the ſtragglers.

I have the honour to be, &c.
KEITH.

Foudroyant at Sea, eight leagues weſt of Paſſero, February 18, 1800.

This morning at day-light, being in company with the ſhips Northumberland, Audacious, and El Corſo brig, I ſaw the Alexander in chaſe of a line of battle ſhip, three frigates, and a corvette. At about eight o'clock ſhe fired ſeveral ſhot at one of the enemy's frigates, which ſtruck her colours, and leaving her to be ſecured by the ſhips aſtern, continued the chace. I directed Captain Gould, of the Audacious, and the El Corſo brig to take charge of this prize. At half paſt one P. M. the frigates and corvette tacked to the weſtward, but the line of battle ſhip not being able to tack without coming to action with the Alexander, bore up. The Succeſs being to leeward, Captain Peard, with great judgment and gallantry lay acroſs his hawſe, and raked him with ſeveral broadſides: in paſſing the French ſhip's broadſide, ſeveral ſhot ſtruck the Succeſs, by which one man was killed, and the maſter and eight men wounded. At half paſt four, the Foudroyant and Northumberland coming up, the former fired two ſhot, when the French ſhip fired her broadſide and ſtruck her colours. She proved to be the Genereux, of ſeventy-four guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Perree, commander in chief of the French naval force in the Mediterranean, having a number of troops on board from Toulon, bound for the relief of Malta. I attribute our ſucceſs this day to be principally owing to the extreme good management of Lieutenant William Harrington, who commands the Alexander in the abſence of Captain Ball; and I am much pleaſed with the gallant behaviour of Captain Peard, of the Succeſs, as alſo with the alacrity and good conduct of Captain Martin and Sir Edward Berry. I have ſent Lieutenant Andrew, Thompſon, firſt lieutenant of the Foudroyant, to take charge of the Genereux, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordſhip for promotion; and have ſent her under care of the Northumberland and Alexander to Syracuſe, to wait your Lordſhip's orders.

I have the honour to be,
my Lord, &c.
BRONTE NELSON.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, off Genoa, the 7th of May, 1800.

You will be pleaſed to lay before their lordſhips the encloſed copy of a letter from Captain Dixon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Lion, to Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart. containing a narrative of the circumſtances attending the capture of the Guillaume Tell, and a liſt of the killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips on that occaſion.

The honourable teſtimony borne by Captain Dixon to the meritorious conduct of the officers engaged with him

him in the purſuit and capture of this ſhip, cannot fail to attract their lordſhips' attention, and enſure the honour of their countenance and ſupport.

KEITH.

Lion at Sea, off Cape Paſſero,
31ſt of March, 1800.

I have the honour to inform you, that yeſterday morning, at nine o'clock, Cape Paſſero bearing N. ¼ E. diſtant ſeven leagues, the French ſhip of war Le Guillaume Tell, of eighty-ſix guns and 1000 men, bearing the flag of Contre Admiral Decres, ſurrendered, after a moſt gallant and obſtinate defence of three hours and a half, to his Majeſty's ſhips Foudroyant, Lion, and Penelope.

To detail the particulars of this very important capture, I have to inform you, that the ſignal rockets and cannonading from our batteries at Malta, the midnight preceding, with the favourable ſtrong ſoutherly gale, together with the darkneſs which ſucceeded the ſetting of the moon, convinced me that the enemy's ſhips of war were attempting to effect an eſcape, and which was immediately aſcertained by that judicious and truly valuable officer Captain Blackwood, of the Penelope, who had been ſtationed a few hours before between the Lion and Valette, for the purpoſe of obſerving cloſely the motions of the enemy; nearly at midnight an enemy's ſhip was deſcried by him, when the Minorca was ſent to inform me of it, giving chaſe himſelf, apprizing me by ſignal that the ſtrange ſhips ſent were hauled to the wind on the ſtarboard tack. I loſt not one moment in making the ſignal for the ſquadron to cut or ſlip, and directed Captain Miller, of the Minorca, to run down to the Foudroyant and Alexander with the intelligence, and to repeat the ſignal.

Under a preſs of canvas I gave chace until five A. M. ſolely guided by the cannonading of the Penelope; and, as a direction to the ſquadron, a rocket and blue light were ſhewn every half hour from the Lion. As the day broke, I found myſelf in gun-ſhot of the chace, and the Penelope within muſket-ſhot, raking her, the effects of whoſe well directed fire during the night, had ſhot away the main and mizen top-maſts and main yard; the enemy appeared in great confuſion, being reduced to his head-ſails, going with the wind on the quarter.

The Lion was run cloſe along-ſide; the yard-arms of both ſhips being juſt clear, when a deſtructive broadſide of three round ſhot in each gun was poured in, luffing up acroſs the bow, when the enemy's jib-boom paſſed between the main and mizen ſhrouds; after a ſhort interval, I had the pleaſure to ſee the boom carried away, and the ſhips diſentangled, maintaining a poſition acroſs the bow, firing to great advantage.

I was not the leaſt ſolicitous either to board or be boarded, as the enemy appeared of immenſe bulk and full of men, keeping up a prodigious fire of muſquetry, which, with the bow-chaſes, ſhe could for a long time only uſe, I found it abſolutely neceſſary, if poſſible, to keep from the broadſide of this ſhip: after being engaged about fifty minutes, the Foudroyant was ſeen under a preſs of canvaſs, and ſoon paſſed, hailing the enemy to ſtrike, which being declined, a very heavy fire from both ſhips, broadſide to broadſide, was moſt gallantly maintained, the Lion and Penelope frequently in ſituations to do great execution; in ſhort, Sir, after the hotteſt action that probably was ever maintained by an enemy's ſhip, oppoſed to thoſe of his Majeſty, and being totally diſmaſted, the French Admiral's flag and colours were ſtruck.

I have not language to expreſs the high ſenſe of obligation I feel myſelf under to Captain Blackwood for his prompt and able conduct in leading the line of battle ſhips to the enemy, for the gallantry and ſpirit ſo highly conſpicuous in him, and for his admirable management of the frigate; to your diſcriminate judgment it is unneceſſary to remark, of what real value and importance ſuch an officer muſt ever be conſidered to his Majeſty's ſervice: the termination of the battle muſt be attributed to the ſpirited fire of the Foudroyant, whoſe Captain, Sir Edward Berry, has juſtly added another laurel to the many he has gained during the war.

Captain Blackwood ſpeaks in very high terms of the active and gallant conduct of Captain Long of the Vincejo during the night; and I beg to mention the ſervices of Captains Broughton and Miller.

The crippled condition of the Lion and Foudroyant made it neceſſary for me to direct Captain Blackwood to take poſſeſſion of the enemy, take him in tow, and proceed to Syracuſe.

I received the greateſt poſſible aſſiſtance from Lieutenant Joſeph Patey, ſenior officer of the Lion, and from Mr. Spence the maſter, who, together with the other officers and ſhips' company, ſhewed the moſt determined gallantry.

Captains Sir Edward Berry and Blackwood have reported to me the ſame gallant and animated behaviour in the officers and crews of their reſpective ſhips.

I am ſorry to ſay that the three ſhips have ſuffered much in killed and wounded, and that the loſs of the enemy is prodigious, being upwards of 200.

I refer you to the incloſed reports for further particulars as to the ſtate of his Majeſty's ſhips, and have the honour to remain, Sir, &c.

MANLEY DIXON.

P. S. The Guillaume Tell is of the largeſt dimenſions, and carries 36-pounders on the lower gun deck, 24-pounders on the main deck, 12-pounders on the quarter deck, and 32-pound carronades on the poop.

A return of the number killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips as undermentioned, in action with the Guillaume Tell, a French ſhip of 84 guns, on the 30th of March, 1800.

Foudroyant. 8 killed, 6 wounded.—Lion. 7 killed 38 wounded.—Penelope. 2 killed, 2 wounded.

Officers killed or wounded.

Foudroyant. Captain Sir Edward Berry, knt. ſlightly wounded, but did not quit the deck; Lieutenant J. A. Blow wounded; Philip Bridge, boatſwain, ditto; Edward Weſt, midſhipman, ditto; Granville Proby, midſhipman,

midſhipman, ditto; Thomas Cole, midſhipman, ditto.—Lion. Mr. Hugh Roberts, midſhipman, killed; Mr. Alexander Hood, midſhipman, wounded.—Penelope. Mr. Damerel, maſter, killed; Mr. Silthorpe, midſhipman, wounded.

(Signed) MANLEY DIXON.

[From the French papers.]

Vice-Admiral Decres to the Miniſter of Marine and the Colonies.

1ſt Floreal, 8th Year.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

I have the misfortune to tranſmit to you an account of the capture of the ſhip William Tell, commanded by Captain Saunier, and on board of which I had recently hoiſted my flag.

It was on the 8th Germinal, at eleven at night, when the ſhip left the port; the moon had gone down about an hour. Scudding before the wind, ſhe had already doubled a part of the enemy's fleet, when ſhe was recogniſed by a frigate, which immediately purſued her, at the ſame time firing her guns, in order to point out the chaſe, and bring up the enemy's ſhips.

It was the Penelope, of thirty-ſix guns, which unfortunately gained ground of the William Tell. She gained ſo faſt upon her, that at one o'clock of the morning of the 9th, ſhe was near enough to fire right into her ſtern; the William Tell returned the fire from her ſtern-chaſes. Her ſhot ſeveral times ſtruck the Penelope, but did not prevent her repeating her fire during the whole of the night with all the advantage which ſhe derived from her ſuperior ſtyle of ſailing, and the choice of poſition, as well as from the neceſſity which compelled me to fly.

An hundred times I was tempted to manœuvre, in order to cripple her from fighting, as well as ſome cutters that followed her, and annoyed us with their fire; but as the wind blew freſh, and I obſerved, notwithſtanding the darkneſs of the night, ſeveral ſhips at the extremity of the horizon, in full ſail, to ſupport her, I was ſenſible that, by laying to, I ſhould be giving them time to come up, and that my eſcape would be impoſſible.

We were thus annoyed during the whole night by this frigate, whoſe fire deſtroyed our main top-maſt about five in the morning.

For three quarters of an hour, during which the Lion was on our quarter, a briſk fire was maintained on both ſides. At laſt her's ſlackened, and we were within piſtol-ſhot of each other, when I perceived that there was not a ſingle perſon on the quarter-deck.

I ordered Captain Saunier to ſeize the firſt opportunity of boarding.

The firſt attempt made by that gallant officer did not ſucceed, owing to the precautions of the enemy; but having tried a ſecond effort, the William Tell's bowſprit was entangled in the ſhrouds of the Lion, and we ſhould certainly have ſucceeded in boarding, if our bowſprit had not gone in two, and diſengaged the ſhips at the moment when one of our ſailors had reached a part of their rigging, and a troop of brave fellows were preparing to follow him.

This coup de main failing, the Lion, without a ſingle ſail, her rigging cut to pieces, and her maſt ready to go by the board, was compelled to fall back without firing a ſingle cannon.

The William Tell for ſome minutes purſued her, but was ſoon compelled to quit her, in order to receive the Foudroyant, who now took part in the engagement.

It was about ſix o'clock. The Foudroyant, of eighty-four guns, one of the fineſt veſſels in England, paſſed aſtern of the William Tell, calling out to her to ſtrike, and at the ſame time pouring in her whole broadſide.

In conſequence of their manœuvres the two ſhips were ſoon alongſide each other—the Foudroyant on the ſtarboard, and the Penelope on our quarter.

The fire at that moment on both ſides was terrible. We continued as cloſe to each other as it was poſſible, without being able to board.

In about thirty-ſix minutes the foremaſt of the William Tell gave way, and at three quarters paſt ſix her mainmaſt ſhared the ſame fate.

The ſails and rigging of the Foudroyant were cut to pieces, and ſhe was for ſome time ungovernable; and, as her ſtern was towards us, her mizen maſt was divided, and ſeveral of her yards were hanging in different directions.

In the mean time the Lion, which had retired from the engagement for more than an hour, had repaired her damage, and returned to attack us on our larboard.

In the ſtate in which the William Tell was, I confeſs I had but little hopes of the iſſue of ſo unequal a combat; but the determined reſolution of her crew was ſuch, that I was certain ſhe would be dearly purchaſed by the enemy; beſides, while the ſhip was manageable, we were capable of any bold attempt without dread of the conſequences. It was for that reaſon I ordered Captain Saunier to board the Foudroyant, whoſe fire I perceived had abated.

This commander ſeiſed the firſt opportunity that preſented itſelf, and ruſhing ſuddenly on her ſtarboard, he croſſed her bowſprit.

The enemy, judging of our intention, manœuvred in order to prevent our boarding. The two veſſels nearly touched each other, but could not abſolutely meet.

The reſult of this manœuvre was that the Foudroyant, which had already loſt her mizen-maſt, was terribly mauled both fore and aft; her foretop-maſt had fallen, and ſhe was fain to ſheer off with what maſts ſhe had ſtanding. During the reſt of the engagement ſhe kept at a diſtance, which did not admit of our boarding her.

It was then that Captain Saunier, who had directed the manœuvre with uncommon ability, was ſeverely wounded. He was immediately replaced by Lieutenant Donadieu, an officer of very great merit.

From ſeven o'clock the William Tell, having only her mizen and mizen-topmaſt left, had to engage two ſhips of the line and a frigate. She anſwered their fire by both her broadſides, and frequently by her guns aſtern.

The

The rigging had ſeveral times taken fire, and had been repeatedly extinguiſhed. Several exploſions which I had heard on board the enemy's ſhips aſſured me the ſame accident had happened to them.

Unfortunately the falling of the maſts obſtructed the working of ſeveral of our larboard guns, and we were obliged to be continually throwing water on that ſide where the ruins of the maſts and rigging, which we were unable to remove with ſufficient ſpeed, threatened every moment to ſet fire to the ſhip.

At eight o'clock (and I mention this moment, becauſe I cannot determine what was the ſtate of the guns at the end of the action), there were two deſtroyed by the enemy's ſhot, and nineteen diſmounted, without reckoning thoſe on the quarter-deck.

As the mainmaſt had been twice cut, one of the pieces, which was fourteen feet long, lay acroſs the quarter-deck, and ſo entirely obſtructed it, that it was impoſſible to move.

Notwithſtanding this accident, and the appearance of the blood which overflowed all the decks, the reſolution of the crew ſeemed to increaſe; and notwithſtanding the united fire of three ſhips of the line, the defence of the William Tell, at half paſt eight, was ſtill vigorous; at that moment her mizenmaſt fell on the larboard ſide.

The whole of that ſide, againſt which the fire of the Lion was directed, was obſtructed by the maſts.

The enemy taking advantage of our embarraſſed ſituation, were enabled to chuſe that which was moſt convenient for them, while it was impoſſible for us to avail ourſelves of the ſame advantage.

The Foudroyant, which had received the moſt of our fire, was unable to haul on our ſtarboard; but the Lion was on our larboard quarter, though her ſails, rigging, and yards were cut to pieces. At length the Penelope, which had received but little damage, headed us, and the William Tell received the fire of all three. Without a maſt ſtanding, the ſhip ungovernable, and reeling from the violent motion of the waves, which ſhe had no maſt or ſail to counteract, we were obliged to ſhut her lower ports in order to prevent her filling.

In this ſituation it was too evident, not only that it was impoſſible to ſave the ſhip, but that it was out of my power further to injure the enemy. I was ſenſible that the men I might loſe by a longer reſiſtance would be the uſeleſs victims of a vain obſtinacy. Upon this conviction, and perſuaded that the defence of the William Tell had been in every reſpect truly honourable, I thought it my duty to ſubmit to fortune, and about thirty-five minutes paſt nine, after the ſhip was a wreck, the flag was ſtruck.

The Penelope was the only ſhip able to take poſſeſſion of her, and board her with a ſufficient number of ſailors, to carry her to Syracuſe.

The enemy did not attempt to conceal the conſiderable loſs they ſuſtained; and from what I have ſeen, and what I was informed immediately after the affair, it is certain that, in this reſpect, the vanquiſhers have not been more fortunate than the vanquiſhed.

I deem it ſuperfluous to make any encomiums on the conduct of the crew of the William Tell. The fact alone of the engagement, and of the three attempts to board, which, notwithſtanding the ſuperiority of the enemy, promiſed ſucceſs, will ſufficiently inform you, Citizen Miniſter, what confidence I was juſtly inſpired with by the talents of the Captain, the devotion of the officers, and the bravery of the whole of the crew, I had the honour to command.

(Signed) DECRES.

The French account of the ſurrender of Malta.

Malta, September 2.—The generals, the ſuperior officers of the land and ſea forces, the commiſſaries of the army and the marine, the commandant of the forts, the officers of every rank commanding detachments of different corps, being convoked by the general of diviſion, Vaubois, commander in chief in the iſles of Malta and Goza, to hold a council of war, aſſembled in the weſtern part of the national palace of the city of Malta.

Having heard the report of General Vaubois, from which it appears, that the magazines of proviſions in the fortreſs have been exhauſted for more than a month; that the magazines of liquors are alſo empty; and that the bread, the only food that remains for the ſupport both of the garriſon and the population, cannot laſt beyond the 22d of this month (September 9). the Council, conſidering that the garriſon of Malta, while reduced for two years to one third of its allowance, has fulfilled with honour the taſk which was impoſed upon it, viz. that of preſerving, to the laſt extremity, this place for the republic; that after having with main force repulſed every attack, it has by its firmneſs and energy reduced the enemy to perſevere in a cloſe blockade, which allows no farther hope of receiving any aſſiſtance from without.

That the forces which the enemy employs in the blockade of Malta both by land and ſea preclude the brave garriſon of Malta from all means of procuring ſupplies, either by its courage or perſeverance, in a country barren in itſelf, and covered with fortifications which nature and art have multiplied to confine us within our ramparts; that, beſides, every enterpriſe of that kind would be unſucceſsful, in conſequence of the precaution which, according to the report of deſerters, the enemy has taken of keeping all his proviſions on board the veſſels.

That we cannot, without hazarding the exiſtence of the 12,000 perſons who compoſe the garriſon, and the population of this place, defer any longer the entering into a negociation with the enemy, in order to obtain an honourable capitulation, and one ſuch as is due to thoſe brave troops who have ſo long ſuffered for their country.

That the marine has ſhared with honour in the labours and the privations of the garriſon, and that it has endeavoured, by ſending off La Juſtice and La Diane frigates, to diminiſh the loſs which the republic was likely to ſuſtain in that department.

That the laws of war, as well as thoſe of humanity, ſufficiently authoriſe the Commander in Chief to commence a negociation with the enemy.

It is reſolved, that General Vaubois ſhall ſend, on

the 17th of this month (September 4) a flag of truce to the Engliſh commander, to propoſe a capitulation, and that Rear-Admiral Villeneuf ſhall repair thither alſo, to ſtipulate in favour of the ſeamen, in order that they may enjoy the ſame advantages as thoſe granted to the garriſon.

(Here follow the ſignatures.)

(A correct copy) Dot, Commiſſaire des guerre.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, was received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Pigot, commanding his Majeſty's troops in the Iſland of Malta.

Malta, September 6, 1800.

Conceiving that it may be of the utmoſt conſequence that his Majeſty's miniſters ſhould be acquainted, as ſoon as poſſible, with the ſurrender of the important fortreſs of La Valette, I have deſired Mr. Paget to diſpatch a meſſenger to England, with a copy of my letter to General Sir Ralph Abercromby on the ſubject, and the articles of capitulation, which are herewith ſent you.

We yeſterday took poſſeſſion of ſome of the works, and our ſhips entered the harbour, and I am in hopes the whole will be evacuated by the enemy to-morrow, except the iſland of Manuel, where, agreeable to the capitulation, ſuch are to remain as cannot be immediately ſent to France for want of ſhips to take them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. Pigot, Major-General.

Malta, September 5, 1800.

I have great ſatisfaction in acquainting you with the ſurrender of the fortreſs of La Valette, with all its dependencies, after ſuſtaining a blockade of two years. The capitulation has been ſigned this day.

I had every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that this moſt formidable fortreſs was likely ſoon to fall, from the circumſtance of the two French frigates, La Juſtice and La Diane, going out of the harbour a few nights ago; one of which, La Diane, by the vigilance of the blockading ſquadron, was ſoon captured, and there are ſtill ſome hopes that the other may have ſhared the ſame fate.

Judging of how much conſequence it may be, that you ſhould have the earlieſt intimation of this important capture, I have delayed, till another opportunity, ſending returns of the ſtores, &c. found in the place, which could not yet be made up.

During the ſhort time you were here, you muſt have been ſenſible of the great exertions which Brigadier General Graham muſt have made with the limited force he had, previous to my arrival with a reinforcement: he has ever ſince continued theſe exertions; and I conſider that the ſurrender of the place has been accelerated by the deciſion of his conduct, in preventing any more inhabitants from coming out of the fortreſs a ſhort time before I came here. He was ſent to negociate the terms of capitulation with General Vaubois, and I am much indebted to him for his aſſiſtance in that buſineſs.

I am happy to ſay, that I have experienced every ſupport from Brigadier-General Moncrieff, and the officers of the Britiſh and Allied troops, whoſe conduct in every reſpect has been moſt exemplary. The ſervice of the engineer department, under Captain Gordon, has been carried on with great zeal and perſeverance.

I think it right to mention to you, that Lieutenant Vivion of the Royal Artillery, the Aſſiſtant Quarter Maſter General, has been of conſiderable ſervice. He was landed here with his party from the Strombolo bomb at the commencement of the blockade; and for a long time did duty with theſe few men without any other Britiſh or regular troops of any deſcription.

I have great pleaſure in acknowledging the conſtant and ready aſſiſtance and co-operation I have received from Captain Ball, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Alexander, who has been employed on ſhore during the greater part of the blockade:—His name and ſervices are already well known to his Majeſty's miniſters; and I am ſure I need not ſay more than that thoſe he has performed here do credit to his former character.

I herewith tranſmit you the terms of the capitulation.

I have derived great aſſiſtance from my Aide-de-camp Captain Dalrymple, who has for ſome time been doing duty as Aſſiſtant Adjutant-General. I have the honour to be, &c.

H. Pigot, Major-General.

Articles of capitulation concluded between the General of Diviſion Vaubois, Commander in Chief of the iſles of Malta, Goza, and Rear-Admiral Villeneuf, Commander of the Marine at Malta, on the one part; and Major-General Pigot, Commander of the Troops of his Britannic Majeſty, and his Allies, and Captain Martin, commanding the veſſels of his Britannic Majeſty and his Allies before Malta, on the other part.

Art. I. The garriſon of Malta and of the forts which depend upon it ſhall, on the day and hour agreed upon, march out, to be embarked and conducted to Marſeilles, with all the honours of war; that is to ſay, drums beating, colours flying, matches lighted, having in front two four-pounders, with their caiſſon, the artillery neceſſary for ſerving them, and an infantry caiſſon. The civil and military officers of the marine, and every thing belonging to that department, ſhall, in like manner, be conducted to Toulon.

Anſ. The garriſon ſhall receive the honours of war demanded; but on account of the impoſſibility of embarking the whole immediately, the following arrangement ſhall be made.—As ſoon as the capitulation is ſigned, the forts Ricaſoli and Tigne ſhall be delivered up to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty, and his veſſels ſhall enter the port. The national gate ſhall be occupied by a guard of French and Engliſh, equal in number, until the veſſels ſhall be ready to receive the firſt embarkation; then all the garriſon ſhall defile to the marine arſenal, where they ſhall depoſit their arms. Thoſe who ſhall be unable to make part of the firſt embarkation ſhall occupy the iſle and fort Manuel, having an armed guard to prevent their ſpreading into the country. The garriſon ſhall be conſidered as priſoners of war, and ſhall not ſerve againſt his Britannic Majeſty till exchanged, of which the officers will give their

their parole of honour. All the artillery, the ammunition and public magazines of all kinds ſhall be delivered to the officers appointed for that purpoſe, as well as the inventories and public papers.

II. General of Brigade Chanez, Commandant of the citadel and forts; General of Brigade, D'Hennexel, Commandant of artillery and engineers; the officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and ſoldiers; the officers and men in the ſervice of the marine; Citizen Pierre Alphonſo Guys, Commiſſary General of the Commercial Relations of the French Republic in Syria and Paleſtine, accidentally at Malta with his family; thoſe employed in the civil and military departments; the commiſſaries of war and the navy; the civil adminiſtrations; the members of the conſtituted authorities; ſhall carry off their arms, their perſonal effects and properties, of whatever kind they be.—Anſ. Agreed to, with the exception of the arms depoſited by the ſoldiers conformable to that provided by the firſt article. The non-commiſſioned officers ſhall be allowed to keep their ſabres.

III. All thoſe who have carried arms during the ſiege, in the ſervice of the French Republic, of whatever nation they may chance to be, ſhall be conſidered as part of the garriſon.—Anſ. Agreed.

IV. The diviſion ſhall be embarked at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty; each ſoldier or other perſon ſhall receive, during the voyage, the rations ſuch as are diſtributed to each rank according to the laws and regulations of France. The officers, members of civil adminiſtrations, who go to France, ſhall enjoy the ſame treatment, themſelves and their families, ſimilar to the military whoſe ranks correſpond with their functions.—Anſ. Agreed, conformably to the cuſtom of the Britiſh marine, which diſtributes the ſame ration to every individual, of whatever rank and condition he be.

V. A ſufficient number of carts and boats to tranſport and put on board the perſonal effects of the generals, their aid de-camps, the commanders of corps, the officers, Citizen Guys, the adminiſtrators, civil and military, by land and ſea, as well as the papers of the councils of adminiſtration of the corps, thoſe of the commiſſaries of war, paymaſters of diviſions, and others employed in civil and military adminiſtrations. Theſe effects and papers ſhall not be ſubjected to any ſearch or inſpection, under the guarantee given by the ſtipulating generals, that they do not contain any property public or private.—Agreed.

VI. The veſſels of whatever kind belonging to the Republic, capable of going to ſea, ſhall leave Malta at the ſame time with the diviſion, to return to the ports of France, after being furniſhed with the neceſſary proviſions.—Anſ. Refuſed.

VII. The ſick able to ſail ſhall be embarked with the diviſion, and provided with proviſions, medicines, ſurgeons inſtruments, effects, and officers of health neceſſary for their treatment, during the voyage. Thoſe unable to go ſhall be treated in the moſt proper manner; the General in Chief leaving in Malta a phyſician and a ſurgeon, in the ſervice of the Republic, to take care of them; they ſhall be furniſhed with lodgings, gratis, when they leave the hoſpital, and ſent to France when their health permits, in the ſame manner as the garriſon. The generals in chief, by land and ſea, in evacuating Malta, depend upon the faith and humanity of the Engliſh generals.—Anſ. Agreed.

VIII. All the individuals, of whatever nation they are, inhabitants of the iſle of Malta, or the others, ſhall not be troubled, diſturbed, nor moleſted for their political opinions, nor for any thing done during the time Malta has been in the power of the French government. This article to apply particularly to all thoſe who have borne arms, or who have filled civil or military employments. They ſhall not be called to an account in any reſpect.—Anſ. This article does not appear to belong to a military capitulation; but all the inhabitants who deſire to ſtay, or thoſe permitted to continue, may be aſſured they ſhall be treated with juſtice and humanity, and enjoy the full protection of the laws.

IX. The French who inhabit Malta, and all the Malteſe, of whatever rank they are, that would follow the French army and go to France with their properties, ſhall have that liberty.—Thoſe who have moveables or immoveables that cannot be ſuddenly ſold, and who have the intention of reſiding in France, ſhall be allowed ſix months from the date of the capitulation to diſpoſe of their properties. Their properties ſhall be reſpected: they may act by themſelves if they remain, or employ an agent if they go with the diviſion. When they have finiſhed their buſineſs in a proper time, they ſhall be furniſhed with paſſports to go into France, taking with them the moveables that ſhall remain, as well as their money or bills of exchange received for their goods.—Anſ. Granted by the anſwer of the preceding article.

X. As ſoon as the capitulation is ſigned, the Britiſh General ſhall leave entirely to the diſpoſal of the French general a felucca with the neceſſary crew, and an officer to carry the capitulation to the French government. He ſhall furniſh the ſafe-conduct neceſſary.—Anſ. Granted.

XI. When the articles of capitulation are ſigned, there ſhall be granted to the Britiſh General, the gate called Des Bombes, which ſhall be occupied by a guard of an equal number of French and Britiſh. Theſe guards ſhall not allow any of the beſieging troops to paſs into the town, nor any of the inhabitants of the iſland, until the French troops embark and are out of ſight of the port: and during the time of the embarkation, the Britiſh troops ſhall occupy the poſts that give admiſſion to the forts. The Britiſh muſt be ſenſible that theſe precautions are indiſpenſible to prevent any diſpute, and that the articles of capitulation be faithfully preſerved.—Anſ. Granted conformably to the anſwer of the firſt article, and all precautions ſhall be taken to prevent the armed Malteſe from approaching the poſts occupied by the French troops.

XII. All alienations or ſales of moveables or immoveables whatever by the French government during the time it poſſeſſed Malta, and all tranſactions between individuals, ſhall be inviolably maintained.—Anſ. Granted to ſuch as are juſt and legitimate.

XIII. The agents of the allied powers that are found in Valette at the reduction of the place ſhall not be

be diſturbed, and their perſons and properties ſhall be guaranteed by the preſent capitulation.—Anſ. Granted.

XIV. All veſſels of war or commerce coming from France with the flag of the republic, and that offer to enter the port, ſhall not be conſidered as good prizes, nor the crew made priſoners, during the firſt twenty days that follow the date of the preſent capitulation, and they ſhall be ſent to France with a ſafe conduct. Anſ. Refuſed.

XV. The General in Chief and other generals ſhall embark with their aides-de-camp, the officers attached to them, as well as the commiſſioners and their ſuite, without being ſeparated.—Anſ. Granted.

XVI. The priſoners made during the ſiege, including the crews of the William Tell and the Diana, ſhall be conſidered and treated as the garriſon; the crew of La Juſtice taken in returning to one of the ports of the republic, ſhall be conſidered in the ſame light.—Anſ. The crew of the William Tell is already exchanged; that of the Diana ſhall be tranſported to Minorca to be exchanged immediately.

XVII. All that are in the ſervice of the republic ſhall not be ſubject to any act of repriſals of any nature, under my pretext whatever.—Anſ. Granted.

XVIII. If any difficulty occurs on the terms and conditions of the capitulation, they ſhall be interpreted in the ſenſe moſt favourable to the garriſon.—Anſ. Granted, according to juſtice.

Done and ſigned at Malta, 18 Fructidor, the 8th year of the French Republic.

(Signed) Vaubois, General of Diviſion,
Villeneuf, Rear-Admiral.
Pigot, Major-General.
Captain Martin, commander of the veſſels of his Britannic Majeſty, and his allies before Malta.

Copy of a Letter from Captain George Martin, of his Majeſty's Ship Northumberland, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated off St. Paul's, the 5th of September, 1800.

As my Lord Keith is now at Mahon, and it may be ſome time before he has an opportunity of communicating with their lordſhips, I have the honour to encloſe a copy of my letter to his Lordſhip, giving an account of the ſurrender of the French garriſon of La Valette, and one of the 29th of Auguſt, acquainting him of the capture of La Diane French frigate.

I am, Sir, &c.
George Martin.

Northumberland, off Malta,
5th of September, 1800.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the French garriſon of La Valette ſurrendered yeſterday to the allied forces ſerving at Malta, and to encloſe a copy of the articles of capitulation.

I have not yet been able to obtain an account of the ordnance and ſtores in the garriſon; the moment it can be procured I will tranſmit it to your Lordſhip

I incloſe a liſt of the ſhips and veſſels found in the harbour.

I have the honour, &c.
George Martin.

The Right Honourable Lord Keith, K. B.
Commander in Chief, &c.

A liſt of veſſels found in the harbour of La Valette, when the place capitulated.

L'Atenian Malteſe ſhip of 64 guns, in good condition.
Le Dego Malteſe ſhip of 64 guns, not in a ſtate to proceed to ſea.
La Cartagenoiſe Malteſe ſhip of 64 guns, not in a ſtate to proceed to ſea.
Two merchant ſhips, wanting repair.
One brig, fit for ſea.
One zebeck and two other ſmall veſſels.
Five or ſix gun-boats, not fit for ſervice.

Northumberland, off St. Paul's,
29th Auguſt, 1800.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the frigates La Juſtice and La Diane ſailed from the harbour of La Valette on the night of the 24th, and were immediately purſued by his Majeſty's ſhips off that port; and that the latter, after a chace of ſome hours, and a running fight with the Succeſs, ſtruck to that ſhip, the Genereux, and Northumberland. La Juſtice, I am ſorry to add, eſcaped under cover of the night, and has not ſince been heard of.

La Diane mounts 42 guns, eighteen and nine pounders, but had only 114 men on board, having left the remainder to aſſiſt in the defence of the garriſon.—I have the honour to be, &c.

George Martin.

The following is a liſt of his Majeſty's ſhips which formed the late blockade of Malta:

Northumberland -	74	Captain Martin.
Genereux - -	74	—— Dixon.
Stately (arme en flute)	64	—— Scott.
Charon (ditto) -	44	—— Bridges.
Princeſs Charlotte -	38	—— Stevenſon.
Pallas (arme en flute)	38	—— Edmonds.
Penelope - -	36	—— Blackwood.
Santa Tereſa -	36	—— Campbell.
Succeſs - -	32	—— Peard.
Niger (arme en flute)	32	—— Hillier.
Champion - -	24	—— Ld. Stewart.
Bonne Citoyenne -	18	—— Buchanan.
Port Mahon -	16	—— Jackſon.
Vincelo - -	16	—— Long.
Minorca -	16	—— Miller.
Strombolo (bomb)	8	—— Thomſon.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Foudroyant, Gibraltar Bay, September 15, 1800.

Sir,

My letter of the 11th inſtant will have acquainted their Lordſhips of my having formed the reſolution of attempting

attempting an enterprize againſt two armed veſſels, reported to be receiving ſtores in the Roads of Barcelona for the relief of Malta. I have now the ſatisfaction of informing you, that this ſervice has been very judiciouſly arranged by Captain Louis of the Minotaur, and moſt gallantly and ſucceſsfully executed by Captain Hillyer of the Niger, and Lieutenant Schomberg of the Minotaur, in the boats of theſe ſhips, as will appear by the report made to me thereon by Captain Louis, a copy of which is herewith encloſed. I have no doubt that their Lordſhips will juſtly appreciate the merits of the officers by whom this gallant and enterpriſing ſervice has been performed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Minotaur, Sept. 6, 1800.

MY LORD,

Knowing how anxious and deſirous your Lordſhip was, as well as the ſervice to my country, by cutting out or deſtroying the two corvettes, lying in Barcelona Road, mentioned in your Lordſhip's orders to Captain Oliver; and, in order to check the two ſhips ſailing upon this intended ſecret expedition, induced me to perſevere in the following attemp:

On the evening of the 3d inſtant, after having delivered Captain Hillyer of the Niger his orders to join your Lordſhip, a breeze ſprung up from the weſtward, with every appearance of a cloſe night. I again called him on board, with the ſignal at the ſame time to prepare boats. Captain Hillyer and Lieutenant Schomberg volunteered their ſervice, aſſiſted by Lieutenants Warrand, Lowry, Lientenant Healy of the Niger, Mr. Reid, Maſter and Lieutenant Jewell of the Marines. The boats left the Minotaur about eight o'clock in the evening. The firing began from all quarters near nine: about ten o'clock I had the pleaſing ſatisfaction to ſee two ſhips dropping out of the road under a heavy fire from the ſhips, four ſtrong batteries, ten gun boats, and two ſchooners, with two forty-two pounders each; the fort of Mount Joui the ſame time throwing ſhells. the Minotaur and Niger were well placed in good ſeaſon to cover the party. The ſervice was performed thoroughout with an enterpriſing ſpirit, good conduct, and in a gallant ſtyle. The loſs, which I ſhall inform your Lordſhip, of killed and wounded fell principally upon two boats, not great, when compared to the ſituation, the number of boats, and ſo many men were placed in for a conſiderable time. The ſhips about eleven o'clock were perfectly clear from the fire of the enemy's batteries and gun boats, the men of war checking the movements of the latter: the ſhips captured, named Conception alias Esmiralda, and La Paz, about four hundred tons, each mounting twenty-two braſs guns, twelve and nine-pounders, laden with proviſions and ſtores, &c. &c. ſuppoſed for Batavia, and on Dutch account: they were to have taken three hundred troops of the regiment of Batavian Swiſs on board from the iſland of Majorca. I found ſeveral Dutch officers on board the Esmiralda. The officers and ſeveral of the men of La Paz, during the action quitted her in boats. La Paz is a very fine ſhip, quite new, never at ſea before, ſails remarkably well, and I make no doubt your Lordſhip will find her in all reſpects calculated for his Majeſty's ſervice; the Eſmiralda is alſo a very fine ſhip. I beg leave ſtrongly to recommend to your Lordſhip's notice Captain Hillyer and Lieutenant Schomberg; their ſervices upon this occaſion deſerve the firſt attention and higheſt praiſe; at the ſame time I cannot paſs without notice the general good conduct of every officer and man ſerving under my command. I herewith ſend the liſt of killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

THOMAS LOUIS.

Vice-Admiral Keith, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

Liſt of Killed and Wounded.

Minotaur, Mr. Reid, Maſter, ſlightly wounded.—Niger, 2 ſeamen killed; 4 ſeamen and 1 marine (ſince dead), wounded.

Killed and Wounded on board the Enemy's Ships.

La Paz, 1 ſeamen killed; 4 ſeamen wounded.—Eſmiralda, 2 ſeamen killed; 17 ſeamen wounded.

T. LOUIS.

Extract of a Letter, dated Malta, Oct. 16. 1800.

On the 5th September the French ſurrendered this garriſon to us. The 6th and 7th was employed in embarking them on board ſhips for France. Both officers and privates could only be compared to ſo many convaleſcent men coming out of an hoſpital; and from their own account it would not have been ſurpriſing had they all died for want, as for two months before their only allowance was, to the officers four ounces of aſſes fleſh, the ſame of bread, and half a pint of wine per day, and the privates four ounces of bread, half a pint of oil and one pint of water per day each. The garriſon is by nature one of the ſtrongeſt in the world. The walls are ſolid rock, and the cannon holes are drilled through it. No ſhot could make the ſmalleſt impreſſion on it. There were 1000 cannon mounted, 700 of which are braſs, from 24 to 64 pounds. There are 16 planted at the two principal gates, 92 pounders. From the whole ſtate of the garriſon it would be impoſſible to take it without treachery or famine. It is ſcarcely poſſible for any ſhot to do injury to the fort or hurt a man in it, the whole being one entire rock and as level as a bowling green.

Since we have ſent off the French, we have almoſt nothing to do, but to eat, drink and ſleep. Each man's allowance per week, is 7lb. beef, 10½lbs. bread, 5 quarts and half a pint wine, and 2lbs. flour.

Our ſtock of proviſions at preſent is equal to maintain at the above rate, 7000 men, though we ſhould receive no ſupplies for three years: but there is ſcarcely a day paſſes but we are getting ſupplies from Sicilly, and we have always plenty of fiſh, fowl, butter, eggs, potatoes and flour, which are brought us by the natives; butter is 1s. per lb. Dutch weight, eggs 4d. per dozen, a cock 8d. a hen 6d. cod fiſh 2d. and ling 3d. per lb. flour 3d. and wine 5d. per Engliſh quart; potatoes are the deareſt article, being a halfpenny per lb.

they

they are the largeſt I have ſeen, weighing 3 lb. each, and indeed much ſtronger than *ours in Ireland*.

The natives are very happy at being under the government of his Britannic Majeſty, as he gives liberty of conſcience to all ſorts of people to follow whatever religion they are bred to, and ſo as they are of the church of Rome they are happy at getting leave to follow it, and 10,000 of them have taken the oath of allegiance, and offered to our General to go and fight the French wherever they are, and all are in arms to keep the iſland for his Brittanic Majeſty.

MAN, ISLE OF, ENGAGEMENT OFF. Situated in the Iriſh ſea, in 4 degrees and 30 minutes weſt longitude, and between 50 and 54 degrees and 25 minutes north latitude. The uninterrupted ſeries of ill fortune which, in the year 1758, attended on the French arms, made the court of France at length think ſeriouſly of making a deſcent on Britain. Several ſquadrons were equipped at Breſt (an account of the operations of which, to avoid repetition, we ſhall refer to in the article BELLEISLE) the next at Toulon (ſee LAGOS), and the third at Dunkirk, which we have given an account of under the article CARRICKFERGUS, where by miſtake, Lieutenant Benjamin Hall is called James Hall; and the number of non-commiſſioned officers left behind was eighty-three, and not three as there mentioned. The cup preſented Lieutenant Hall had the following inſcription:

"The Mayor and Corporation of Carrickfergus, preſent Lieutenant Benjamin Hall, of the ſixty-ſecond regiment of foot, with his Freedom and this Cup, in token of their gratitude and reſpect for his military ſkill, bravery, and attention to their ſecurity in the year 1760.

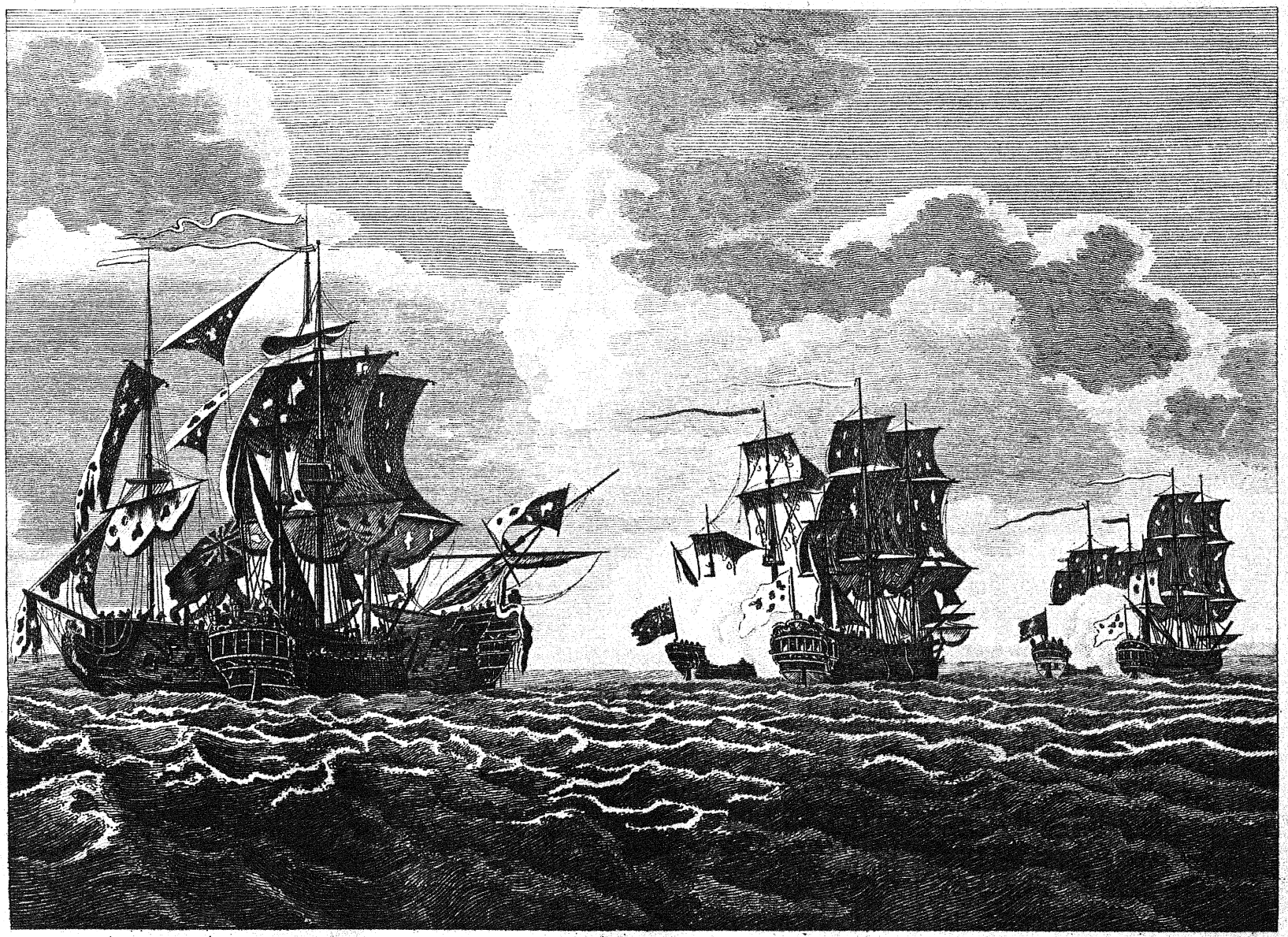
MANILLA, ISLAND OF, TAKEN IN 1762. The Philippine Iſles lie in the Chineſe Ocean, part of the Pacific Ocean, 3000 miles ſouth-eaſt from China, of which Manilla, or Luconia, the chief, is 400 miles long, and 200 broad. The inhabitants conſiſt of Chineſe, Ethiopians, Malays, Spaniards, Portugueſe, Pintadoes, or painted people, Meſtees, a mixture of all theſe. It is obſervable, that the features of the blacks of theſe iſlands are as agreeable as thoſe of the white people. Manilla, lying between the eaſtern and weſtern continents, was once eſteemed the beſt ſituation in the world for trade. Two veſſels ſailing yearly to Acapulco in Mexico, loaded with the riches of the eaſt, returned, as they do at this day, freighted with ſilver, and make 400 per cent. profit. Nor is there a ſoil in the world that produces greater plenty of all things neceſſary for life, as appears by the multitude of inhabitants found in the woods and mountains, and only ſubſiſted by the fruits of the earth, and the veniſon they take. Nor can any country in the world appear more beautiful; for there is a perpetual verdure; and buds, bloſſoms, and fruit, are found upon the trees all the year round, as well on the mountains, as in cultivated gardens. Vaſt quantities of gold are waſhed down from the hills by the rains, and found mixed with the ſand of their rivers. There are alſo mines of other metals, and plenty of cattle of all ſorts. Theſe iſlands being hot and moiſt produce a number of venomous creatures, as the ſoil does poiſonous herbs and flowers, which not only kill thoſe that touch or taſte them, but ſo infect the air, that many people die in the time of their bloſſoming. They are alſo ſubject to terrible earthquakes: by one that happened in 1643, a third part of the city of Manilla was overthrown, and no leſs than 3000 people periſhed in the ruins. All theſe iſlands, except Mindanao, are ſubject to the crown of Spain, ever ſince the reign of Philip II. in honour of whom they have their name. The Spaniſh viceroy reſides at Manilla, and lives in the ſtate of a ſovereign prince; and it is ſaid to be one of the moſt profitable governments in the gift of that King.

The following journal of the taking of this place, was ſent home by Brigadier-General Draper, commander in chief of the land forces.

The troops allotted for this enterprize were the 79th regiment, and a company of the royal artillery. The auxilliaries, furniſhed by the gentlemen at Madras, conſiſted of 30 of their artillery, 600 ſepoys, a company of Caffres, one of Topazes, and one of pioneers; to which they added the precarious aſſiſtance of two companies of Frenchmen, enliſted in their ſervice, with with ſome hundreds of unarmed Laſcars for the uſe of the engineers and park of artillery. As a compenſation for this feeble ſupply of men, they favoured us with ſome very good officers in every branch of the ſervice. Rear-Admiral Corniſh reinforced our little army with a fine battalion of 450 ſeamen and 270 good marines; ſo that the whole force for the land operations, amounted to 2300 men, who, with the neceſſary ſtores, were embarked on board of his Majeſty's ſquadron, and two India ſhips employed as tranſports, with an activity and diſpatch that did great honour to all concerned in thoſe arrangements. The preparations were begun, completed, and ſhipped, in three weeks, through a raging and perpetual ſurf, by which ſome lives were loſt.

As Major-General Lawrence was of opinion that the ſettlements would be in danger if more forces were drawn from the coaſt, the two battalions of the Company's troops, all the cavalry, 6000 ſepoys, with the part of Colonel Monſon's, and the Highlanders, then at Madras, were left for their ſecurity. The Medway, York, and Chatham, that were hourly expected, had orders left for them to remain for the protection of the trade. We ſailed with the Admiral's diviſion the 1ſt of Auguſt. The Seahorſe, Captain Grant, was previouſly diſpatched through the Straits of Malacca to the entrance of the China Sea, to ſtop all veſſels that might be bound to Manilla, or ſent from any of our neighbouring ſettlements to give the Spaniards notice of the deſign. Commodore Tiddyman, with the firſt diviſion of the fleet, and troops under Colonel Monſon, ſailed two days before us, that our watering might be more ſpeedily completed at Malacca, where we arrived the 19th of Auguſt. We there bought up a large quantity of rattans to make gabions, a good number of which was finiſhed on board the ſeveral ſhips. The 27th we ſailed for our ſecond rendezvous off the iſland of Timon. The neceſſary ſignals and inſtructions were then given for landing on the coaſt of Luconia.

On



The Gallant Action off the **Isle** *of* **Man**,
where the brave Cap.t Elliott defeated Thurot, 28.th of Feb.y 1760.

On the 23d of September we anchored in Manilla bay, and ſoon found that our viſit was unexpected; the Spaniards unprepared. To increaſe as much as poſſible the viſible confuſion and conſternation of the enemy, we determined to loſe no time in the attack of the port of Cavite that was at firſt intended, but proceed directly to the grand object, judging that our conqueſt there would of courſe occaſion and draw after it the fall of Cavite. On the morning of the 24th, we ſent an ineffectual ſummons to the town, and, with the Admiral and other principal officers, examined the coaſt, in order to fix upon a proper ſpot for landing the troops, arillery, and ſtores. We found a moſt convenient place about two miles to the ſouth of Manilla. Accordingly, all the boats were immediately prepared by the proper ſignals; and three frigates, the Argo, Captain King; Seahorſe, Captain Grant; and Seaford, Captain Peighin; were ſent in very near the ſhore to cover the deſcent. The 79th regiment, the marines, a detachment of artillery, with three field pieces, and one howitzer, fixed in the long boats, aſſembled in three diviſions under their ſterns; the left commanded by Colonel Monſon, quartermaſter-general; the right by Major Moore, the eldeſt field officer. As we had determined to land near a church and village called Malata, that was oppoſite our left, the other two diviſions, which had been ſeparated only to amuſe and diſtract the attention of the enemy, were ordered to join that as ſoon as poſſible. About ſix in the evening we puſhed, with an even front, for the ſhore, under the prudent and ſkilful management of the Captains Parker of the Grafton, Kempenfelt, the Admiral's captain, and Brereton of the Falmouth, who had the direction of the boats. The frigates kept up a briſk fire to the right and left of us, to protect our flanks, and diſperſe the enemy, who were beginning to aſſemble in great numbers, both horſe and foot, to oppoſe our deſcent. This cannonade had the deſired effect. They retired, and left us a clear coaſt. But a violent ſurf aroſe, many boats were daſhed to pieces, our arms and ammunition much damaged; providentially no lives were loſt. We formed upon the beach, marched, and took poſſeſſion of the Malata, fixed our outpoſts, and paſſed the whole night under arms. The Spaniards were employed in burning part of their ſuburbs.

The 25th we ſeized a fort which the Spaniards had abandoned, named Polveriſta, that proved a moſt excellent place of arms for covering the landing of our ſtores, and ſecuring our communication with the ſquadron. Colonel Monſon, who was detached with 200 men to view the roads and approaches to Manilla, occupied the Hermita church, large and commodious, about 900 yards from the city. We made the prieſt's houſe the head quarters; ſent orders to Major Moore to march up with the 79th regiment to ſecure and maintain this poſt, which was of the utmoſt conſequence, both for its ſtrength, and the great cover it afforded us from the rains that had deluged the country, and made it impoſſible to encamp: for we too ſoon found that the monſoon had broke upon us. The ſurf continued dangerous; the rains increaſed; the landing our artillery and ſtores became very hazardous; our remaining troops were put on ſhore with much peril, and ſome loſs; Lieutenant Hardwick was drowned. But the courage and activity of the ſeamen ſurmounted all obſtacles. They got on ſhore part of the ſepoys, ſome proviſions, and ſuch ſtores as were firſt wanted, and by ſignals demanded from the ſquadron; the officers of which were indefagitable in giving us all poſſible aſſiſtance: and Captain Jocelyn, who was entruſted with the care of the diſembarkation, did every thing that could be wiſhed or expected from a diligent good officer. We left the marines at our poſt, the Malata, to be near the Polveriſta, to preſerve our communication, and guard our ſtores and park of artillery. The men, from the good conduct and example of their officers, behaved very well, and were of great uſe upon all occaſions. As the rains had forced us to ſeek the protection of the houſes that were under the fire of the baſtions, the Spaniards cannonaded our quarters, which were much nearer the walls than the uſual rules of war preſcribe. They attempted likewiſe to burn more of their ſuburbs, but were prevented by the great activity and good conduct of Captain Fletcher, major of brigade, and Captains Stevenſon and Cotsford, the engineers; who having advanced under the cover of the houſes to St. Jago's church, near the ſea, and within 300 yards of the town, reported its importance ſo ſenſibly, that we poſted a body of men there, notwithſtanding its contiguity to their baſtions. The enemy ſoon fired upon us, but not with perſeverance or effect enough to diſlodge us. We had ſome few men killed and wounded.

The 26th, the Admiral ſent on ſhore the battalion of ſeamen, under the command of Captains Collins of the Weymouth, Pitenford of the America, and George Ourry from the Panther. They were cantoned between the 70th regiment and the marines. The reſt of the Company's troops of all ſorts, were likewiſe landed and put under cover. The Spaniards advanced out of the garriſon, under the command of the Chevalier Fayett, with 400 men, and two field pieces; and from a church, about 200 yards to the right of that we yeſterday took poſſeſſion of near the ſea, began a cannonade upon the right flank of our poſt. Some ſepoys, under Enſign Carty, who behaved very well, were ſent to ſkirmiſh with them, ſupported by three piquets of the 79th regiment, and 100 ſeamen, all under the command of Colonel Monſon, who ſoon drove the enemy back into the town. In their precipitate flight, one of the field pieces was left upon the glacis.

The ſuperior ſkill and bravery of our people were ſo evident from this affair, that it occaſioned a ſecond ſummons to the Governor, but to no purpoſe: the anſwer was much more ſpirited than their conduct had been. Colonel Monſon had orders to keep poſſeſſion of this ſecond church (if he found it tenable); for as we had not men enough, or dry ground to make regular approaches, we were forced into theſe meaſures, raſh as they ſeem, and contrary to all rules of our profeſſion, by our critical ſituation. From the top of this poſt, which we called No. 2, we had a perfect view of the enemy's works. The front we were obliged to attack, was defended by the baſtions of St. Diego and St. Andrew, with orillons and retired flanks, a ravellin

which covered the royal gate, a wet ditch, covered way, and glacis. The baſtions were in excellent order, lined with a great number of braſs cannon; but their ravelin was not armed, the covered way out of repair, the glacis by much two low, and the ditch was not continued round the capital of the baſtion of St. Diego, which determined us to attack it, and make our diſpoſition accordingly. The negligence and omiſſion of the enemy to poſt centries in the covered way, gave us an opportunity of founding the ditch, which perilous enterprize was effected by a ſmall party of the 79th regiment, under Captain Fletcher, who begged leave to undertake it. The Spaniards fired from their baſtion, and killed or wounded three of our people. The depth of the water was only five feet, the breadth about 30 yards.

As the great extent of this populous city made it utterly impoſſible to inveſt it with our handful of men, two ſides were conſtantly open to the Spaniards to introduce ſupplies of men and proviſions, and carry out their effects. They availed themſelves of our weakneſs. Their own garriſon of 800 men of the royal regiment, under the command of the Marquis of Villa Medina, brigadier-general, was augmented by a body of 10,000 Indians from the province of Pampanga, a fierce and barbarous people. Theſe diſadvantages were not to be remedied, as we could not take poſſeſſion of Minondono, Tondo, and La Vera Cruz, the poſts which commanded the river and communication with the country. The inundations had ſecured their Parian ſuburb: but no difficulties could check the ardour of the troops, who laboured inceſſantly in making faſcines and gabions, and preparing every thing for the conſtruction and opening of our batteries. One for ſmall ſhells was completed this night, and played upon the baſtion of St. Diego. Its poſition was behind the church neareſt the ſea, called No. 1. The officers of the artillery and engineers exerted themſelves in a manner, that nothing but their zeal for the public ſervice could have inſpired.

The 27th, the Governor ſent out a flag of truce, to apologize for ſome barbarities committed by the ſavages lately mentioned, who had murdered ſome ſtraggling ſeamen; and to requeſt that a nephew of his, taken in the bay, might be ſent on ſhore. This gentleman had been diſpatched from the Philippina galleon, juſt arrived on the coaſt from Acapulco, with the firſt advices of the war. Hoſtilities ceaſed till eleven at night, when we recommenced our fire from the mortars, increaſed them to four, and placed a ſix-pounder on our left flank, as a further ſecurity for our poſt at St. Jago's church. As the capture of the galleon and her treaſure, might be well eſteemed a national object, Mr. Corniſh propoſed ſending the Panther and Argo from the ſquadron to intercept her, which was conſented to; and the officers of the navy very generouſly agreed to our ſharing any prizes that might be taken in this cruize, as we had before conſented to their ſharing with us in any booty that might be taken on land; and the diſtribution to be made according to the rules his Majeſty fixed for the ſea ſervice. The Admiral likewiſe ſent on ſhore eight 24-pounders, ſhip guns, and two 18-pounders, for our battering train; as, to ſave time, we brought only the land carriages and platforms from Madras.

The 28th, the Governor's nephew was landed. My ſecretary, Lieutenant Fryar, was ordered to conduct him into the town with a flag of truce. In the meantime a large party of the garriſon, intermixed with Indians, ſallied out to attack our ſecond poſt, No. 2, by which Lieutenant Fryar was advancing to the ravelin gate. The barbarians, without reſpecting his character, inhumanly murdered him, mangling his body in a manner too ſhocking to mention. In their fury they mortally wounded the other gentleman who had endeavoured to ſave Mr. Fryar. Our party received their onſet with much firmneſs and bravery, and repulſed them with ſome loſs on their ſide. As it was evident that the Indians alone were guilty of this horrid piece of barbarity, our ſoldiers ſhewed them no mercy.

The 29th, the Admiral, at my requeſt, ordered the Elizabeth, Commodore Tiddyman, and the Falmouth, Captain Brereton, to place themſelves as near the town as the depth of water would permit, and ſecond our operations by enfilading the front we intended to attack; but the ſhallows kept them at too great a diſtance to anſwer the purpoſe effectually, though their ſhot cauſed much confuſion and terror to the inhabitants. We continued our bombardment day and night.

The 30th, the engineers traced out Admiral Corniſh's battery for eight 24-pounders, on the left of St. Jago's church; but the violence of the rains retarded our progreſs; and the abſence of two ſhips, that had on board a conſiderable quantity of faſcines, and many of our working and intrenching tools, put us to ſome inconveniences. The Admiral's goodneſs ſupplied theſe defects. All the ſmiths and carpenters in the fleets were employed in making thoſe inſtruments; and by their induſtry and diſpatch, we were enabled to proceed. The Elizabeth and Falmouth perſevered in their cannonade upon the town, which was returned from the enemy's ſea-line without any effect.

October 1ſt and 2d, the weather grew ſo very tempeſtuous, that the whole ſquadron was in danger, and all communication with it entirely cut off. The violence of the ſtorm forced the South-Sea Caſtle ſtore-ſhip (which was lately arrived) from her anchors, and drove her on ſhore. Even in this ſituation the ſhip was of great uſe. Captain Sherwood enfiladed the whole ſea beach to the ſouthward, and kept in awe a large body of Indians, who menaced the Polveriſta, and our magazines at the Malata. Notwithſtanding the deluge of rain which accompanied the wind, by the perſeverance of the troops and ſeamen, we completed the battery for the 24-pounders, raiſed a mortar battery for the heavy ſhells of ten and thirteen inches, made a good parallel and communication from the church to the gun battery, and eſtabliſhed a ſpacious place of arms on the left of it, near the ſea. The roaring of the waves prevented the enemy from hearing the noiſe of our workmen in the night. They gave us no interruption, but ſeemed to truſt entirely to the

the elements. While the Governor (the Archbiſhop) gave out, that an Angel from the Lord was gone forth to deſtroy us like the hoſt of Sennacherib. On the afternoon of the 2d, the ſeamen, with wonderful activity, brought up and mounted all the guns in the battery, which we maſked.

The 3d, the weather became moderate. At daylight the battery was opened againſt the left face of the baſtion of St. Diego, towards the ſalient angle. One hundred ſeamen were appointed to aſſiſt the corps of artillery in this ſervice. Our cannon, by the moſt excellent ſkill and management of Major Baker, and the officers under him, were ſerved with ſuch juſtneſs, quickneſs, and dexterity, that the twelve pieces on that face of the baſtion were ſilenced in a few hours, and the Spaniards drove from them. We had but two men killed.

At night we began a battery for three guns on the left of our place of arms, to ſilence thoſe that were in barbet upon the orillon of the baſtion of St. Andrew, which annoyed our flank. We maintained a briſk fire of grape and muſketry all night, to prevent the enemy from repairing their embrazures, and remounting the cannon. The mortars (now augmented to ſeven) were kept conſtantly playing upon the gorge of the baſtion, and the contiguous defences.

The 4th, about three hours before day, 1000 Indians attacked the cantonment of the ſeamen. They were encouraged to this attempt by the inceſſant rains, in which they flattered themſelves our fire-arms would be uſeleſs. Their approach was favoured by a great number of thick buſhes that grew upon the ſide of a rivulet, which they paſſed in the night, and, by keeping cloſe, eluded the vigilance of our patroles. Upon the alarm, Colonel Monſon and Captain Fletcher, with the piquets, were diſpatched to the aſſiſtance of the ſeamen, who very ſenſibly kept firm in their poſts, and were contented to repulſe them till day-break, when a freſh piquet of the 79th regiment appearing upon the Indians right flank, they fled, were purſued and diſperſed with the loſs of 300 men. Had their ſkill or weapons been equal to their ſtrength and ferocity, it might have coſt us dear. Although armed chiefly with bows, arrows, and lances, they advanced up to the very muzzles of our pieces, repeated their aſſaults, and died like wild beaſts, gnawing the bayonets. This attack coſt us ſome few men; but we loſt a moſt excellent ſea officer, Captain Porter, Lieutenant of the Norfolk, ſincerely and juſtly lamented by us all. We had ſcarce finiſhed this affair, when another body of them, with part of the Spaniſh garriſon, again attacked the church, No. 2, forced the Sepoys from their poſt in it neareſt the town, took poſſeſſion of the top, from whence they killed and wounded ſeveral of our people, who were entirely expoſed to all their weapons. Notwithſtanding this diſadvantageous ſituation, the European ſoldiers maintained their poſt behind the church with great firmneſs and patience, and at laſt diſlodged the enemy with the aſſiſtance of ſome field pieces, and the good conduct of Major Fell, field-officer of the day, Captain Fletcher, and other brave officers ſent to their relief. The Spaniards left ſeventy dead behind them, in and about the church. On our ſide Captain Strahan, of the 79th regiment, a very good officer, was mortally wounded, and forty private men killed and wounded. This was the enemy's laſt effort. All their Indians, excepting 1800, diſcouraged by their loſſes, returned home. Our working parties, and the fire of our batteries, which had been a little interrupted by theſe attacks, recommenced with greater ſpirit than ever. We found likewiſe the good effects of giving the enemy no time to repair their embrazures or carriages in the night. They opened only an inconſiderable fire from three or four embrazures in the curtain, too oblique to have much effect. Before night thoſe defences were ruined.

The 5th, Major Barker's fire was ſo violent, that the breach appeared practicable. Our cannon from the three gun battery, ſilenced thoſe of the enemy on the orillon of St. Andrew. We were in hopes that the Spaniards would be ſenſible of their danger, and think of giving up the town, but they were obſtinate without bravery, or any generous reſolution of defending the breach. In the evening, the deſign of ſtorming the place was communicated to the principal officers of each department only, and the neceſſary preparations made.

The 6th, at four in the morning, we filed off from our quarters, in ſmall bodies, to give the leſs ſuſpicion, and by degrees aſſembled at St. Jago's church, obſerving the utmoſt ſilence, and concealing ourſelves in the place of arms, and the parallel between the church and the battery. Major Barker kept up a briſk fire upon the works, and thoſe places where the enemy might be lodged or intrenched. Our mortars were well applied for the ſame purpoſe. At day-break we diſcerned a large body of the Spaniards formed on the baſtion of St. Andrew, which gave us reaſon to imagine they had got ſome information of our deſign, and intended to annoy us with their muſketry and grape from the retired flank of that baſtion, where they had ſtill two cannon placed; but upon the exploſion of ſome ſhells that fell among them they went off. We took immediate advantage of this, and by the ſignal of a general diſcharge of our artillery and mortars, ruſhed on to the aſſault, under cover of a thick ſmoke that blew directly upon the town. Sixty volunteers of different corps under Lieutenant Ruſſel of the 79th, led the way, ſupported by the grenadiers of that regiment. The engineers, with the pioneers and other workmen, to clear and enlarge the breach, and make lodgements, in caſe the enemy ſhould have been too ſtrongly intrenched in the gorge of the baſtion, followed. Colonel Monſon and Major Moore, were at the head of two grand diviſions of the 79th; the battalion of ſeamen advanced next, ſuſtained by the other two diviſions of the 79th; the Company's troops cloſed the rear. They all mounted the breach with amazing ſpirit and rapidity. The few Spaniards upon the baſtion diſperſed ſo ſuddenly, that it was thought they depended upon their mines. Captain Stevenſon had orders to make a ſtrict ſearch to diſcover them; but our precautions were needleſs. We met

with little reſiſtance, except at the royal gate, and from the galleries of the lofty houſes which ſurrounded the grand ſquare. In the guard-houſe over the royal gate, 100 of the Spaniards and Indians, who would not ſurrender, were put to the ſword. Three hundred more, according to the enemy's account, were drowned in attempting to eſcape over the river, which was very deep and rapid. The Governor and principal officers retired to the citadel, and were glad to ſurrender as priſoners at diſcretion, as that place was in no good poſture of defence. Captain Dupont of the 79th, with 100 men, took poſſeſſion of it. The Marquis of Villa Medina, with the reſt of the Spaniſh officers, were admitted as priſoners of war on their parole of honour: and to conciliate the affections of the natives, all the Indians who fell into our hands were diſmiſſed in ſafety. Our joy upon this fortunate event, was greatly clouded by the loſs of Major Moore, who was tranſfixed with an arrow near the royal gate, and died immediately, univerſally lamented for his good qualities. Captain Sleigh, of the grenadiers, and ſome other good officers were wounded. We had about thirty private men killed or wounded. In conſequence of the terms dictated to the Spaniards, the port of Cavite and citadel, with ſeveral large ſhips, and a vaſt quantity of warlike and naval ſtores, were ſurrendered to us. Captain Champion, with 100 marines, and as many Sepoys, embarked on board the Seahorſe to take poſſeſſion of it. The Spaniſh garriſon of 300 men, on the approach of our people, mutinied againſt their officers, plundered ſome houſes, and went off into the country with their arms.

As a ſmall acknowledgement of the great ſervices which the whole army had received from Captain Kempenfeldt, the Admiral's Captain, I begged he would act at Cavite with a commiſſion as Governor for his Majeſty, being well aſſured that no one could diſcharge that truſt with more conduct and abilities."

Admiralty-Office, April 19, 1763.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Corniſh to Mr. Cleveland, dated in the Bay of Manilla, the 31ſt of October, 1762.

It is with the greateſt pleaſure I have the honour to acquaint their lordſhips with the ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms in the reduction of the city of Manilla, which was taken by ſtorm on the morning of the 6th inſtant. In my letters of the 23d and 31ſt of July, I acquainted their lordſhips with my proceedings to that time; after which I uſed every poſſible means at Madras for diſpatch, the declines of the S. W. monſoon making it of the utmoſt importance. To promote this end, I completed the Elizabeth, Grafton, Lenox, Weymouth, and Argo, with ſuch of the troops and military ſtores, as they were to take on board, and on the 29th ſent them away under the command of Commodore Tiddyman, to proceed to Malacca, with a view that they might complete their water there, by the time I ſhould arrive with the remainder of the ſquadron.

Having accompliſhed the embarkation of every thing deſigned for the expedition, with a diſpatch much beyond my expectation, as we had from the whole time of my being there a violent ſurf to contend with, I ſailed the 1ſt of Auguſt with the ſhips undermentioned, viz. Norfolk, Panther, America, Seaford, South-Sea Caſtle ſtoreſhip, Admiral Stevens ſtoreſhip, Oſterly Company's ſhip, leaving the Falmouth, at the requeſt of the preſident and council, to convoy the Eſſex India ſhip, who was not ready to ſail, having the treaſure to take on board for the Chineſe cargoes, and to bring to Manilla ſuch of the Company's ſervants as were to be put in poſſeſſion of that government, if the expedition ſucceeded.

The 19th, I arrived at Malacca, and was diſappointed in not finding Mr. Tiddyman there, who did not join till the 21ſt, having met with long calms. The difficulty of watering the ſquadron at this place, made it the 27th before I could leave the road.

On the 2d of September, I arrived off Pulo Timean, and was joined by Captain Grant, in the Seahorſe, whom I detached, upon my firſt arrival at Madras, to cruize between this iſland and the Straits of Sincapore, to ſtop any veſſels he might ſuſpect going to Manilla.

On the 19th I made the coaſt of Luconia, but was drove off again by a ſtrong N. E. wind, which ſeparated ſome of the ſquadron. The 22d the gale broke up, and the wind ſhifted to the S. W. the 23d, we recovered the land again; the next day entered the bay of Manilla, and in the cloſe of the evening, anchored off the fort of Cavite with the whole ſquadron, except the South-Sea Caſtle and Admiral Stevens, the Falmouth and Eſſex having joined me off the coaſt. In the night I ſent the maſters to ſound about the fortifications of Cavite, and by their report, found that it might be attacked by ſhips.

The 25th in the morning, the wind not being favourable to attack the Cavite, I took two of the frigates, and with General Draper, and ſome other officers, reconnoitred the ſhore about Manilla, and obſerved ſome churches and other buildings, to ſtand near the works on the ſouth ſide of the town, particularly towards the S. W. baſtion. We had ſome deſign of attacking Cavite firſt, to have had the convenience of that port for the ſhipping; but conſidered, that though the attack ſhould be attended with all the ſucceſs we could hope, yet it would cauſe a delay at leaſt of two days before we could land at Manilla, which time would afford opportunity to the enemy to demoliſh theſe buildings near their works, and to prepare many obſtacles to our landing, and perhaps recover from that conſternation our unexpected arrival had thrown them in; and farther, Manilla being the capital, if that fell, Cavite would in conſequence.

From thoſe conſiderations, I joined in opinion with the General to take advantage of circumſtances ſo favourable for a deſcent, and land the troops with all diſpatch, and endeavour to get poſſeſſion of ſome poſts near their works, which, if effected, would greatly facilitate the reduction of the city.

In conſequence of theſe reſolutions, I immediately made the ſignal on board the Seahorſe for the ſquadron to join me, and for the troops to prepare to land.

About

About ſeven in the evening, the 79th regiment, with the marines in the boats, under the direction of the Captains Parker, Kempenfeldt, and Brereton, puſhed for the ſhore; and under the fire of the three frigates, effecting the landing at a church called the Malata, about a mile and a half from the walls. We had no oppoſition from the enemy, but ſome difficulty from the ſurf which ran high, and bilged all the long boats, but happily loſt no men.

The next morning the General took an advanced poſt about 200 yards from the glacis, and there, under cover of a blind, intended his battery againſt the face of the ſouth-weſt baſtion. The number of troops being ſmall, I landed a battalion of ſeamen, conſiſting of about 700 men, under the command of the Captains Collins, Pitchford, and George Ourry.

The 25th I diſpatched three armed boats after a galley coming up the bay to Manilla; they came up with her, reſolutely boarded her, and took her, notwithſtanding ſhe kept up a ſmart fire with patteraroes and muſkets: ſhe mounted two carriage and ſeventeen braſs ſwivel guns, and had eighty men. By letters found in her, we diſcovered ſhe was diſpatched from the galleon St. Philippina, from Acapulco, and whom ſhe had left the 10th of September at Cajaoagan, between the Embocadero and Cape Spiritu Santa. Upon this diſcovery, I came to a reſolution to ſend the Panther and Argo in queſt of her, but it was the 4th of October before the weather permitted their ſailing.

The 28th of September, the General acquainted me that he was beginning to work on the battery, and that if ſome ſhips could get near enough to throw ſhot on the works of the town oppoſed to it, it might take off ſome of the enemy's fire and attention, and thereby facilitate its conſtruction. In conſequence of this, I ordered Commodore Tiddyman, with the Elizabeth and Falmouth, towards the town, as near as the depth of water would permit, and to place the ſhips in ſuch a poſition, as would beſt anſwer the purpoſe intended; which was accordingly done the next day, and their fire had a very good effect.

On the 30th, the South Sea Caſtle arrived with ſtores, which were much wanted, particularly the intrenching tools, for want of which the army had been ſo greatly diſtreſſed, that I was obliged to employ all the forges in making ſpades, pickaxes, &c. for them. The 1ſt of October, it began to blow freſh, and in the night increaſed to a hard gale, which drove the South-Sea Caſtle aſhore near the Polveriſta, a little to the ſouthward of our camp. This accident, however, had ſome conſiderable advantages attending it, as the ſituation ſhe lay in made her cannon a protection for the rear of our camp. It was likewiſe the means that all her military ſtores were got on ſhore with ſafety and diſpatch, and the army ſupplied with the proviſions ſhe had on board, both of which were articles they ſtood in need of, and which could not have been ſupplied by boats, as it continued blowing weather for ſeveral days after, and the ſurf breaking very high on the beach.

This gale was from the W. S. W. directly on the ſhore, which gave me much concern for the ſafety of the ſquadron, particularly for the Elizabeth and Falmouth, who were only in four fathom water, and as I have ſince been informed, with the ſand of the ſea ſtruck; but the bottom being mud, and ſoft to a conſiderable depth, they received no damage. On the 4th in the morning, the General opened the battery, which was ſo well managed, and ſeconded by the ſhips before the town, that in four hours the defences were taken off, and the next day in the evening, the breach was made practicable.

On the 6th, at day-light in the morning, the General's regiment, with the ſea battalion, mounted the breach, made the attack, and ſoon got poſſeſſion of all the baſtions, which completed the conqueſt. I immediately went on ſhore, and with the Spaniſh Governor and ſome of his principal officers, when a capitulation was agreed on, that the town and port of Cavite, with the iſlands and forts dependant on Manilla, ſhould be given up to his Britannic Majeſty; and that they ſhould pay 4,000,000 of dollars for the preſervation of the town and their effects.

On the 10th, I ſent Captain Kempenfeldt in the Norfolk, with the Seaford and Seahorſe, to take poſſeſſion of Cavite, agreeable to the capitulation. By this acquiſition, we are in poſſeſſion of a very large quantity of naval ſtores; and beſides the advantage of almoſt every conveniency for refitting a ſquadron, the people are ſupplied with freſh meat and vegetables in great plenty.

The ſiege, though ſhort, was attended with many difficulties and great fatigue, in which both the officers and men exerted themſelves with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs. We had conſtantly freſh gales, a lee-ſhore, and conſequently a ſurf to contend with; which always made it difficult, frequently hazardous, and ſometimes impoſſible to land with boats. The rains fell very heavy, and our little army were ſurrounded and haraſſed by numerous bodies of Indians, who, though undiſciplined, and armed only with lances, bows, and arrows, yet, by a daring reſolution and contempt of death, they became not only troubleſome, but formidable. I have the ſatisfaction of acquainting their lordſhips, that, throughout the whole expedition, the moſt perfect harmony and unanimity has ſubſiſted between his Majeſty's land and ſea forces.

It is with concern I acquaint their lordſhips with the loſs of Commodore Tiddyman, who, in attempting to enter the river in his barge, the morning after the reduction of Manilla, was drowned with five of his people; by which unhappy accident his Majeſty has loſt a brave and experienced officer.

Captain Kempenfeldt, by whom I ſend this (and who will preſent to you, for their lordſhips, a plan of the town of Manilla and the port of Cavite) has been of the greateſt aſſiſtance to me, during the courſe of this enterprize. He is very capable of furniſhing their lordſhips with many particulars neceſſary for their information; and his great merit makes it my duty to recommend him as a very able good officer.

I am, &c.

S. CORNISH.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Cornish to Mr. Cleveland, dated in the Bay of Manilla, the 10th of November, 1762.

In my letter of the 31ſt of October, I acquainted you of my having ſent Captain Parker, with the Panther and Argo, in queſt of the galleon St. Philippina, from Acapulco, bound to Manilla.

The 7th inſtant, Captain King, in the Argo, returned with a letter from Captain Parker, acquainting me, that, in conſequence of my orders, having the 30th of October got the length of the iſland Capul, near the entrance into the Embocadero, in purſuit of the St. Philippina, where the Argo had come to an anchor (and which he intended to do for that night) juſt as the day cloſed, ſaw a ſail ſtanding to the northward; at eight in the evening he got ſight of the chaſe about two leagues to leeward; but unluckily by the rapidity of a counter-current to what the chaſe was in, was drove among the Narangos, in the utmoſt danger of being loſt, and obliged to anchor; the frigate, having eſcaped the danger, got up with the chaſe, and engaged her near two hours; but was ſo roughly handled, that Captain King was obliged to bring to, to repair his damages. By this time the current ſlackened, which enabled Captain Parker to get under ſail with the chaſe in ſight: about nine the next morning he came up with her, and, after battering her two hours within half muſket ſhot, ſhe ſtruck. The enemy made but little reſiſtance, truſting to the immenſe thickneſs of the ſides of their ſhip, which the Panther's ſhot was not able to penetrate, excepting her upper works. Captain Parker was no leſs diſappointed than ſurpriſed, when the General came on board, to find that, inſtead of the St. Philippina, he had engaged and taken the Santiſſima Trinidad, who departed from Manilla the firſt of Auguſt for Acapulco and had got 300 leagues to the eaſtward of the Embocadero; but meeting with a very hard gale of wind, was diſmaſted, and put back to refit. She had 800 men on board, and pierced for ſixty guns; but when Captain King engaged her had only ſix mounted, and but thirteen when taken. She draws thirty-three feet water, and is a much larger ſhip than the Panther. I cannot aſcertain the value of the cargo, but there is to the amount of one million and a half of dollars regiſtered, and ſhe is reputed to be worth three millions.

Captain King left the Panther with her prize at an anchor, about three leagues ſouth of the Corrigedow, at the mouth of this bay; and, as I have ſent a reinforcement of men with launches and warps, I hope very ſoon to have them in ſafety.

I am, &c.

S. CORNISH.

MANGALORE, an ill built town ſituated in the Eaſt Indies. This place was taken by the Engliſh, on the 6th of March 1783. In which a great quantity of artillery fell into the hands of the Britiſh general; and the defeat was deemed of ſo deciſive a nature, as to remove all apprehenſions of any future diſturbance of any material importance under Tippoo Saib.

The ſucceſs on this occaſion was aſcribed, principally to the prudence of the Britiſh general in advancing o the enemy, and giving them battle at the very period when the death of Hyder Ally was publicly known, and the ſpirit of defection in conſequence of it univerſally diffuſed. *See* TELLICHERRY, EAST-INDIES, SERINGAPATAM, &c.

MANHEIM. The capital city of the Elector of Bavaria, was taken by the French in the beginning of September, 1795, under General Pichegru. Capitulation as follows:

Art. I. The city and fortreſs of Manheim ſhall be at the diſpoſition of the French, with all its ammunition, magazines, and artillery. Theſe ſhall be reſtored to the Elector Palatine in the ſame condition, when a peace is concluded.

II. The garriſon ſhall march out in twenty-four hours, with their arms and baggage.

III. The magiſtrates and miniſters of public worſhip ſhall not be diſturbed in their functions.

IV. The priſoners of war ſhall be mutually reſtored.

V. The Duke of Deux Ponts, and his miniſters, ſhall either remain in the city or depart at their pleaſure.

VI. The Palatine countries ſhall be conſidered as neutral, and of courſe not liable to any contributions or requiſitions.

This laſt article was agreed to by the repreſentatives, but on this condition, that the Palatine countries, into which the army of the Sambre and Meuſe had entered by force of arms, ſhould not be included in this exemption.

They found in Manheim 6000 quintals of corn, 400 ſacks of oats, &c. There were in the place 200 pieces of cannon, with ammunition in proportion.

The bombardment of Manheim, during the ſhort time it continued, was dreadful. The French, in ſixteen hours, threw 3000 bombs into the town, and about 5000 bombs, granades, &c. into the fort of the Rhine and the fleches. Of the Imperial and Palatine troops, however, only ten men were killed, and thirty-ſeven wounded; and of the town's people, four killed and nineteen wounded. Thirty-ſix houſes were almoſt demoliſhed, and the palace of Prince Maximilian, of Deux Ponts, has ſuffered conſiderably. The eldeſt ſon of this Prince was wounded, but not dangerouſly, by the ſplinter of a ſhell. In the fort of the Rhine and the fleches, were about 150 cannon, but moſt of theſe were brought away in time. The ſurrender of the fort, though a loſs to the German empire, was abſolutely neceſſary to the preſervation of the town of Manheim, which, by the fire of the French, had it continued a week, muſt have been reduced to a heap of aſhes, and the fort and out-works muſt at laſt have been ſurrendered.

From the camp before Manheim, Nov. 11.

Early yeſterday morning we again attacked the enemy on the road to Schwezingen, and drove them from the gardens; but their batteries opened ſo warm a fire upon us, that we were obliged to quit the moſt advanced houſes. Major Taſchner was killed in this affair; however, the reſult was our approaching nearer to the place,

place, and our works go on with alacrity: we expect the battering cannon to-morrow, when the ſiege will commence.

This evening we diſcovered a French camp of 60,000 men, under General Pichegru, on the other ſide of the Rhine. The right of that army reſts againſt the Rhine-fort, which is ſtrongly garriſoned; the left wing reaches to Worms. Count Clairfayt is poſted with his army in the mountains at a little diſtance from Pichegru, to whom he is endeavouring to give battle. The French ſtill defend Manheim obſtinately, and that unfortunate city will probably ſhortly be only a heap of ruins. Part of our army will ſhortly join that under Clairfayt, jointly to attack Pichegru; for the fate of Manheim can only be decided by a battle.

Since the actions on the 10th and 11th, the field was bravely diſputed on both ſides, but in which the Auſtrians only gathered freſh laurels. Field Marſhal Clairfayt having ſucceſsfully directed his operations againſt that wing of General Pichegru's army, which was protected by Manheim, immediately diſpatched Major, now Colonel Williams, to the head-quarters of General Wurmſer, with orders to treat the beautiful city of Manheim with the utmoſt ſeverity. The Field Marſhal therefore began the moſt terrible bombardment upon that city, which commenced between five and ſix o'clock in the evening of the 10th, and laſted till four o'clock the next morning. It was repeated on the night of the 11th, and ſo terrible was its effect, that perſons who were at that time in Frankfort, ſay, that the flames illuminated the whole horizon, ſo that the conflagration could even be diſcovered in that city.

Diſpatch from the General of Diviſion, Baraguay D'Hilliers, Chief of the Staff.

At day break on the 18th September, 1795, the Auſtrian army, 30,000 ſtrong, commanded by Prince Charles in perſon, attacked the French troops, conſiſting of not more than 5000 infantry, and 300 cavalry. His attack commenced at the village of Neckereau, defended by General Vandermarck. Every thing that bravery and diſcipline could effect, was done by the gallant troops under his command for ſix hours. Three times was the city taken and retaken at the point of the bayonet; but the ſuperiority of the enemy in number having enabled him to turn the right of the republican troops, they were forced to retire into the works in the rear, between Neckerau and Manheim. The enemy, after attacking the right ſucceſſively, attacked the centre and the left with two ſtrong columns and a great quantity of artillery, and marched a third column along the right bank of the Rhine. In conſequence of theſe attacks, ſeveral intrenchments in an imperfect ſtate were carried though bravely defended by General Laſal. Notwithſtanding the arrival of the 16th battalion, we were obliged to evacuate Manheim, to which the enemy had penetrated from all ſides.

Nov. 23, 1795.—The Commandant of Manheim having, the night before laſt, ſent out an officer to General Wurmſer to propoſe terms for the ſurrender of the place, a capitulation was concluded, by which it was agreed that the garriſon ſhould march out with the uſual honours, lay down their arms on the glacis, and become priſoners of war.

As ſoon as the capitulation was ſigned, the Auſtrian troops occupied the out-works, and two of the gates of the town, viz. the Heidelberg and Rhine gates.

The garriſon marched out this morning, and the place was taken poſſeſſion of by General Wurmſer, in the name of his Imperial Majeſty, after a ſiege of only 12 days of open trenches.

The French troops, which by this event became priſoners of war, conſiſt of ten half brigades, or thirty battalions of infantry, a proportionate corps of artillery, ſappers, miners, &c. and a ſquadron of huſſars, making in the whole 4 generals, 389 officers, and 9949 non-commiſſioned officers and privates.

The incloſed liſt of the garriſon of Manheim is a corroborating proof of the truth of the information that is received from all quarters upon the ſubject of deſertion, as, of 10 half brigades or 30 battalions of infantry, which if complete ought to amount to 30,000 men, the actual ſtrength is only 8372. Their officers acknowledge that they have long ſince ceaſed to receive any recruits.

State of the French garriſon of Manheim, at the time of its ſurrender.

Names of Corps.	No. of Officers.	No. of Non-commiſſioned Officers & Privates.	Total.
19th Half brig. inf.	38	866	904
160th Ditto - -	37	996	1033
108th Ditto -	11	404	415
139th Ditto -	26	694	720
204th Ditto -	18	498	516
4th Ditto -	16	715	731
89th Ditto -	59	886	945
202d Half brig. infant.	44	1105	1149
21ſt Ditto - -	45	1000	1045
26th Ditto -	37	877	914
Detach. of 7th. reg. huſſ.	4	50	54
4th battalion of Sappers	7	304	311
8th Ditto -	3	172	175
6th Company of Miners	3	29	32
Detat. 5th rgt. lgt. Artil.	1	45	46
5th reg. of Artillery	33	631	664
Pontoneers of the Rhine	6	111	117
National Gens d'Armes	1	27	28
Sick and wounded	0	539	539
	389	9949	10,338

Capitulation propoſed by the General of Diviſion Montaign, commanding the French troops at Manheim, to General Count de Wurmſer, commanding the Auſtrian troops before that town.

Article I. General Montaign ſhall deliver up the fortreſs of Manheim to the Count de Wurmſer, on the of November, with the warlike ſtores and artillery therein, and in the ſtate in which they now are.—Anſ. The fortreſs ſhall be delivered up on the 23d of November.

II. The French troops ſhall march out of Manheim, with

with their arms and baggage, as ſoon as the means ſhall be arranged for their paſſing to the left ſide of the Rhine; in all caſes they ſhall march on the of November, and take the route which ſhall be agreed upon between the two Commanding Generals.—Anſ. The French garriſon ſhall be priſoners of war: they ſhall march out of the place on the 23d of November, with the honours of war, and ſhall lay down their arms on the glacis at nine o'clock in the morning: they ſhall take the route which ſhall be directed by General Count de Wurmſer.

III. The troops of his Majeſty the Emperor, under the command of Count de Wurmſer, in two hours after the exchange of the capitulation, ſigned by the two Commanding Generals, ſhall take poſſeſſion of the fort at the head of the bridge of the Necker; of the outpoſts of the gate of Heidelberg, and of the redoubt of the Rhine, before the gate of l'Ecluſe; and they ſhall not enter into the town till the laſt diviſion of the French troops have marched out.—Anſ. After the ſigning of the capitulation, the Auſtrian troops ſhall take poſſeſſion of the outworks of the gate of Heidelberg and of the gate of the Rhine, to-morrow, the 22d of November, at eight o'clock in the morning.

IV. The carriages neceſſary for the tranſport of the effects belonging to the Republic, or to the corps and individuals compoſing the garriſon of Manheim, ſhall be furniſhed to them upon paying for the ſame by agreement, according to the orders of the Count De Wurmſer, on the roads by which the French troops ſhall paſs.—Anſ. The carriages neceſſary for the tranſport of the effects and property belonging to the French officers ſhall be furniſhed to the French troops at the rate uſual in the country. Whatever belongs to the nation ſhall be delivered up to the Auſtrian commiſſaries.

V. The Count de Wurmſer ſhall give orders for furniſhing the neceſſary forage in the places where the French troops ſhall paſs, and which the garriſon may not be able to provide at Manheim; as alſo four days proviſion for the French troops, to be computed from the day of their departure from thence.—Anſ. Care ſhall be taken to furniſh bread to the troops. The officers, who ſhall be deſirous of keeping their horſes, may purchaſe forage, which ſhall be delivered to them by the conductors, as the current price.

VI. The ſick remaining in the hoſpital of Manheim ſhall be taken care of by the officers of health of the French army, who ſhall remain in the place till its entire evacuation; for whom the neceſſary carriages ſhall be provided to the neareſt town in the poſſeſſion of the French troops. General Montaign relies upon the humanity of the Count de Wurmſer that they will be ſupplied with every aſſiſtance neceſſary for their recovery.—Anſ. The ſick ſhall be treated with humanity, which is never refuſed in ſuch caſes: but they ſhall be attended by Auſtrian ſurgeons. After their recovery they ſhall remain priſoners like the other troops.

VII. An officer of engineers of the French army ſhall deliver to an Auſtrian officer, the plans, maps, and other effects which the French engineers have received ſince their entry into Manheim.—Anſ. This article ſhall have effect as ſoon as the Auſtrian troops occupy the two above-mentioned gates; and it is to be underſtood that all military effects are to be delivered up, ſuch as artillery, magazines, plans, maps, &c. for which purpoſe Auſtrian officers of the engineers and artillery ſhall be ſent into the town on the 22d of November, at eight o'clock.

VIII. The Regency, magiſtrates and inhabitants of the town of Manheim ſhall not be proceeded againſt in any manner on account of the former ſurrender of that town to the French.—Anſ. This article depends entirely on the pleaſure of his Imperial Majeſty.

IX. When the day is fixed for the garriſon to march out of Manheim, a ſtaff officer of the Auſtrian army, accompanied by a ſtaff officer of the French army, ſhall precede the troops, in order to give the neceſſary orders for their march, and for providing quarters, until their arrival on the territory occupied by the troops of the republic.—Anſ. Anſwered by the ſecond article.

X. As ſoon as the capitulation is ſigned by the two Commanding officers, the Count de Wurmſer ſhall furniſh an officer of the French army with a paſſport to enable him to carry an account of the preſent capitulation to General Pichegru.—Anſ. The reports made by General Montaign ſhall be ſent to General Pichegru.

Manheim, Nov. 21, 1795.

(Signed) MONTAIGN.

Additional articles to the capitulation propoſed by General Montaign, commanding the French troops at Manheim, to General Count de Wurmſer, commanding the troops of his Imperial Majeſty.

Article I. The garriſon ſhall have no covered carriage, and reference ſhall be had to the fourth article, by which all military effects, without any exception whatever, ſuch as cheſts, ammunition, horſes, cloathing, proviſions, are to be ſpecified, and faithfully delivered up to the Auſtrian officers and commiſſaries appointed for that purpoſe.

II. Until the execution of the preſent capitulation, reciprocal hoſtages ſhall be given, viz. a field officer and a captain ſhall be exchanged to-morrow morning at ſeven o'clock.

III. To-morrow morning the French Commanding officer ſhall make known the number of carriages that are wanted, and before the garriſon ſhall march out he ſhall deliver a return of his troops.

The garriſon ſhall give up the Auſtrian deſerters.

Manheim, Nov. 21, 1795.

(Signed) MONTAIGN.

One third of that beautiful city has been deſtroyed, and one half much damaged. It is added, that 22,000 balls, and 1600 bombs were thrown into it.

The French garriſon, priſoners of war, marched out of Manheim on the 23d for Heidelberg and Ulm, on their way to Tyrol, among whom were four generals, and 389 officers. The privates were permitted to carry their knapſacks, &c. The magazine left in the place was very reſpectable. The French garriſon loſt 500 men during the ſiege, and upwards of 200 inhabitants were killed.

The French Commandant requeſted a paſs for a ſtaff officer

officer to be ſent to General Pichegru, to inform him of the ſurrender of Manheim, which was refuſed, though an account in writing was to be ſent him by the Imperial General.

All the ammunition, artillery, the military cheſt, proviſions, charts, plans, &c. are given up to the Auſtrians.

In May, 1800, General Prince Hohenlohe having received diſpatches from General Szarray, on the 11th inſtant, in the morning, quitted this city with his ſtaff, and part of the Imperial troops. Major General Count Frenel alſo quitted us, with the remainder of the Imperial troops, and marched towards Ulm. The poſitions which they left were afterwards occupied by a diviſion of Szekler huſſars, and ſome troops of Mentz.

This morning at three o'clock the French croſſed the Rhine near Sandhofen, and directed a ſevere muſquetry fire againſt the German troops ſtationed on the oppoſite banks of the Neckar.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the following capitulation was concluded between the French General Thuring and the Imperial Commandant of the city, Captain Sztenkereſty:—

Article I. Hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe until ſix o'clock in the morning of the 15th.

II. The Auſtrian Commandant may withdraw at that hour, or ſooner if he chooſes, and the French will enter the city.

III. The property of the Elector and of private individuals, the ſafety and liberty of the inhabitants ſhall be reſpected.

IV. The civil adminiſtration in the city and the palatinate ſhall remain in force.

V. All religious ſects ſhall enjoy the full and free exerciſe of their rites.

VI. The city and country ſhall be exempted from all contributions and requiſitions.

To article 1. the French General anſwered:—"On account of the able defence made by the Imperial troops, they ſhall march out at the Heidelberg gate, without being priſoners of war."—To article 6. "Conſidering the diſaſters which the city of Manheim has ſuffered during the preſent war, it ſhall remain free from all contributions. The offer of ſupplying the army with 500 ſhirts, and as many pair of ſhoes, is accepted, and muſt be fulfilled this day. The magazines, ammunition, cannon, arms, and baggage, belonging to the Imperial army, become the property of the republic. The money belonging to the Elector ſhall be delivered into the treaſury of the army, againſt a receipt, to prevent fraud. If, after mature conſideration, any of the articles of the preſent capitulation ſhould be found inſufficiently expreſſed, it ſhall be decided in favour of the French republic.

MANS, SIEGE OF. A city of France, and capital of the territory of Le Maine, in the province of Orleanois, ſituated on the river Sarte. William Rufus, or II. of England, during his reſidence on the continent, in the year 1097, ineffectually endeavoured to recover the territory of Le Maine by force of arms, from Helie de la Fleche, who had ſeized that province, on pretence of ſome agreement with Robert Duke of Normandy, before he ſet out for Paleſtine, 1097.

The Manceaux declared for La Fleche, and guarded their paſſes in ſuch a manner, that William could not enter their country, ſo that a kind of piratical war was maintained, until William's general, Robert Beleſme, had the good fortune to take Helie in an ambuſcade. The King having ſecured this enterprizing officer at Rouen, raiſed a great army of Bretons, Flemings, Burgundians, Normans, and Engliſh, in hopes of reducing the province without further oppoſition; but he met with a formidable antagoniſt in the perſon of Fulk Rechen, Count of Anjou, of whom Helie held the county in vaſſalage, and was obliged to have recourſe to an expedient, which he had practiſed with ſucceſs on other occaſions. In a word, he purchaſed a treaty of peace, by which he was reſtored to the poſſeſſion of Le Maine, in conſideration of ſetting Helie at liberty, with all the priſoners he had taken. The town of Mans was immediately ſurrendered to William, and the nobility of Le Maine took the oath of allegiance. Helie offered his ſervice to the King, who was at firſt inclinable to engage ſuch an active warrior in his intereſt, but he was diſſuaded by Robert, Count of Meulan, his chief counſellor, who, perhaps, was jealous of Helie's talent, and this laſt ſeeing his offer rejected, told William, that ſince he had no occaſion for his ſervice, he could not blame him for attempting to recover the poſſeſſions he had loſt. The King replied, that he might act as he ſhould thing proper, and granted him a ſafe conduct to La Fleche, which he fortified without delay. Not that he committed any act of hoſtility while William tarried in Normandy, but when he returned to England, Helie ſeized the firſt opportunity to renew the war.

Having firſt ſecured the favour of the Manceaux, he appeared with ſome troops before Le Mans, and provoked the Norman garriſon to make a ſally, in which they were routed; then entering the city pell mell with the fugitives, he was received with loud acclamations by the inhabitants, though the caſtle ſtill held out. A courier diſpatched by Robert de Beleſme, with an account of this ſurpriſal, found William hunting in the New-foreſt, and he no ſooner received the intelligence, than calling aloud to his attendants, "You that love me follow me," rode directly to the ſea-ſide near Dartmouth, where he found a veſſel ready to ſail. His nobility adviſed him to ſtay till a ſquadron could be drawn together, but he abſolutely refuſed to make any delay, and going on board the veſſel, obliged the maſter to put to ſea in foul weather, for this wiſe reaſon, "That he never heard a king of England was drowned." Next morning he landed at Barfleur, whence he poſted with the troops he had in Normandy to Bonneville, and marched to the relief of his garriſon in the caſtle of Le Mans with ſuch expedition, that Helie was obliged to raiſe the ſiege and retire precipitately to Chateau de Loir.

William then inveſted Majol, in hopes of taking the place by aſſault, in which he received ſuch a blow from a ſtone, as had very nearly deprived him of his life. In

conſequence of this accident, he deſiſted from the enterpriſe, and having ravaged the country, returned to England.

There are ſome writers, who commend his haſty departure to the relief of Mans, as an action worthy admiration and imitation; but there are others, with better judgment, that call it neither prudent nor honourable, as expreſſing rather an intemperate courage, than any ſober reſolution of maintaining his dignity, which would have been better provided for by keeping a navy in conſtant readineſs.

MANS SURPRISED. Henry II. King of England, very narrowly eſcaped being taken in this city, in the year 1188. He was quartered here with 700 knights, and a ſmall body of forces, when Philip II. King of France, unexpectedly wheeled about, and marched directly to Mans. The ſudden appearance of the enemy threw Henry's followers into ſuch confuſion, that Stephen de Tours, ſenechal of Anjou, ſetting the ſuburbs on fire, the flames were allowed to ſpread over the walls, and occaſion a conflagration in the city. Geoffrey de Bouillon, endeavouring to ſtop the progreſs of the enemy, by breaking down a ſtone bridge, built over the river, was attacked, wounded, and taken priſoner; and his men flying in diſorder, were purſued by the French to the city, which they entered along with them pell mell. Henry ſeeing it impracticable to rectify the diſorder occaſioned by the fire and the enemy, retired with his troops towards Frenelles, leaving thirty knights, and twice that number of ſoldiers, in the caſtle of Le Mans, which, after having been battered three days, was obliged to ſurrender.

MANTUA, was inveſted by the French in 1796. July, 14th the ſiege of Mantua has been carried on with uncommon vigour. The beſieging army was increaſed to 50,000 men; thirty mortars and ninety pieces of cannon played inceſſantly upon the town, in conſequence a great number of both public and private buildings have been deſtroyed; 100 bombs have taken effect in different parts. General Maſſena covers the ſiege on the ſide of the Tyroleſe frontier with a force of 28,000 men. Much confidence is notwitſtanding entertained by the garriſon that the enemy will yet be obliged to raiſe the ſiege, as ſuch is the excellency of the conſtruction of the caſemates that the troops are perfectly defended from the effect of the burſting ſhells, and the place is moreover extremely well ſupplied with every neceſſary.

Letter from General Bonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Caſtiglione, 4th Thermidor, July 22.

Citizens Directors,

On the 28th (July 16), at two in the morning, 1500 men from the garriſon of Mantua made a ſally from the Gate of Cereſe, while 3000 more made a ſally from that of Pradella. All the advanced poſts fell back. The enemy advanced to within piſtol ſhot of our batteries, which they hoped to carry; but the brave 5th battalion was poſted there. Generals Fiorella and Dallemagne drew up their troops in order of battle; and watching a favourable opportunity, attacked the enemy, threw them into diſorder, and, after an action of two hours, drove them back to the palliſades of the town. The enemy loſt from 5 to 600 men.

On the following day, I intended to ſend 800 grenadiers in boats to take poſſeſſion of one of the gates of the town; but the water having fallen, in the ſpace of twenty-four hours, more than three feet, it was not poſſible for me to carry my plan into execution.

On the 18th, at eleven at night, General Serrurier ordered General Murat, and Adjutant-General Vignolle, with 2000 men, to attack the right of the enemy's intrenched camp; while General Dallemagne, at the head of a ſtrong column, attacked the left. Andreoſſy, Colonel of Artillery, an officer of great merit, with five gun boats, gave a falſe alarm to the enemy; and while the whole fire of the place was directed againſt him, General Dallemagne and Murat fulfilled their inſtructions and carried diſorder and terror into the enemy's ranks. Chapeloupe, Colonel of Engineers, during this time, directed the opening of the trenches within eighty toiſes of the town, and under a fire of grape-ſhot from the ramparts. At the ſame inſtant, the batteries of St. George, Pradella, and La Favourite, the two firſt mounting ſix pieces of heavy cannon, firing red-hot balls, and ſix large mortars; the laſt eight pieces of cannon, deſtined to break off all communication between the town and citadel, began to play againſt the fortreſs. Ten minutes after the town was on fire in every part. The cuſtom houſe, the palace of Colloredo, and ſeveral convents were reduced to aſhes. At the break of day, when the trenches were but imperfectly traced, the enemy, under cover of a dreadful fire from the ramparts, collected their forces, and attempted to make a ſally; but our intrepid ſoldiers, concealed in ravines, behind banks, and in every hole, which could afford them protection from the enemy's fire, waited for them with firmneſs, and in ſilence. This circumſtance alone diſconcerted the enemy, who returned to the town.

The following night the trenches were completed, and I hope our batteries will be mounted, and ready to fire.

I ſhall not ſpeak of the conduct of the intrepid General Surrurier, whoſe military reputation is eſtabliſhed, and to whom we are indebted, among other things, ſince the beginning of the campaign, for the victory of Mondovi. Brigadier Chapeloupe, of the engineers, Colonels Samſon, and Meuron exhibit daily proofs of ability, activity, and courage, which give them a title to the gratitude of the army, and of their country.

All the troops diſplay a degree of patience, conſtancy and courage, which embolden me to project the moſt deſperate undertakings.

Colonel Duput, who commands the 5th battalion of grenadiers, is the ſame man who firſt paſſed the bridge of Lodi. Annexed hereto, you will find the ſummons I ſent to the governor, with the governor's anſwer.

BONAPARTE.

Sum-

Summons to the Commandant of Mantua, from the General Staff.

Head Quarters, Caſtiglione, 4th Thermidor, July 22.

The General in Chief of the Staff, to the Lieutenant-General of the troops of the Emperor, command-in Mantua.

Marmizello, 30th Meſſidor (July 18.)

The General in Chief of the army of Italy charges me, Sir, to write to you, that, attacked on all ſides, you are not in a ſtate long to defend the city of Mantua; that an ill-timed obſtinacy would wholly ruin that unfortunate city; that the laws of war imperiouſly preſcribe the ſurrender of the city; and that if, contrary to his expectations, you ſhall make a long reſiſtance, you will be reſponſible for the blood which you will uſeleſsly ſhed, for the deſtruction and misfortunes of that noble city; which will force him to treat you with all the rigours of war.

(Signed) BERTHIER.

Reply to the Commander in Chief of the French forces in Italy.

The laws of honour and of duty compel me to defend, to the laſt extremity, the place entruſted to me.

I have the honour to be, with perfect eſteem and conſideration, Sir,

(Signed) LE COMTE CANTO D'IRLAS.

(A true Copy) Mantua, July 20, 1796.)

The General in Chief,

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

Diſpatches, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Colonel Graham.

Head Quarters of Field Marſhal Wurmſer's Army, Valeggio, Auguſt 1.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that the ſiege of Mantua is raiſed, the French having retreated laſt night with the utmoſt precipitation.

I can now ſend only a very haſty account of the operations of the Imperial army, which have been attended with ſuch ſignal ſucceſs. The great exertions the enemy were making againſt Mantua determined his excellency Field Marſhal Wurmſer to make diſpoſitions for attacking the enemy, without waiting for the arrival of further reinforcements. Accordingly, on the 28th ultimo, the different corps were aſſembled at their reſpective deſtinations, the army forming four diviſions, which were to advance, by the different paſſes, from the mountains of Tyrol. The firſt column, on the right of the Lago de Garda, under the orders of Lieutenant-General Quaſdanovich, was to march on Salo and Breſcia; the ſecond, commanded by Lieutenant-General Melas, between the Lake and the Adige, was to force all the enemy's ſtrong poſts on the Monte Baldo; the third was ordered to march, under the command of Lieutenant-General Davidovich, by the great road from Alla, and, being ſeparated only by the Adige from a part of the third diviſion, was to ſupport it, and join it as ſoon as a bridge could be placed between Dolci Rivoli; the fourth column under the command of Lieutenant-General Mezaros, was deſigned to turn the enemy's right flank, by marching from Baſſano on Legnago.

Early on the 29th the enemy was attacked on their whole line of poſts, and were every where driven. Lieutenant-General Quaſdanovich took 1000 priſoners at Salo, and marched on to Breſcia. General Melas attacked the poſt of Ferrara, on the ſummit of Monte Baldo, covered by an immenſe ravine; the troops croſſed it with the greateſt intrepidity, and drove the enemy from their intrenchments, batteries and redoubts; a part of his diviſion attacked with equal courage and ſucceſs; the narrow paſs of Brentano, between the mountain and the Adige. The artillery of the third diviſion ſupported this attack from the left bank of the river; and the ſame corps, which acted under the command of Lieutenant-General Sepotendorff, puſhed on along the right bank, and forced the important poſt of Rivoli, where the enemy's batteries commanded the paſſage of the river. In theſe attacks nine pieces of cannon and 1500 men were taken. The other diviſions advanced with little reſiſtance. On the 30th the two centre diviſions being united continued their march in different columns, on Caſtel Nuovo and Peſchiera; at the defiles of Campora and Cavaggione, the enemy were again driven, with loſs, from ſtrong poſitions, and in the night they retreated by Peſchiera.

Major-General Spiegel entered Verona, which the enemy abandoned. On the 31ſt Major-General Pittoni occupied Villa Franca, and the head quarters were fixed here without oppoſition; a corps of obſervation being left near Peſchiera, under the command of Major-General Bajolitz. Theſe well-concerted and rapid movements determined General Bonaparte to an immediate retreat acroſs the Po and the Mincio.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Since I had the honour of writing to your Lordſhip yeſterday, the Field-Marſhal has received accounts from General Canto D'Irlas, commandant of Mantua, which ſtate, that the enemy, having maſked their retreat by continuing to fire as uſual on the place during the night, he could only ſend his cavalry in purſuit of them yeſterday morning, and that they had already brought in about 600 priſoners, among them a great number of artillerymen; that he was in poſſeſſion of all their mortars and cannon, amounting to about 140, with 190,000 ſhells and balls, and great quantitities of other ſtores of all kinds. The head quarters were removed here to-day; and the army will continue the purſuit of the enemy; but the exceſſive fatigue the troops have undergone, the difficulty of ſupplying them at firſt where no magazines could be previouſly formed, and the exceſſive heat of the weather, retard the progreſs of the army. No further report is yet received from Lieutenant-General Quaſdanovich.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

P. S. No reports having been as yet received from the different diviſions, I cannot mention the loſs of the Imperial army; but I am happy to be able to ſtate, from general information, that it is inconſiderable, in compariſon of what might have been expected from the difficulties that were ſurmounted.

Head Quarters, Guidizolo, Auguſt 4.

Field-Marſhal Wurmſer, with a view of aſſiſting the operations of Lieutenant-general Quaſdanovich, had ſent General Liptaye with an advanced guard, on the 2d, to Caſtiglione delle Steviere, from Goito to ſupport him.

General Liptaye had been forced to retire from Caſtiglione, and was nearly ſurrounded on the heights between it and Solforino. The cavalry diſengaged him, and the regiments forming as they came up, the affair became general, the Imperial troops maintaining their ground, notwithſtanding the great ſuperiority of numbers of the enemy, till night put an end to the combat. Too much praiſe cannot be given to thoſe regiments which were firſt engaged, and which ſuſtained, alone, the attack of three diviſions of the French army, nor to the cavalry, which repeatedly repulſed the French cavalry, conſiſting of 3000 horſe. The whole Auſtrian force engaged conſiſted of about 13,000 infantry and 1500 cavalry. All is quiet hitherto to-day, both armies remaining oppoſite to one another in the ſame poſition as yeſterday.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Head Quarters, Valeggio, Auguſt 5.

The French army having yeſterday received very conſiderable reinforcements from the Milanois, and a ſtrong column from Bozolo and Marcadia, having advanced this morning by St. Martino towards Medoli, threatening the rear of the left wing of the Imperial army, which extended into the plain, the Field-Marſhal ordered that its front ſhould be changed, by being thrown back towards the high ground on which the right wing was poſted. During this movement the enemy attacked in great force on the high ground; and ſome of the battalions of the right wing having given way, fell in with thoſe of the left wing not yet poſted. This unfortunately created confuſion, and obliged the Field-Marſhal to retreat on this place. Lieutenant-General Mezaros, who was on his way from Borgoforte to join the army, arrived to-day at Goito. There are no accounts yet of Lieutenant-General Quaſdanovich, ſo that it is probable he is ſtill among the mountains, and the enemy being collected in ſuch force near the ſouth end of the Lago de Gardo, it will be very difficult for him now to form a junction that way.

(Signed) THOMAS GRAHAM.

Sept. 21. From the 11th to the 19th, the Auſtrians have been continually engaged with the French, and have repeatedly beat them. The French army, which was before Mantua, was repulſed as far as Peſchiera, with the loſs of 6000 men killed and wounded, beſides a number of priſoners, particularly horſe, of which eight ſquadrons were ſent into Mantua. General Angereau, accuſed and degraded by Bonaparte, is gone to Genoa. Generals Bertin, Serrurier, and Kilmaine, were killed; and General Maſſena wounded. General Bonaparte went to Milan to obtain ſuccours, and returned without being able to perſuade any one to follow him, except 1000 priſoners, whom he releaſed from the hands of juſtice.

Marſhal Wurmſer, after raiſing the blockade of Mantua, took poſt, with 15,000 men, at Borgo-forte, Borgo di St. Giorgio, and Mariana.

Sept. 22. The different letters, agree in ſaying that General Wurmſer, after the action of the 8th of September, at Baſſano, marched to Legnago, re-united himſelf to the garriſon of Mantua, and immediately after gave the French ſeveral battles, in which they beat and killed a great number of men. The firſt of theſe actions was on the 12th, near Ronco, and the laſt on the 14th, below Mantua. The latter was every where obſtinate and bloody; two French Generals were killed, General Maſſena was wounded, and retired with the reſt of his corps to Verona and Baſſano.

After the battle of Baſſano the Imperial army, in order to be more certain in effecting the project of a re-union with the fortreſs of Mantua, marched to Legnago. On the 11th of September, in the environs of that place, they had a very ſpirited action, when the French were beaten with the loſs of ſeven cannons and a great deal of baggage. General Wurmſer, after this ſucceſs, left a ſmall garriſon of 6 to 700 men at Legnago, and perſuaded the public that it was 6000 ſtrong. This garriſon had orders to amuſe the enemy, firſt by ſome reſiſtance, and afterwards in negociating a capitulation. They perfectly fulfilled this order, and obtained free permiſſion to go from thence to Trieſt, which exaſperated the enemy very much, who thought they were far more numerous.

However, General Wurmſer, after meeting with ſome reſiſtance on the road, arrived on the 12th of September at Mantua with his army, which cauſed great joy among the inhabitants. In the interval two battles were fought in the environs of that fortreſs; the firſt on the 14th, and the laſt on the 17th of September. The enemy were beat in them both: in that of the 14th our troops brought in ten cannon and fifteen priſoners to Mantua. On the 17th the enemy's General Maſſena, attempted to make an attack from the ſide of the bridge St. George, but was repulſed, and his corps wholly diſperſed, The number of French wounded at Verona only, were upwards of 4000: a great part were ſent to Breſcia.

January 5, 1797.

The following are the particulars of General Wurmſer's late fortunate ſortie, when he made a ſeizure of a vaſt quantity of proviſions. General Bonaparte had contracted with a Jew in this city for a great number of oxen, ſheep, hogs, &c. for the French army near Verona. The Jew, it ſeems, having communicated the knowledge of this bargain to a friend at Trieſte, this perſon gave information of the affair to the Auſtrian General Alvinzy, at Venice, who found means to apprize General Wurmſer of it, accompanied by ſuch intimations as enabled the Marſhal to make a ſortie on the day appointed, when he ſucceeded ſo far as to ſeize upon the whole of the convoy, together with the Jew, whom he conducted into the fortreſs.

Diſpatches were received from General Graham, who has been ſo long ſhut up with Field-Marſhal Wurmſer in Mantua. By accounts from Trent, we learn

learn, that General Graham made his eſcape from Mantua in the ſortie which took place on the night of 29th of December, and arrived at Trent on the 4th of laſt month.

Notwithſtanding the numerous ſorties which Field-Marſhal Wurmſer had ſo gallantly and perſeveringly made, and which had been generally ſucceſsful, yet the garriſon was in conſiderable danger from a ſcarcity of proviſions.

Field-Marſhal Wurmſer, previous to his retreat into Tyrol, threw 15,000 freſh troops into Mantua, and withdrew from that fortreſs all thoſe battalions who ſerved in it during the ſiege. All the artillery and ammunition which the French had left before Mantua were removed into the fortreſs; the large park of artillery, however, of 100 pieces of cannoh, which the French had left at Borgo-forte on the Po, the Auſtrians could not get poſſeſſion of, as they had been thrown into the river.

General Provera, who was entruſted with the care of getting into Mantua a conſiderable quantity of proviſions, eſcorted by 10,000 men, attacked on the 9th of January at Beliaqua, General Angereau, and forced him to retreat. Another attempt the following day at St. Michel, near Verona proved leſs fortunate, and he was repulſed with loſs by the Republican General Maſſena. A freſh attack took place the 13th, on the ſame poſt. According to Berthier, the Auſtrians, after ſome ſlight advantages, were ſoon repulſed, but Bonaparte's account ſtates that the Republicans were compelled to fall back, while Provera threw a bridge over the Adige, oppoſite to Anguiari, and continued his march to Mantua, notwithſtanding the exertions of the various bodies that haraſſed his troops.

During theſe operations below Verona, General Alvinzy, at the head of the grand army compoſed of 25,000 men, attempted to penetrate on the ſide of Rivoli, between the Lake of Garda and the Adige. The firſt attack made on Corona the 10th failed, but on the 12th the French General Joubert was driven both from this poſt and that of St. Marco, and fell back behind Rivoli. Bonaparte, informed of this event, diſpatched all the troops he could collect to this quarter, and haſtened there himſelf from Verona. An obſtinate engagement enſued, the reſult of which was the poſſeſſion of the Heights of Marco once more by the Republicans, by which means the opening to the Auſtrian cavalry was cloſed up. Freſh actions were fought on the 14th and 16th, and Alvinzy ſucceeded in throwing into confuſion the left wing of the enemy; but while he proceeded with his victorious right to force the right wing of the French, Bonaparte, who had in the interim repaired to his left wing, retook the poſts from which it had been driven but a ſhort time before, and haſtening to his right again, made head againſt the Auſtrians at the very moment when they were preparing to ſurround his centre. A freſh engagement enſued, and victory declared in favour of the enemy.

General Alvinzy, confident of victory, had cauſed the heights below Rivoli, between the Adige and the Lake of Garda, to be occupied by 4000 men, for the purpoſe of cutting off the enemy's retreat. By this manœuvre all communication was at an end between the French army, Verona, and Peſchiera. The Auſtrians, in this poſition, made three ſucceſſive attacks on the intrenchments of Rivoli, and were as often repulſed. Bonaparte forced Alvinzy's right on the 15th, while Joubert and D'Hilliers re-took St. Marco. According to the enemy's ſtatement, 13,000 priſoners were taken in theſe actions; and if Bonaparte is to be credited, Alvinzy had no alternative but to ſave himſelf by flight, almoſt alone. If we are to rely on Berthier's account, the Auſtrians were retiring into the Tyroleſe in great confuſion.

In the mean time, General Provera, after loſing 2000 men in the actions at Anguiari, continued his march to Mantua, and arrived on the 15th before the ſuburbs of St. George. Miollis, who commanded at this poſt, being twice ſummoned to ſurrender, refuſed to give it up, and his reſiſtance furniſhed Bonaparte with an opportunity to haſten from Caſtelnuova, and to take poſſeſſion of all the points by which Provera could get the convoy into Mantua. Wurmſer made a ſortie on the ſide of La Favourite, to effect a junction with Provera, and a very hard-fought battle took place, which terminated in favour of the French. The Auſtrians, ſurrounded on all ſides, and completely worn out with their long march and the many actions in which they were previouſly forced to engage, ſurrendered priſoners of war, to the number of between 6 and 7000 men, with their convoy.

Men converſant in military affairs, allow that General Alvinzy's diſpoſitions were not only combined in a moſt judicious manner, but ſuch as ſhould have enſured him ſucceſs. It is ſuppoſed that ſome of his officers, with an infamous treachery which no language can ſufficiently ſtigmatiſe, communicated his plans to the enemy; and this is the more probable, as Bonaparte acknowledges that he was in poſſeſſion of them; though, to prevent ſuſpicion, he attributes this knowledge to his having intercepted ſome letters of the Auſtrian Generals.

The Paris papers repeat the preceding accounts, and contain the following capitulation, and the letter of General Berthier.

Capitulation entered into by the Imperial troops under the walls of St. Georgio, on the 16th of January.

Article I. The honours of war are granted, and the whole corps are to be priſoners of war.

II. The officers ſhall keep their ſwords, effects, and field-equipage; and the ſoldiers their knapſacks.

III. The general officers, as well as other officers, may go home, if the General in chief ſhould conſent to it. I give my word of honour to inform the General in chief that I have promiſed this article.

IV. Field-Marſhal Wurmſer ſhall be acquainted with the preſent capitulation.

V. The ſick and wounded ſhall be taken care of, with all thoſe ſentiments of humanity which are inſeparable from Republicans.

Head Quarters at Verona, 30th Nivoſe, (19th Jan.) 5th Year.

I do hereby certify, that in the different battles which

which have taken place from the 8th to the 16th inſtant, the number of Auſtrian priſoners of war, who have paſſed in review, amounts already to upwards of 20,000 men 700 of whom are cavalry, and that ſtill more are hourly arriving; that the enemy have left in our hands forty-four pieces of cannon, together with their caiſſons, all the baggage belonging to the column of General Provera, and all the ſtands of colours of this corps, ſome of which have been broken by the enemy. I do further certify, that by command of the General in chief, I have ordered General Rey to conduct theſe 20,000 priſoners to Grenoble, in convoys of 3000 men each, marching at one day's diſtance from each other, and under an eſcort of the 38th half brigade, and a ſquadron of horſe.

(Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER.

Extract of a Letter from the Commander in Chief.

You will find annexed, Citizen Directors, the capitulation of Mantua. Our troops took poſſeſſion of the citadel on the 15 (Pluv.), and this day the town was completely evacuated by the Auſtrians. General Serrurier began the ſiege of Mantua: and General Kilmaine, who conducted the ſecond blockade, contributed not a little to the reduction of the fortreſs. It was this General that ordered St. George's to be fortified, and this meaſure facilitated the operations of the army. The garriſon of Mantua had conſumed 5000 horſes, which accounts for the very ſmall number that we found in it. The General concludes his letter with a high panegyric on Citizen Chaſſeloupe, chief of the engineers; L'Epinaſſe, general of artillery; and on Samſon and Maubert officers.

Capitulation between his Excellency Marſhal Count de Wurmſer, Commander in Chief of the army of his Majeſty the Emperor and King, and the General of Diviſion Serrurier, Commander of the French Republic before Mantua.

Article I. The Imperial garriſon of Mantua, and the citadel, ſhall evacuate Mantua by the great gate of the citadel, with the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, matches lighted, and ſhall carry with them two ſix-pounders, two twelve-pounders, and two howitzers, with their carriages and harneſs, together with the neceſſary ammunition for each place, and the artillerymen belonging to them. The garriſon ſhall form upon the Chauſee leading from Marmico to Mantua, ſhall not lay down their arms, but ſhall be priſoners of war until exchanged, except thoſe mentioned in the 2d article, who ſhall not be priſoners of war.—Anſ. Granted, with this exception, that on the outſide of the barriers the arms ſhall be laid down upon the glacis, as well as the colours, ſtandards, and every other military article, the garriſon being all to remain priſoners of war. Granted alſo to every thing relating to the artillery and artilleriſts, who ſhall quit the garriſon with 700 men, who are not priſoners of war.

II. Marſhal Count de Wurmſer ſhall not be a priſoner of war, nor his ſuite, viz. the Adjutant-Generals Aver and Ban-Hoht, and Captain Aid-de-camp Count Degenfeld; all the Generals, each with his aid-de-camp; 200 cavalry, with their reſpective horſes and their officers; 500 men to be choſen by the Marſhal; the ſix pieces of cannon mentioned in the firſt article, with their gunners, ammunition, and furniture.—Anſ. Granted, as far as relates to Marſhal Wurmſer; to every thing that belongs to him perſonally, to 200 cavalry, compriſing their officers, and to 500 individuals to be choſen by the Marſhal, including the artilleriſts mentioned in the firſt article, the general officers, thoſe of the Etat-Major, and every other individual whom the Marſhal ſhall think proper to compriſe in it.

III. The officers ſhall keep their ſwords, their horſes, equipage, and all their property; the ſoldiers their knapſacks; as well as perſons not employed in a military capacity, the civil officers, and all perſons attached to the military ſervice.—Anſ. The officers ſhall keep their ſwords; the generals and other perſons hereafter mentioned ſhall keep the following number of horſes: the lieutenant-generals 16—major-generals 10—colonels 8—lieutenant-colonels and majors 7—captains of cavalry 3—captains of infantry 2—lieutenants of cavalry 2—lieutenants and enſigns of infantry 2. The commiſſaries of war ſhall be treated upon the footing of the military rank to which they are conſidered as equal. All perſons employed, to whom the law allows horſes, ſhall keep one each.

I demand their word of honour from the officers deſtined to execute this capitulation, that no individual of the army ſhall carry away more than what belongs to him. Each ſoldier ſhall keep his knapſack, and every cavalier his portmanteau.

IV. The Imperial garriſon ſhall be conducted by the ſhorteſt road to Gouſe, in the Frioul, and ſhall be exchanged by preference for French priſoners of war.—Anſ. The troops ſhall be conducted by Porto Legnago, Padua, and Treviſo; the exchanges ſhall be made as ſoon as poſſible, and the 700 men carried away by Marſhal Wurmſer, ſhall promiſe not to ſerve againſt the French army for three months from hence, dated from the day of this capitulation.

V. The march of the troops ſhall be regulated by French commiſſioners in two columns, and they ſhall not be made to march more than four French leagues a day, on account of the garriſon being weakened by ſickneſs. The French commiſſaries ſhall provide the neceſſary ſubſiſtence for the troops and horſes, and ſhall furniſh the waggons neceſſary to convey thoſe who may fall ill on the road.—Anſ. In order not to burthen the country too much, and to obtain ſubſiſtence with greater facility, ſeveral days ſhall be occupied in the departure of the columns; each ſhall conſiſt of 1000 men; and the firſt, which ſhall be particularly compoſed of all the armed troops, ſhall ſet out the day after to-morrow, 4th February. Care ſhall be taken to have ſeveral carriages at the head of the columns, to convey the ſick. Subſiſtence ſhall be provided for the men and horſes.

VI. The waggons carrying the chancery of the headquarters and of the troops, as well as the war cheſt, being twenty-ſeven in number, twenty-three of which are drawn by two horſes, and the remainder by four horſes, ſhall go out freely, and join the garriſon to proceed to Gouſe.—Anſ. Refuſed. A commiſſioner ſhall be

charged

charged to inſpect the regiſters or other papers belonging to the chancery; and if they are of no uſe to the army of the French republic, carriages ſhall be furniſhed for carrying them away.

VII. The ſick and wounded ſhall be treated humanely; they ſhall be left in the hoſpitals with the ſurgeons and attendants neceſſary, the number of whom ſhall be fixed; and after their cure, they ſhall have the benefit of the articles of capitulation, as well as thoſe whoſe affairs ſhall detain them at Mantua, to whom the neceſſary paſſports ſhall be delivered, as ſoon as their buſineſs ſhall be terminated.—Anſ. Granted; and they ſhall experience the ſame lot as the garriſon.

VIII. All the civil officers in the ſervice of his Majeſty the Emperor ſhall go out freely with their bureaux and chancery, and the neceſſary conveyances ſhall be furniſhed them.—Anſ. Theſe individuals may go away freely, but the bureaux and chancery ſhall be examined, and remain in the power of the French army, if neceſſary.

IX. The city ſhall be maintained in all its rights and privileges, property, and religion: no account ſhall be taken of the conduct of the citizens who have rendered ſervices to their lawful ſovereign.—Anſ. Granted.

X. Such of the citizens or inhabitants of the city as may wiſh to retire from Mantua, with their property, into the hereditary ſtates of his Imperial Majeſty, ſhall have one year to ſell at their will and freely, their poſſeſſions, both moveable and immoveable, and the neceſſary paſſports ſhall be granted them.—Anſ. Granted.

XI. The cannoneers of the city who have ſerved upon the ramparts againſt the French army, ſhall not be diſturbed for ſuch conduct, having only done their duty, founded upon the conſtitution of the duchy of Mantua, and they ſhall return to their own homes. — Anſ. Granted.

XII. If any doubtful article ſhall be found in the capitulation, which may give riſe to diſputes, it ſhall be explained in favour of the garriſon.—Anſ. It ſhall be diſcuſſed and interpreted according to juſtice.

XIII. Three hours after the ſignature of the capitulation, there ſhall be ſurrendered to the French troops, an advanced work of the citadel, as far as the firſt drawbridge; and only the French commiſſioners, and thoſe who may be ſent on buſineſs by the French Commandant of the blockade ſhall be admitted to enter the place or the citadel. The French army ſhall not enter the place or the citadel until it ſhall be evacuated by the Imperial garriſon.—Anſ. The citadel ſhall be wholly given up three hours after the ſignature of the capitulation; but if it ſhould be too late, it ſhall be given up the next morning at nine o'clock. All communication ſhall be prevented between the troops of the reſpective powers; and the French troops ſhall occupy the advanced poſts of the gates of the city. Only the French commiſſioners, charged by the General with the operations belonging to them, together with the officers of artillery, and the engineer officers for the plans, charts, &c. which muſt of neceſſity be in the city, ſhall enter the place.

XIV. An officer ſhall be permitted to proceed to his Majeſty the Emperor, as well as another officer to the General of the Imperial army in the Tyrol, with the capitulation.—Anſ. Granted. The commiſſary General ſhall have a paſſport to proceed beforehand to the territories of his Imperial Majeſty.

Feb. 2, 1797. (Signed)
Baron Off de Batorkey, Major-General.
Count Klenau, Colonel of the Regiment of Huſſars of Wurmſer.
Count de Wurmser, Field-Marſhal.
At St. Antonie, 14 Pluvioſe, 4th year of the Republic, one and indiviſible; in the name of the French Republic, and by order of the General in Chief of the French Army in Italy.

The General of Diviſion commanding the blockade of Mantua. (Signed) Serrurier.

The Commander in Chief of the Engineers of the Army. (Signed) Chasseloupe Laubat.

The General of Diviſion, Commander in Chief of the Artillery of the Army.
(Signed) Augustin L'Epinasse.

The General of Diviſion commanding the firſt diviſion of the blockade.
(Signed) Chabot.

Conformable to the original.
(Signed) Bonaparte.

Statement of the principal Articles of Artillery in the Garriſon and Citadel of Mantua, on February 5.

Braſs Pieces.

Auſtrian pieces, from the calibre of 36 to and including thoſe of 16, 136 pieces of 15 under; 175 braſs mortars: 56 braſs patteraroes, 2 ſmall mortars and grenades; 40 bolts; 10 ſmall pieces for barks on the lake.

Iron Pieces.

Iron pieces of the calibre of 12 and 6, 21 iron patteraroes, 4 field-pieces for the defence of the place, and advanced work, 43 field howitzers, 16 muſkets for the infantry, artillery, pioneers, and cavalry, 5000 of which are fit for ſervice, 17,115; a conſiderable quantity of pieces of wood, and other articles for repairing the arms; piſtols, 2500 of which are fit for uſe, 4484; a great quantity of wood for the new iron in bars, 16,100lbs; old iron, cut, 20,000lbs.

Lead.

In balls 165,400lb.; pigs of lead 156,000lb.; powder 119,000.; cartridges for the infantry, 1,214,000lb.; cartridges for the cavalry, 160,228; charges for cannon, 14,746; for howitzers, 2093 balls of all calibres; 187,320 bombs of all calibres; 14,562 fireworks of all kinds; and grape-ſhot for cannon.

Field-Pieces of the Diviſion of General Wurmſer.

Cannon of 3 lb. 26, cannon of 6 lb. 6, of 12 lb. 2, ſeven-inch howitzers 4, Total 38. Charges of 3, 5736; ditto of 6, 1836; ditto of 12, 540; grape of 3, 1200; ditto of 6, 340; ditto of 12, 164; waggons and carriages, 184; equipage for bridges one in number.

The Imperial garriſon of this fortreſs conſiſted of 34,000 men. A company, which was complete not long ago, and conſiſted of 230 men, had no more than eighteen

eighteen left able to do duty; twenty were in the hoſpital, and the reſt dead. The hoſpitals contained 8000 ſick ſoldiers; 6000 men marched out half-well, and 20,000 were buried within that fortreſs. During four months there was nothing but horſe-fleſh to live on. This day (February 3), not a morſel of meat of any kind was in the place, either for the ſoldiers or the inhabitants.

The unfortunate, but brave garriſon, was reduced to the laſt extremity by diſeaſe and famine, before the place ſurrendered. After an entire blockade of near five months, during which the magazines and proviſions were exhauſted or conſumed, the garriſon was reduced to one fourth part of the common allowance of bread, which was made of Indian wheat, during the whole month of January. This feeble reſource being at laſt gone, and every horſe in the place killed and eaten, the garriſon, amounting to 18,000 men, ſurrendered, with its brave chief, Wurmſer, by a capitulation perfectly correſponding with that publiſhed in the Paris Journals. It appears that the French found in Mantua between ſeven and eight hundred pieces of cannon, and ſuch a profuſion of treaſure as cannot be poſſibly aſcertained; moſt of the Italian noblemen and merchants having ſent their caſh and valuable effects to Mantua as a place of ſafety.

The French did not take poſſeſſion of the citadel of Mantua till the 5th of February, with about 400 men. The utmoſt wretchedneſs prevailed in the city, which was full of unburied bodies, ſo that a free paſſage was not permitted till it ſhould be thoroughly cleanſed; a number of bodies had been thrown into the Lake, but every method to prevent any infectious diſorder was put in practice by the French.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated Auguſt 3, 1799.

It gives me the greateſt ſatisfaction to be enabled to cloſe my official correſpondence, with the important intelligence of the ſurrender of Mantua to the Imperial arms. A courier is arrived from General Kray with diſpatches of the 30th ult. ſtating, that on the 27th the horn-work was taken; on the 28th the town was ſummoned; on the 29th the capitulation ſigned; and on the 30th the place was occupied by the Imperial troops. The garriſon are priſoners of war; the privates have liberty to return to France, on condition of not ſerving againſt the Emperor or his Allies till they are exchanged againſt an equal number of Auſtrians. The exchange, it is ſtipulated, ſhall take place immediately; and the officers are to be kept three months in this country as hoſtages for the exact fulfilment of this ſtipulation. Permit me, my Lord, to convey to you my moſt ſincere congratulations on this moſt fortunate and important event, which will furniſh ſuch facilities to the further progreſs of the Allied arms; and to add my moſt cordial wiſhes, that the ſucceſſes of the Allies may be continued with the ſame brilliancy and rapidity which have diſtinguiſhed all the operations of this remarkable campaign.

Head-quarters, Boſco,

My Lord, July 30, 1799.

I have the ſatisfaction to incloſe the capitulation of Mantua. The trenches had been opened only fourteen days. The garriſon I am informed amounts to near thirteen thouſand men; the ſick, including the non-combattans, are about five hundred. The loſs of the Auſtrians does not exceed more than two hundred men.

I have the honour to be,

W. Bentinck.

Right Honourable Lord Grenville.

Capitulation made between his Excellency Baron Kray, general of the artillery, and commander in chief of the troops of his Imperial Majeſty at the ſiege of Mantua, and the General of Diviſion Foiſſac la Tour, commandant of the town and citadel of Mantua.

Art. I. The garriſon of Mantua will march out the 30th of July 1799, at twelve o'clock, with the honours of war, ſix pieces of cannon in the front. The garriſon ſhall be priſoners of war; and, in order to prevent the diſgrace and miſery of confinement, the general commanding in chief, the other generals under his orders, the officers of the ſtaff, and all the officers of the garriſon conſent to remain priſoners in the neareſt part of the Hereditary States in Germany, in order to ſerve as hoſtages for the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, who ſhall be ſent back into France by the ſhorteſt road, and ſhall not ſerve againſt the troops of the Emperor or his Allies till after their exchange.—Anſ. Granted in its fulleſt extent; and in conſideration of the open, brave, and honourable conduct of the garriſon of Mantua, the commandant, the officers of the ſtaff, and the other military officers of the garriſon, after having remained three months in the Hereditary States, ſhall be at liberty to return to their reſpective countries upon their word of honour not to ſerve againſt his Imperial Majeſty or his Allies until they are reciprocally exchanged. The period of three months ſhall begin from the day on which the capitulation is ſigned.

The garriſon will lay down their arms on the glacis of the citadel. The officers will keep their ſwords, baggage, and the number of horſes allowed by their own military regulations. The non-combattans ſhall be ſent back to France. The generals ſhall keep their ſecretaries, and all the officers their ſervants. A pair of colours ſhall be granted to the General of Diviſion Foiſſac la Tour, in conſideration of the energy of his defence.

II. The Ciſalpine, Swiſs, Poles, and Piedmonteſe ſhall be conſidered and treated in every reſpect as troops of the French Republic.—Anſ. Granted.

III. Three covered waggons ſhall be allowed the commandant for the carriage of his papers, baggage, and perſonal property. Theſe waggons ſhall not be examined, and ſhall be ſubject to his orders only.—Anſ. Granted.

IV. The chief of the ſtaff, and the other chiefs of departments,

departments, ſhall have the power of taking with them all papers relating to their own concerns, and ſhall have the ſole charge of the waggons deſtined for this purpoſe, and for the carriage of their own perſonal effects. The commiſſaries ſhall be reſponſible that nothing belonging to the place is taken away.—Anſ. Granted.

V. An appeal is made to the juſtice and generoſity of the Auſtrian government, in favour of thoſe citizens who have been incorporated in the Ciſalpine Republic, which was formally announced to the Emperor, at the treaty of peace lately concluded, as well as of all thoſe who have manifeſted their ſincere attachment to the Imperial commiſſaries, and the citizens who acted as artillery men, having been treated in the ſame manner, according to the terms of the noble capitulation made by Bonaparte with General Wurmſer. — Anſ. Granted.

VI. Engineer and artillery officers ſhall be appointed to receive all articles relative to their departments.—Anſ. Granted.

VII. Commiſſaries ſhall alſo be named to take charge of the magazines of proviſions.—Anſ. Granted.

VIII. The ſick and wounded who cannot be removed ſhall continue to receive the neceſſary care; for which purpoſe the French ſurgeons and phyſicians who now attend them ſhall remain. The general in chief ſhall name an officer who ſhall have the particular charge of the ſick; and as ſoon as they may be ſufficiently recovered to travel, they ſhall be furniſhed with the means of following the army if it is exchanged, or of going into France or Germany according to the ſame conditions with all the reſt, every one complying with what is decided for his rank.—Anſ. Granted.

IX. There ſhall be furniſhed by the Auſtrian troops eſcorts ſufficient to protect all individuals whatever compriſed in the preſent capitulation, againſt inſult or popular commotion, for which the commander of the eſcort ſhall be made particularly reſponſible. — Anſ. Granted.

X. All doubts that may ariſe out of the preſent capitulation ſhall be explained in favour of the garriſon, conſiſtently with the laws of equity.—Anſ. Granted.

XI. After the ſignature of the preſent capitulation, hoſtages ſhall be mutually exchanged: on the part of the French, a brigadier and a captain: on that of the Auſtrians, a colonel and a captain.—Anſ. Granted.

XII. During the management of the capitulation, there ſhall be a ceſſation of hoſtilities on both ſides.—Anſ. Granted.

XIII. Migliarello ſhall be occupied by a battalion of Auſtrians, from which fifty men ſhall be detached to occupy the outer part of the gate of Ceres. The two armies ſhall have no communication with each other, commanding officers, and thoſe who have leave from their reſpective generals, excepted.—Anſ. Granted.

XIV. The commiſſary of the executive power, and the inſpector-general of the police of the Ciſalpine Republic at Mantua, ſhall have leave to go wherever they pleaſe.—Anſ. Granted.

XV. A ſufficient number of carriages ſhall be allowed for the carriage of the effects, not only of the officers compoſing the garriſon, but of all ſuch as not being preſent may have left their baggage. — Anſ. Granted.

XVI. Two carriages ſhall be granted for the ſuite of the general, and for ſuch others as ſhall have been ordered by him to follow the lot of the garriſon.—Anſ. Granted.

XVII. The generals and other officers may ſend any part of their baggage to France with the troops: unleſs indeed General Kray, who always acts like a man of the higheſt honour and liberality, conſents that the officers ſhould ſhare the ſame fortune with the men, and be permitted to return to France priſoners on their parole.—Anſ. Regulated by article I.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

All deſerters ſhall be given up to their reſpective battalions.—Anſ. General Kray promiſes them their life.

(Signed) FOISSAC LA TOUR, le general de diviſion.
Baron KRAY, general d'artillerie.
MONBERT, chef de brigade.
BOITTOU, commandant d'artillerie.

Head-quarters, Caſtelleccio, July 28, 1799.

It was taken by the French in 1800, under General Bonaparte, and included in the convention between him and General Melas.

MARCIANO, BATTLE OF. *See* SIENNA.

MARDEN, BATTLE AT. Several battles having been fought between the Engliſh and Danes in 871, with different ſucceſs; their armies met in 872 at this place, in Wiltſhire, in which battle Ethelred received his death's wound.

MARDYCK TAKEN. A port town of French Flanders, ſituated four miles weſt from Dunkirk; which was effected by an Engliſh cruſade, in the year 1383, under the command of Spencer, biſhop of Norwich, on the following occaſion.

A ſchiſm had broke out in the church of Rome, in the year 1378, on account of the two anti-popes, Urban VI. and Clement VIII. as he ſtyled himſelf, which continued for more than thirty years. This ſchiſm divided Chriſtendom into two parties, every ſtate declaring itſelf for one or other of the two pretenders, though probably not ſo much upon ſpiritual as temporal and political motives. The French warmly eſpouſed the intereſts of Clement, becauſe a Frenchman, elected by the French cardinals, and reſiding at Avignon. The Engliſh were no leſs warm in their attachments to Urban, probably becauſe the French oppoſed him and declared for his rival. The two holy fathers fought long with ſpiritual arms, and ſatisfied themſelves with darting eccleſiaſtical thunders at one another, and their reſpective partiſans; but in the year 1383, Urban, who had the ſtrongeſt party, finding that anathemas and execrations did not anſwer his intentions, and wiſely judging that the arm of *fleſh* might be more ſenſibly felt, and carry greater conviction with it, reſolved to employ it. In conſequence

of this reſolution, he publiſhed a cruſade againſt Clement and his adherents, and declared the Biſhop of Norwich general, granting to all who would engage in this enterprize, the ſame indulgences and encouragements as uſed to be given to thoſe who bore arms againſt the Infidels. This cruſade, when publiſhed in England, met with all the ſucceſs that Urban's heart could wiſh; the nobility, gentry, clergy, and people, joining in it with the ſame alacrity, as if they had been engaged to make war in defence of their country, againſt the moſt inveterate enemies of the Chriſtian name. Whilſt they waited for the approbation of the parliament, every one was buſy in preparing himſelf to gain the promiſed indulgences, by either ſerving perſonally in the war, or contributing money to defray the charges of it.

When the parliament met, it not only approved of the cruſade, but alſo granted a conſiderable ſubſidy to carry it on. Every thing thus ſucceeding in favour of the intended expedition, the Biſhop, who was general of the cruſade, embarked his army, conſiſting of 50,000 foot and 2000 horſe; and on his arrival at Calais, held a council of war, to conſider which way he ſhould turn his arms. Moſt were of opinion that they ought to attack France, as the cruſade was publiſhed againſt Clement and his adherents, of which the King of France was the chief. But the General, for reaſons of his own, which are not recorded in hiſtory, declared for invading Flanders, and by his influence this opinion at laſt prevailed. The only pretence for a meaſure ſo unaccountable was, that Flanders being a fief of France, they could not make war againſt it without hurting that kingdom. Thus, contrary to the intention of the court of England, which, without doubt, deſigned that the army ſhould march againſt France, and contrary to the views of Urban, who could have no reſentment againſt the Earl of Flanders, ſeeing he had actually acknowledged him as pope, and could not be reckoned one of Clement's adherents, the cruſade invaded Flanders, and took the towns of Mardyck, Dunkirk, Graveline, and Bourbourg. The Earl of Flanders ſurpriſed at this unforeſeen attack, aſſembled in haſte about 12,000 men, and venturing to give battle to the Biſhop's army, was completely routed.

Upon this diſaſter, ſeeing his country on the point of being entirely deſtroyed, he applied to the French court, repreſenting to the council of the young King, how much it was the intereſt of France to ſave Flanders, the rather that it did not appear the enemy would reſt ſatisfied with the ſingle conqueſt of this country. The French, rouſed by this alarming repreſentation, thought their intereſt and honour greatly concerned in the affair; and therefore Charles VI. haſtened to the relief of Flanders, at the head of a numerous army. The Engliſh upon his approach raiſed the ſiege of Ypres, and retired to Bourbourg, where they were inveſted by the French.

The General of the cruſade being pent up in this ſmall place, without proviſions, found himſelf involved in difficulties, out of which he could hardly have extricated himſelf, had not the Duke of Bretagne interpoſed in his behalf, and by a ſeaſonable mediation, obtained liberty for him to retire with his army, upon making reſtitution of the places he had ſeized in Flanders. In conſequence of this agreement, the Engliſh army returned home, where the Biſhop, their general, and ſome of his principal officers, were called to an account for diſobeying their inſtructions; and Mardyck, with the other towns they had taken, returned to the obedience of their former maſter.

When Dunkirk began to be very conſiderable, Mardyck became a kind of appendage to it, and almoſt always ſhared its fate. Thus both were taken by the Marſhal de Thermes in the year 1538, and a few days thereafter both recovered by the Spaniards. In the year 1646, the French again became maſters of both, Mardyck being taken in the beginning of the campaign by Gaſton, Duke of Orleans, and Dunkirk towards the end of it, by the famous Prince of Conde. After this, they were both recovered by Spain at the ſame time, and again wreſted from it in the year 1658; when the Marechal de Turenne, to make himſelf maſter of Dunkirk, firſt reduced Mardyck. They were both, as ſoon as the conqueſt of them was completed, delivered into the hands of the Engliſh; and in the year 1662, when Dunkirk was ſhamefully ſold to the French by King Charles II. Mardyck ſeems to have been thrown into the bargain.

MARENGO, BATTLE AT, June 9, 1800, having in a great meaſure decided the fate of Italy, and the diſorganization of the Auſtrian forces againſt the French, it may be acceptable to have the report by the Commander in Chief Alexander Berthier.

To gain poſſeſſion of Milan; to operate a junction with the diviſion of General Moncey; to cut off the rear of the enemy at Breſcia, Orſi-Novi, Marcana, Placenza; to ſeize their immenſe magazines; to cut off their communications; to carry their depots, their ſick, and their parks of artillery; ſuch were the objects with which different parties had been charged, while our army obſerved that of the enemy, haraſſed them on the Po, and effected the paſſage of that river near Stradella. The activity of our movements began theſe operations, and the genius of Bonaparte knew how to improve their advantages.

The enemy, beaten at Montebello, were about to be ſucceſſively reinforced by the troops under the command of F. M. Generals Elſnitz and Bellegarde. I had on the other hand been informed that M. de Melas had aſſembled all his forces at Aleſſandria. It was of importance to anticipate his future movements, and every thing was prepared for that purpoſe.

The enemy could either proceed to Genoa, and from thence penetrate into Tuſcany, or paſs the Po and the Teſino to reach Mantua, or make their way along the right bank of the Po, by giving battle to our army, or, laſtly, ſhut themſelves up in Turin.

The diviſion of Chabran and Lapoype received orders to guard the Po. The detachment left at Ivrea obſerved Oveo. The corps of General Moncey occupied Placenza, obſerved Bebbio, guarded the Teſino, the Seſia, and the Oglio, from the conflux of theſe rivers to the Po, and puſhed reconnoitring parties towards Peſchiera and Mantua. The Italian legion occupied

cupied Breſcia. The reſt of the army, with Bonaparte at their head, marched to meet the enemy.

On the 24th Prairial (June 13), at day-break, the army directed its march towards Tortona and Caſtel Nuovo di Scrivia. The corps of General Victor, which formed the advanced guard, paſſed the Scrivia at Dora; that of General Lannes carried Caſtel Nuovo, where the enemy abandoned 1500 ſick, among which were 600 convaleſcents ready to join their army. The corps under the command of General Deſſaix took poſt in front of Ponte Curone. The ſame day the army marched towards San Juliano, which the advanced guard of the enemy had evacuated, in order to take poſt at Marengo. They were there attacked by the diviſion of Gardanne, ſupported by the 24th light, and were obliged to retreat as far as their bridge over the Bormida, after loſing two pieces of cannon, and 180 priſoners.

The enemy refuſed battle in the plain ſituated between San Juliano and Marengo, where they could greatly avail themſelves of their numerous cavalry. Every thing gave reaſon to preſume that they would not attack us after having allowed us to become acquainted with their ground and their poſition, and that they had the deſign either to paſs the Po and the Teſino, or to march towards Genoa and Bebbio. Meaſures were taken to oppoſe forces to their progreſs on the road from Aleſſandria to Genoa, and on the left bank of the Po, the paſſage of which they might attempt at Caſal or Valenza; a diviſion of the corps of General Deſſaix marched towards Rivalia, by turning Tortona. Flying bridges were eſtabliſhed near Caſtel Nuovo, in order to paſs the Po with rapidity, and by a flank movement join the corps of obſervation on the left bank of that river. But on the 25th, (June 14) at ſeven o'clock in the morning, the diviſion of Gardanne, which formed our advanced guard, was attacked. The enemy, by the development of their forces, diſcloſed their deſign. The troops under the command of General Victor were immediately drawn up in order of battle; the one part formed the centre, which occupied the village of Marengo; the other formed the left wing, which extended as far as the Bormida. The corps of General Lannes formed the right wing. The army formed in two lines, and had its wings ſupported by a ſtrong body of cavalry.

The enemy diſplayed themſelves ſucceſſively, and debouched in three columns: that of the right debouched by Figarolo, aſcending the Bormida; that of the centre, on Marengo, by the great road; laſtly, that of the left, on Caſtel Ceriolo. General Victor informed me, that he was attacked by all the enemies forces. I immediately ſent up to him the reſerve of cavalry and the corps of General Deſſaix, the diviſion of which that was marching towards Seravalla, I recalled.

The Chief Conſul proceeded rapidly to the field of battle; arriving there, we found the action begun on every point; both ſides fought with equal obſtinacy; General Gardanne, for two hours, ſuſtained the attack of the right and centre of the enemy, without loſing an inch of ground, notwithſtanding his inferiority in artillery. The brigade under the command of General Kellerman, conſiſting of the 2d and 10th regiments of cavalry and the 28th dragoons, ſupported the left of General Victor; the 44th and 10th of the line, maintained their reputation.

General Victor ſent orders to the brigade of cavalry under General Duvigneau, but the latter had quitted without authority the command of his brigade, which retarded the execution of the movement; 200 men of that corps were ordered to aſcend the Bormida, and obſerve the motions of the enemy's right. The reſt received orders to ſupport the left of the army, and conducted themſelves with valour. General Gardanne, obliged to quit his poſition in the advanced guard, retreated gradually, and took an oblique poſition. The right was at the village of Marengo; the left on the banks of the Bormida. In this new poſition he took the column marching on Marengo in flank, and kept up a terrible fire. The ranks of this corps were ſwept down; it heſitated for a moment; already ſeveral parts began to give way, but it received new reinforcements, and continued its march. General Victor ſtationed ſucceſſively the 24th light, the 43d and 96th of the line, to defend the village of Marengo.

While theſe movements were going on, the brigade of General Kellerman ſupported the left; the 8th dragoons charged and routed a column of the enemy's cavalry, but it was charged in its turn by ſuperior forces; it was ſupported by the 2d and 20th cavalry, who made more than 100 priſoners.

The left of the enemy advanced towards Caſtel Ceriolo. Their centre, always receiving new reinforcements, ſucceeded in carrying the village of Marengo, where they made 400 priſoners, who ſhut themſelves up in a houſe.

Some of our ſharp ſhooters having expended their cartridges, quitted the field of battle in diſorder; and the enemy, encouraged by this ſucceſs, charged with additional impetuoſity. General Lannes engaged them with ſucceſs. The line uncovered in the plain, reſiſted the artillery, and ſupported the charge of the enemy's cavalry; but they durſt not purſue the enemy, without being turned on the left. General Lannes ſent the 40th demi-brigade and the 22d, to reinforce the diviſion of Chambarlhac, which loſt ground. The enemy, frequently repulſed on the centre, always returned to the charge, and at length carried the village of Marengo. General Victor ordered the reſerve to make a retrograde movement.

General Lannes then found himſelf attacked by forces infinitely ſuperior; two lines of infantry marching againſt him with a formidable artillery. The diviſion of Watrin and the 28th, were immoveable. On the point of being turned by a conſiderable body, they were ſupported by the brigade of dragoons, under the command of General Champeaux. The change of poſition of General Victor obliged General Lannes to follow the ſame courſe.

The Chief Conſul, informed that the reſerve of General Deſſaix was not yet ready, repaired in perſon to the diviſion of Lannes, in order to ſlacken its retreat. Nevertheleſs the enemy advanced. He ordered the 72d demi-brigade to execute various movements; he

even wiſhed to take the enemy in flank, and charge at the head of this demi-brigade. But a cry aroſe from the ranks—"We cannot allow the Chief Conſul to expoſe himſelf." An intereſting ſtruggle then aroſe among the ſoldiers, who forgetting their own danger, thought only of that of their Chief. Nevertheleſs ſome time was gained.

The retreat was ſoon effected, par echiquier, under a fire of eighty pieces of cannon, which preceded the march of the Auſtrian columns, and poured out among our ranks grape-ſhot and bomb-ſhells. Nothing could ſhake our battalions. They drew cloſe ranks, and manœuvred with the ſame preciſion as if they had been on the parade. The ranks ſwept away were immediately filled by other heroes. Never was ſeen a more regular and impoſing movement.

The enemy then thought themſelves ſure of victory. A numerous cavalry, ſupported by ſeveral ſquadrons of light artillery, attacked our right, and threatened to turn the army.

The grenadiers of the conſular guard marched to ſupport the right. They advanced and ſuſtained three ſucceſſive charges. At this moment arrived the diviſion of Monnier, which made part of the reſerve. I ſent two demi-brigades to the village of Caſtel Ceriolo, with orders to charge the battalions which ſupported the enemy's cavalry. Theſe corps croſſed the plain, and carried Caſtel Ceriolo, after repulſing a charge of cavalry; but our centre and our left continued their retrograde movement. They were ſoon obliged to evacuate this village, following the courſe of the army, and ſurrounded by the enemy's cavalry, which they kept in check.

The army arrived in the plain of San Juliano, where the reſerve, under the command of General Deſſaix, was formed in two lines, flanked on the right by twelve pieces of artillery, commanded by General Marmont, and ſupported on the left by the cavalry under the command of General Kellerman. The Chief Conſul, expoſed to the hotteſt fire, flew through the ranks to encourage the ſoldiers, and put a ſtop to the retrograde movement. It was now four in the afternoon.

General Deſſaix, at the head of the brave 9th light, threw himſelf with impetuoſity in the midſt of the enemy's battalions, and charged them with the bayonet. The reſt of the diviſion of Boudet followed this movement on the right; all the army in two lines advanced at the pas de charge. The enemy confounded, made their artillery retreat; their infantry began to give way. General Deſſaix was ſtruck by a ball mortally. The death of this diſtinguiſhed officer, whoſe loſs will long be wept by France, inflamed the brave men he commanded with new ardour. Burning to avenge him, they precipitated themſelves with fury on the firſt line of the enemy's infantry, which, after falling back on the ſecond, continued to reſiſt. Both ſides prepared to charge with the bayonet. Our battalions were ſtopped for a moment, but General Kellerman ordered a charge with 800 horſe, who routed the enemy and made 6000 priſoners; among whom were General Zach, chief of the ſtaff, General St. Julien, ſeveral other generals, and almoſt all the officers of the ſtaff.

The enemy had ſtill a third line of infantry, ſupported by the reſt of the artillery and all the cavalry.

General Lannes, with the foot grenadiers of the conſular guard and the diviſion of Boudet, marched againſt this line, and were ſupported in their charge by the artillery commanded by General Marmont. The cavalry, under the command of General Murat, the horſe grenadiers commanded by the chief of brigades Beſſieres, charged the enemy's cavalry, compelled them to fall back with precipitation, and put them to the route. Their rear-guard was cut in pieces.

The enemy in diſorder had arrived at their bridge over the Bormida. The battle was continued an hour after it was dark. Night alone ſaved the wrecks of the Auſtrian army.

This battle coſt the enemy twelve ſtandards, twenty-ſix pieces of cannon, and 15,000 men, of whom 3000 were killed, 5000 wounded, and 7000 taken priſoners. Seven of their generals and more than 400 of their officers were wounded.

We have to regret from 7 to 8000 killed, 2000 wounded, and 1100 made priſoners. Among the wounded are generals of brigade Rivaud, Champeaux, Maller, and Mainoni.

Never was a battle more obſtinate, never was victory diſputed with greater keenneſs. Auſtrians and French reſpectively admired the courage of their enemies. The two armies were engaged within muſquet-ſhot for fourteen hours.

The following is ſtated to be ſome of the particulars relative to this extraordinary battle.

Both armies are ſtated to have been nearly equal in numbers; but neither exceeded 25,000 men. The battle was moſt obſtinately conteſted. The Auſtrians were, as early as half paſt ſeven in the morning, conquerors along the whole line, and had penetrated that of the French, whom they were driving ſtill further and further towards the Scrivia, which was much ſwollen. General Melas was indebted for this ſucceſs to the force of his centre, where were the grenadiers, and the flower of his infantry. Until four in the evening, the advantage remained with the Imperialiſts, who had, by that time, taken 3000 priſoners, and twelve pieces of cannon. The French army was retreating, and the Auſtrians thought themſelves certain of victory. General Deſſaix, however, who had been recalled during the engagement, from his march to Seravalle, had formed his diviſion in the rear of the French army. The flying French troops rallied behind this diviſion. General Melas, who did not expect to have this new corps to engage, detached part of his centre to take it in flank. Deſſaix, ſeeing his enemy weakened, placed himſelf at the head of 250 horſemen, covered by twelve pieces of cannon, and charged the Auſtrians, who being in diſorder, and beſides overcome with fatigue, were routed. The centre being broken, the other parts of the army found themſelves ſeparated, and were obliged to think of a retreat; which was continued as far as beyond the Bormida. Six Auſtrian generals were wounded. General Melas received a contuſion, and had two horſes ſhot under him. The

priſoners

priſoners taken on both ſides were exchanged on the day after the battle. It is calculated that each party loſt 10,000 men. General Melas is wholly exculpated from any blame on that day. Nothing could exceed the valour of his troops, nor his own perſonal behaviour; nor is it alleged as any charge againſt him that he could make better terms that he did after the battle. But he is moſt extremely blamed for his military conduct in ſuffering the French irruption into Italy, without oppoſing to it the means within his reach.

MARIENBURGH, a part of Hainault, in the Netherlands. On the 4th of June, 1793, the French had an engagement with the Pruſſians, and defeated them, and afterwards plundered this town. They attacked the Pruſſians on the left wing, to divert the attention of the right. In the mean while they made themſelves maſters of the intrenchments before this place, and took ſome cannon, and killed and took twenty-eight priſoners.

They afterwards ſurrounded the village, and as they had the watch-word, ſurpriſed the centinel and went forward in great force into the Pruſſian camp, cutting all their tents to pieces that were left there.

A detachment of their cavalry then penetrated into the village, then proceeded to General Kalkreuth's quarters, who narrowly eſcaped being made priſoner, from whence they returned, after making havock of every thing in their way.

Another ſmall ſkirmiſh occurred, and two of a Pruſſian colonel's ſervants were killed, but ſoon after the whole Pruſſian army was alarmed, and the French thought it prudent to retire, but were followed cloſe to the walls of Mentz, from whence as their cannon kept up a dreadful fire to favour their retreat, a great number of the Pruſſian cavalry were killed and wounded.

MARIGALANTE TAKEN. *See* GUADALOUPE.

MARIGNAN, OR MARIGNANO, BATTLE AT. A town of Italy in the duchy of Milan, about fifteen miles ſouth of Milan. When Francis I. aſcended the throne of France in the year 1515, he found himſelf embroiled with many dangerous enemies; he at firſt ſought peace and the good will of his neighbours, but Ferdinand, King of Navarre, the Pope, the Emperor, the Swiſs, and Sforza, Duke of Milan, entered into a confederacy to compel Francis to renounce Milan, and other places which he held in Italy. The pacific diſpoſition which he at firſt entertained was entirely changed, and he prepared to oppoſe his enemies, at the head of his own army. As the Confederates knew he was on his march, they diſperſed, all but the Swiſs, who not being able to ſtop his career, ſuffered him to advance as far as Marignan, and were on the point of coming to terms with him, by the mediation of the Duke of Savoy, when advice was brought that 15,000 Germans were in full march to their aſſiſtance, they broke off the treaty, and ſuddenly attacked Francis in his camp, on the 13th day of October, 1515. The Swiſs fought with aſtoniſhing fury, but in ſtrange confuſion; they burſt into the French camp like a torrent, and ſuch was their impetuoſity, that the whole French army, unable to ſuſtain the ſhock, fell into diſorder. The King, who at firſt knew nothing of what was doing, till he was acquainted by a gentleman, that the Swiſs had forced the camp, and were driving all before them, haſtened inſtantly with the nobility and the few ſoldiers about him to the place of action, and bravely continued the fight four hours, at the end of which time, victory was doubtful. It being quite dark, a truce was concluded till day-light, and both armies returned to their quarters, almoſt ſpent with fatigue. The King, with his armour on, reſted upon the carriage of a gun, and was glad to get a little water, though mixed with blood and dirt, to quench his thirſt. The French made excellent preparations during the night, the cavalry which had ſuffered leaſt, were drawn up in very good order, and the artillery was placed in the moſt advantageous manner.

In the morning, the Swiſs advanced to renew the fight, with their uſual impetuoſity and irregularity, but the French horſe gave them ſo warm a reception in front, which added to the great execution of their artillery in flank, ſoon obliged the enemy to retire, and their defeat in a ſhort time became total, not a little owing to their own confuſion.

The Swiſs loſt near 10,000 men killed, wounded, and priſoners, together with all their baggage. The French loſt near half that number. The conſequences of this victory were, the Swiſs departed from their allies and returned home, and the Pope, without ſtaying for the Emperor or any body elſe, made a peace with the conqueror on ſuch terms as he was pleaſed to grant, and the city of Milan directly ſurrendered.

MARSAGLIA, BATTLE AT. *See* TURIN.

MARSEILLES, SIEGE OF. A city and port town of France in Provence, ſituated on a fine bay of the Mediterranean, 360 miles ſouth-eaſt from Paris, and twenty-five north-weſt from Toulon. This ſiege was undertaken by the Duke of Bourbon in the year 1524. Two years before this tranſaction, the Duke of Bourbon was conſtable of France, in which office he did not acquit himſelf to the pleaſure of his ſovereign, Francis I. who being about to proſecute him, he threw himſelf into the arms of the Emperor Charles V. who, having entertained an inveterate hatred againſt Francis, immediately pitched upon the Duke to be commander of his army that ſhould invade France, and told him that if he conquered France, he ſhould have Provence erected into a kingdom for himſelf, and ſhould eſpouſe his ſiſter Eleonora. Emulated by theſe high offers, he anſwered, he would obey the Emperor's commands if it were poſſible.

The view which Charles had, in making Bourbon his general, was, his being a man extremely popular in France, and he thought as ſoon as it was known he was come among them, they would revolt to his ſide. Full of theſe hopes, Charles diſpatched him with only 15,000 foot and 500 horſe; with theſe he entered Provence, and reduced Aix and ſome other places, and then came before Marſeilles, which was his chief object; he directly inveſted the place, and began to beſiege it the 19th day of Auguſt. As ſoon as Francis had advice of this operation, he inſtantly flew to the relief of his town; but as he was too far diſtant to give it any immediate aſſiſtance, the ſiege was proſecuted with

with vigour; however, there was a good garriſon, under the command of Lord Brion and Renſo de Cervi, well provided with every neceſſary to make a long defence, which they bravely performed ſix weeks, when Burbon hearing that Francis was very near to raiſe the ſiege, he did it voluntarily, and retreated in the moſt precipitate manner to Milan, and in the moſt aſtoniſhing too, for he only reſted one day during this march, which coſt him twenty-five; as he impoſed this taſk on himſelf, he buried all his cannon before he left Provence, that he might be the better able to perform it with diſpatch.

Charles, though piqued at his diſappointment, for the preſent ſtifled his diſpleaſure, and ſaid very little to the Duke concerning his retreat, but in 1536 he undertook the ſiege in perſon. Charles knew that Francis was tired of the war, and therefore in 1535, he ſet a negotiation on foot, inſinuating, that he would cede the duchy of Milan in favour of his third ſon, the Duke of Angouleme, on certain conditions, but as he wavered in his propoſals, Francis ordered his generals to ſuſpend all his hoſtilities in Piedmont, and ſent Cardinal of Lorraine as his ambaſſador, to demand a categorical anſwer of the Emperor, who had repaired to Rome. There in a public conſiſtory, he declaimed againſt the King of France, as the ſole author of all the wars which had afflicted Europe, ſince his acceſſion to the throne; and obſerved, inſtead of ſhedding ſo much innocent blood, he would have acted more like a Chriſtian prince, in deciding the quarrel with Charles by a ſword and poniard, in ſome boat or iſland. Next day the French ambaſſador deſired to know, if his intention was to challenge his maſter in ſingle combat, but he replied in the negative, ſaying, his meaning was, that the French King ought to have accepted the expedient, when it was firſt propoſed. The Cardinal ſoon perceived that Charles had no intention of beſtowing the duchy on a prince of the Houſe of France, and wrote to Francis, that he had nothing to expect but war from the Emperor. He had already projected the ſcheme of an invaſion againſt France, and began to aſſemble three armies, one to act in Piedmont under his own command, another in Picardy, and a third in Champaigne.

Francis being apprized of his deſign, recalled the greateſt part of his troops from Piedmont, which was no ſooner done, than Charles entered Provence at the head of a numerous army, and having taken Aix, laid ſiege to Marſeilles the 25th of Auguſt, 1536. It was defended by a gariſon of 7000 men, and thirteen galleys in the port; the King of France lay at Avignon, waiting for a reinforcement of 20,000 Swiſs and 6000 Germans. The greateſt misfortune Charles met with was the want of proviſions, which in a week's time grew ſo ſcarce in his camp the ſoldiers were ready to mutiny, the parties that he ſent to forage were always cut off by the peaſants; his convoys from Toulon fell into the hands of Francis; the proviſions that the country afforded proved poiſon to his troops, ſo that in leſs than a fortnight they were diminiſhed one-third. Add to theſe, his beſt General, Levi, died of chagrin. While theſe diſaſters were pouring on the Emperor, the King having received theſe reinforcements, put his army in motion as if he intended to raiſe the ſiege, which Charles being informed of, drew off on the 9th of September, and retreated with the utmoſt diſorder and precipitation, terribly haraſſed by the peaſants, a number of whom having got together at Frejus, entirely ſtopped his army, and put Charles in danger of his life. Francis too might have attacked him with advantage, but he was afraid; therefore Charles without further moleſtation got to Genoa on the 2d of October.

MARTIN (St.), ISLAND OF, TAKEN. See ST. EUSTATIA.

MARTINESTIC, A part Walachia, in Hungary, on the 22d of September 1789, near this place the Turkiſh army conſiſting of between 90,000 and 100,000 men, and the prince of Saxe Cobourg and General Suwarrow, commanders of the allied armies, had a very obſtinate engagement in which the former was totally defeated, with the loſs of 5000 killed on the ſpot, and 2000 in purſuit. Very few priſoners were taken, as the Turks refuſed to ſurrender, and would not accept of quarter. The combined army took poſſeſſion of the camp, which was abandoned in the utmoſt confuſion, the fugitives having paſſed the river Rimkin and taken the road to Brailow. The trophies which fell into the hands of the victors conſiſted of nearly 100 ſtandards, ſix mortars, ſeven pieces of heavy cannon, ſixty-four field-pieces, and a prodigious quantity of ammunition, ſtores, and baggage of all kinds. The loſs of the combined armies was between 4 and 500 men, killed and wounded, and about 100 horſes.

MARTINICO, ATTACKED IN 1692. One of the largeſt of the Caribees, or Windward iſlands, in the Weſt Indies.

The trade in the Weſt Indies ſuffering very much from the ſuperiority of the French in thoſe ſeas, the government in England reſolved in the year 1692, to put an end to the complaints that had been made from moſt of the colonies on that ſubject, by ſending a powerful fleet thither, under the command of Sir Francis Wheeler, as gallant and as judicious an officer as any in the navy; and he was empowered to take under his command ſuch ſhips of war as he ſhould find in that part of the world. He had under his convoy alſo a certain number of tranſports, with 1500 land-troops, and had aſſurance given him, that he ſhould find another body of very good troops ready aſſembled in Barbadoes: and in conjunction with them he had orders to attack ſome of the French ſettlements, which it was judged very practicable for him to reduce.

Sir Francis left the Engliſh coaſt in the beginning of January, and on the 26th of the ſame month touched at Madeira; and having taken in wine there for the uſe of the ſhips, he arrived in Carliſle-Bay at Barbadoes the 1ſt of March following, where ſeveral ſhips which had ſeparated from him in his paſſage, joined him again.

Here it was determined to make an attempt firſt upon Martinico, and the two regiments of Fowlkes and Godwin

Godwin were joined to about 800 land-men provided at Barbadoes, commanded by the Captains Salter and Butler.

The ſquadron arriving at Cul de Sac Marine in Martinico the 1ſt of April; a general council of war, of ſea and land officers, was called; and the queſtion being put, whether the ſoldiers ſhould land firſt, and deſtroy Fort St. Peter, and the plantations thereabouts, or begin with attacking Fort Royal, it was agreed to land at or near the Fort St. Peter, and that the fleet ſhould ſail the next morning to favour this attempt.

At Cul de Sac Marine, they burnt and ruined all the houſes and all the Plantations thereabouts, ſome of which were conſiderable, and then the troops were put on board again. Two days after, Sir Francis made another deſcent with 1500 men; and after he had burnt and deſtroyed ſeveral houſes and plantations, the troops came again to their ſhips. The next day Lieutenant-Colonel Lillingſton was ſent aſhore with a conſiderable party, to ruin the country on this ſide Diamond Bay, which he did and returned. The 9th and 10th, Colonel Codrington, with the forces of the Leeward-Iſlands, and Colonel Floyd's regiment joined the fleet, and then they weighed anchor, and came before Fort Royal, and St. Peter's fort. Soon after the troops were landed, ravaged the country, and ſome ſkirmiſhes happened between them and the enemy, with various ſucceſs, in the neighbourhood of St. Peter's.

The 20th of April, another council of war was called, and a debate ariſing, whether a cloſe ſiege ſhould be laid, and attacks made on the town and fort of St, Peter's, or whether the forces ſhould be taken on board, and that then it ſhould be conſidered what was fit to be done, it was moved by the preſident (Sir Francis Wheeler), that every man ſhould give his opinion in writing.

Purſuant to this motion, each officer, both by ſea and land, took the matter into conſideration, and having drawn up their reaſons and ſigned them, they were delivered in: but few there were among them, if any, except Sir Thomas Wheeler himſelf, and Lieutenant-Colonel Colt, who were for making an attempt; but rather to retire, and land the men in ſome other place, in order to deſpoil the enemy.

Moſt of the officers alleged that the French were ſuperior to our forces; and that ſince, at leaſt, one third of the men were Iriſh Papiſts, there could be but very little confidence put in them: and another objection was made, that the greater number of men they had to truſt to, had not bore arms before.

Other ſcruples were raiſed, ſuch as theſe: that the roads were almoſt impaſſable, and the hills inacceſſible: that the attempt would not only too much expoſe the men to the enemy, but the ſickneſs alſo, by reaſon of the fatigue, 100 of the 3000 (including the Iriſh) being either found killed, wounded, or ſick, within three days after landing.

Others, and particularly General Codrington, were of opinion, that ſhould our army be beaten, it would be almoſt impoſſible to retreat on board the ſhips: ſo that not only Barbadoes, but the Leeward Iſlands alſo would be in a very great meaſure expoſed to the enemy, moſt of the forces having been drawn from thoſe places for this ſervice.

All things conſidered, it was reſolved, at a council of war held the 22d of April, that the army ſhould re-imbark, and the ſquadron ſail to Dominica, that there they might take in water, and refreſh the men, who were, at this time, in but very indifferent circumſtances of health.

Father Daniel pretends, that the Engliſh, attempting to make themſelves maſters of Martinico with ſixty ſail of ſhips, ſeventeen whereof were men of war, ſix frigates, and three fire-ſhips, and 4200 men on board, made a deſcent in two places, and landed 2000 men in each; that they actually made an attempt with theſe forces; and that M. Gabaret, who commanded in the iſle, M. Augire, the king's lieutenant, and M. de Blenac, lieutenant-general of America, killed upon theſe two occaſions 300 of the Engliſhmen, wounded 400 more, and obliged them to re-imbark with the greateſt precipitation, without having done any damage to the iſle, farther than the burning of a few ſugar works.

De Larrey ſays, the Engliſh appeared off Martinico with 46 ſhips, the 2d of April, and having anchored in a place proper for a deſcent landed 1600 men, who began to burn the adjacent country. Two days after, they were re-inforced by 14 barks with militia, notwithſtanding which, the French obliged them to retire.

The 12th they appeared before Fort Royal, from whence being likewiſe repulſed the 17th, they landed 4000 or 5000 men about a league from Fort St. Peter, the chief of the iſland, and advanced with a deſign of attacking it. The Governor, M. Gabaret, went to meet them with 1000 men only; but was obliged to give way to the ſuperior force of the Engliſh; but having received a reinforcement under the command of the Count de Blenac, governor of all the French iſlands, (in ſix brigantines, one ſaick, one galliot, and ſeventy ſloops), he obliged the Engliſh to retire in their turn, leaving 200 dead on the ſpot, beſides wounded and priſoners. The 18th, they were again driven from a riſing ground, where they had lodged 600 men; and they were afterwards worſted in divers encounters. So that after having remained five days before Fort St. Peter, and twenty-one on the iſland, they re-imbarked, and ſet ſail, with the loſs of 500 men killed, 200 wounded, and 100 priſoners.

The French pretend, that on their ſide there were only ſix killed, and two wounded, in the laſt action, and in all but ten killed, thirty-eight wounded, and two taken priſoners. They likewiſe ſay, the Engliſh left behind them 100 barrels of powder and bullets, with good ſtore of arms and appurtenances to artillery.

MARTINICO, ENGAGEMENTS OFF IN 1756. The force under Vice-Admiral Davers being inſufficient for the protection of Jamaica and the Leeward Iſlands, the Britiſh government ordered Vice-Admiral Townſend to proceed with a ſquadron from the Mediterranean, and reinforce the ſquadron in the Weſt-Indies. Vice-Admiral Townſend ſet ſail from Gibraltar on the 2d of Auguſt, with the Lenox of ſeventy guns, the Dreadnought, Worceſter, and Kingſton, of ſixty; the Hampſhire,

ſhire, Argyle, and Severn of fifty; the Gibraltar of twenty, and the Cornet bomb. The ſquadron, on the 3d of October, arrived off Martinico, where the Vice-Admiral was joined by the Pembroke of ſixty guns, and the Woolwich of fifty, when the whole ſquadron conſiſted of eleven ſhips. The iſland of Martinico had been long kept in the utmoſt neceſſity for proviſions and ſupplies; but the French had lately ſent Commodore Macnamara From Rochefort with ſeven men of war, and 200 ſail of ſhips, laden with merchandize and proviſions, under convoy. Vice-Admiral Townſend expected, and waited for the arrival of the French Commodore till the 31ſt of October, when, about ſeven o'clock in the morning, the Vice-Admiral diſcovered about forty ſail, being the French Commodore with four ſhips of his ſquadron, and part of his convoy, coming round the ſouth end of Martinico, cloſe under the ſhore, which the Britiſh ſquadron ſtemmed with, and ſoon drew nigh enough to make them, when five or ſix appeared to be pretty large ſhips, whereupon the Vice-Admiral formed the line of battle; but finding the French Commodore endeavour to avoid him, the Vice-Admiral hauled down the ſignal for the line, ordered a general chaſe, and purſued the French with all poſſible expedition, which ſucceeded ſo well, that ſeveral of the French ſhips were driven to leeward, and taken up by ſome of the Britiſh ſquadron. Vice-Admiral Townſend continued to purſue the men of war, and one of them, called the Ruby, of ſixty guns, carrying away her topmaſt, the Lenox got near enough to exchange ſome broadſides, and forced her on ſhore in a ſandy bay under a fortification on the ſouth ſide of the iſland. The Commodore, in the Magnanimous of eighty guns, with great difficulty got under the protection of Fort Royal, and a battery of forty guns on the oppoſite ſhore; but being in great hurry and confuſion, run aground, where he lay forty-eight hours, and received conſiderable damage. Vice-Admiral Townſend ſpent the remainder of this, and all the three following days, in cutting out, burning, and deſtroying the merchant ſhips, of which fifteen were taken, three burnt, and ſome bulged upon the rocks the firſt day of the purſuit; though the French had above thirty ſail either taken, ſunk, burnt, or deſtroyed; which was a ſevere ſtroke on their Weſt India trade, and in particular aggravated the diſtreſs of the inhabitants of Martinico, who were already in a deplorable condition.

Vice-Admiral Townſend afterwards put into Prince Rupert's bay in the iſland of Dominica, about nine leagues north of Martinico, and 47 N. W. of Barbadoes; from whence he repaired to Antigua, and continued on that ſtation till the 9th of November, when he proceeded to lie off St. Pierre's in Martinico; by which diſpoſition, the iſland was precluded from receiving any ſupplies: and a privateer of twenty guns, and 200 men, commanded by Captain Ballanki, who had done the greateſt miſchief of any privateer in America, fell into the hands of the Britiſh ſquadron. The Vice-Admiral alſo took five Dutch ſhips bound to Martinico, with proviſions from St. Euſtatia; and ſo cloſely inveſted the iſland, that the ſcarcity of proviſions occaſioned the deaths of ſeveral thouſands of Negroes and common people of Martinico.

In Auguſt 1761, his Majeſty's ſhips the Temple, Captain O'Bryen, and Griffin, Captain Taylor, being on a cruize in concert, off the Granades, received intelligence that his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Virgin, (which had been formerly taken by the enemy, her commander, Captain St. Loo, being killed in the engagement) was then lying, together with three privateers of twelve guns, and 165 men each, under protection of three forts, in a bay belonging to Martinico, and were preparing to ſail in company together on a cruize. Upon which Captain O'Bryen reſolved to go in queſt of them. Accordingly, both the ſaid commanders got cloſe with their ſhips in ſhore, and came up with the ſaid forts, one of eight twenty-four and thirty-two pounders, another of ſix eighteen and twenty-four pounders, and a third, flanking the entrance into the bay, of two batteries of two guns each, twelve and ſix pounders. The attack was carried on ſo briſkly from both ſhips, that notwithſtanding a vigorous defence of ſeveral hours, they ſilenced all the enemy's guns, demoliſhed and beat down into the ſea both forts and batteries, and cut out and carried off all the ſaid four prizes. That afterwards, they attacked another fort on the ſaid iſland, of ſix twenty-four pounders, and after beating down and demoliſhing the ſame, entered the harbour, where they lay four days, firing morning and evening guns all the time; and at their departure, cut out and carried off with them three more of the enemy's ſhips. That in their ſeveral attacks, though the enemy made a ſtout defence, the Temple had but one man killed and two wounded, beſides the firſt lieutenant, who loſt his thigh by a cannon ſhot. On board the Griffin, the cockſwain of the Temple was killed, and only five men wounded.

MARTINICO TAKEN IN 1762. The fleet and army ordered upon this expedition, conſiſted of eighteen ſhips of the line, beſides bombs, fireſhips, and frigates, and eighteen battalions, under General Monkton. They aſſembled, and were all arrived at Barbadoes by the 24th of December, and ſailed with ſuch diligence, that they arrived in the bay of St. Ann's on the 7th of January, and there caſt anchor, after the forts on the coaſt were ſilenced, by the ſhips ordered under Sir James Douglas for that ſervice; with the loſs of the Raiſonable, which was bulged on a little reef of rocks, as ſhe was leading in for one of the enemy's batteries. But the men ſtores and guns were ſaved. The General had deſigned to land on the weſtern ſide of this bay, and to have croſſed over to Fort-Royal bay; but was obliged to deſiſt from that intention, on account of the ſcarcity of freſh water in that part, and the difficulties that would attend his getting proviſions and ſtores. He then detached Brigadiers Haviland and Grant, with two brigades to reconnoitre the coaſt and ſhore of Ance Darlet, where they landed, and marched to the ground oppoſite to the iſland, but found the roads impaſſable for cannon. With the above command were the light infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, who were advanced the night the command remained there, and were attacked in the night by three companies of grenadiers, ſome free-booters, Negroes, and Mulattoes, which

which the enemy had paſſed over from Fort-Royal; but they were ſo warmly received, that they retreated precipitately, leaving ſome dead, and a ſerjeant and three of their grenadiers taken priſoners, without any loſs on our ſide. Being thus ſituated, it was reſolved to make an attempt between Point Negro and the Cas de Pilotte, where a landing was effected without the loſs of a man, near the Caiſe de Navire, on the 16th, under the favour of the ſquadron, which ſilenced the batteries on the ſhore above the landing place.

General Monckton formed the march of his army towards the ſeat of action, incumbered with difficulties and dangers, having many ravines or gullies, very deep and difficult of acceſs, and well covered and guarded with batteries, redoubts, and both the ſlaves and natives in arms. This obliged him to begin his operations with erecting batteries for his own ſecurity, in order to carry his approaches firſt to the heights of Mount Grenie and Mount Tortenſon, which the enemy had made as ſtrong as art could make them, and having driven them from thence, to proceed with the ſiege of Fort Royal. His diſpoſitions being made for the attack of thoſe heights, the troops, on the 24th of January, advanced at break of day, under a briſk fire of their own batteries. The grenadiers, under Brigadier Grant, firſt falling in with the enemy's advanced poſts, began the attack. Brigadier Rufane, on the right, with his brigade, and the marines, was to advance and attack the redoubts along the coaſt; 1000 ſeamen, in the flat-bottomed boats, rowed up as he advanced: Lord Rollo's brigade ſupported the grenadiers. Brigadier Walſh, with his brigade, (ſupporting the light infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Scott), to attack the left of a plantation, and to endeavour to get round the enemy. The light infantry effected their attempt, and while the grenadiers were driving the enemy from poſt to poſt, they got upon their left, which helped to complete the event of the day. The enemy's works were now ſucceſſively attacked with the moſt irreſiſtible impetuoſity; ſo that at nine o'clock, our troops were in entire poſſeſſion of all their works, and the ſtrong ground of Morne Tortenſon, conſiſting of many redoubts mounted with cannon, and advantageouſly ſituated, to aſſiſt the natural great ſtrength of the country. The enemy retired in the greateſt confuſion to the town of Fort Royal, and to Morne Garnier, (a ſtill higher hill than the Morne Tortenſon, and ſeparated from it by a deep ravine, covered with a very thick bruſh, and a rivulet at the bottom), from whence they thought they were never to be diſlodged, both from its natural ſtrength, and the works and batteries they had on it. The ſpirit of the grenadiers in this attack was ſuch, that ſome of them even purſued the enemy to the bridge of the town, and brought off priſoners from thence.

While this was doing on this ſide, Brigadier Haviland, with his brigade, two battalions of Highlanders, and a corps of light infantry, formed from the ſeveral regiments, commanded by Major Leland, had orders (from the reported practicability of the paſſage) to croſs the ravine a good deal to the left, and attack a body of the enemy who were poſted on ſeveral heights oppoſite to him, and to try to get in on their left, and by that means to divide their force. Yet, although they began their march at two o'clock in the morning, ſuch was the difficulty of acceſs, after every means had been tried, that it was late before they effected it.

When General Monckton found that the enemy were giving way on all ſides, he ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Scott's light infantry, Brigadier Walſh's brigade, and a diviſion of the grenadiers, to a plantation more to the left, where Brigadier Haviland was to have come down; they drove off ſome of the enemy poſted there; and the light infantry poſſeſſed themſelves of a very advantageous poſt oppoſite to Morne Garnier: to ſupport them, the General ordered Brigadier Haviland's corps (which had now paſſed) to their right: the diviſion of grenadiers, under Brigadier Grant, and Walſh's brigade, kept poſſeſſion of this upper plantation, and communicated with Haviland's corps. The marines, taken from Brigadier Rufane, were poſted to cover the road between the two plantations.

On the 25th, they began to erect batteries on Morne Tortenſon, againſt the citadel of Fort Royal, but were much annoyed on that and the following day, by the enemy from Morne Garnier. Finding that it was abſolutely neceſſary to attack this place to the left, where the corps of light infantry, and Brigadier Haviland's brigade, were poſted, the General determined immediately to erect batteries againſt thoſe of the enemy which annoyed his troops, and which might alſo cover a paſſage of the ravine. On the 27th, about four o'clock in the evening, the enemy, under cover of their batteries, and with the greateſt part of their force, had the temerity to attack the two corps of light infantry and Brigadier Haviland's brigade in the poſts they occupied, but were received with ſuch ſteadineſs, that they were immediately repulſed; and ſuch was the ardour of the troops, that they paſſed the ravine with the enemy, ſeized their batteries, and took poſt there; being reinforced by Brigadier Walſh's brigade, and the diviſion of grenadiers under Brigadier Grant, who immediately, on the attack, had marched to ſupport them. Night was now come on; but Major Leland moving on to the left with his light infantry, and finding no oppoſition, continued his route towards the enemy's redoubt, which he ſoon came up to, and took poſſeſſion of, the enemy (except a few grenadiers who were made priſoners) having abandoned it. Their troops retired into the town and citadel, and the militia diſperſed in the country. Brigadiers Walſh, Grant, and Haviland, immediately moved up to ſupport the light infantry; ſo that at nine o'clock at night, his Majeſty's troops were in poſſeſſion of this very ſtrong poſt which entirely commanded the citadel. So precipitate was the enemy's flight, that they left a mortar loaded, and eight or nine guns unſpiked, with a quantity of ammunition and proviſions. The cannon and mortar were turned againſt the citadel in the morning.

Having gained this advantageous poſt, from which the enemy had ſo much annoyed us, and having completed two batteries on Morne Tortenſon, conſiſting of fourteen guns and three mortars, they were opened on the 30th; but finding that the diſtance was too great, and having now Morne Capuchin in his power (not

more than 400 yards diſtant from the fort), as well as the poſſeſſion of the town, the General immediately reſolved to erect batteries at both theſe places, the ſooner to reduce the citadel; and for the eaſier conveyance of his cannon by water, he ordered Major Leland, with his light infantry, to take poſt on the river Monſieur.

The enemy perceiving their deſigns, on the evening of the 3d inſtant beat the chamade: in conſequence of which, the gate of the citadel was delivered up to his Majeſty's troops the evening of 4th, and at nine o'clock next morning, the garriſon marched out, on the terms of the capitulation. It conſiſted of about 800 men, grenadiers, marines, militia, and free-booters. About 150 of the garriſon were killed and wounded in the ſiege.

The total killed on our ſide were 96, including one captain, five lieutenants, one enſign, and three ſerjeants; and the total wounded were 389, including one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, eleven captains, fifteen lieutenants, three enſigns, twenty ſerjeants, and five drummers.

This conqueſt of Fort Royal ſo intimidated the iſlanders, that they immediately ſent deputations from moſt quarters, to deſire likewiſe to capitulate: and on the 7th, Pidgeon Iſland, one of the defences of Fort Royal harbour, ſurrendered by ſummons, on the ſame terms granted to the citadel, the cannon excepted. However, the quarter of St. Pierre, and parts adjacent, being under the influence of M. La Touche, the Governor-General, who retired with ſome grenadiers to St. Pierre, after placing a garriſon in Fort Royal, ſeemed determined to diſpute the remainder of the iſland with our forces. Therefore it was reſolved to proceed without delay to beſiege St. Pierre. But deſpairing of relief, and terrified by the preparations making againſt them, thoſe quarters alſo, with the conſent of M. La Touche, eaſed them of that trouble by their offer of terms, ſent by two deputies on their part to capitulate; in conſequence of which, St. Pierre, and therewith the whole iſland of Martinico, was delivered up to his Britannic Majeſty's forces on the 14th of February.

MARTINICO, ENGAGEMENTS OFF IN 1779. For the particulars of which ſee the following letters.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker to Mr. Stephens, dated Princeſs Royal, Gros-Iſlet bay, St. Lucia, December 23, 1779.

"Captain Sutton not having yet left the ſquadron, gives me an opportunity to deſire you will inform their lordſhips, that on the 18th inſtant, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, the Preſton being between Martinico and St. Lucia, to windward, made the ſignal for a fleet; which was no ſooner obſerved on board the Princeſs Royal, than a ſignal was thrown out for the ſhips under my command to ſlip their cables, and chaſe to windward. The captains were then aſſembled at a court-martial; and as the ſhips were in a courſe of fitting, ſome lay on the heel, others had their ſails unbent, and from all of them great numbers were employed on ſhore in wooding and watering. Under theſe circumſtances, the alertneſs and diſpatch with which the ſhips put to ſea was ſurpriſing even to me, who am no ſtranger to the activity and briſkneſs of the Engliſh officers and ſeamen. As the ſquadron ſtood over for Fort Royal, the enemy's ſhips were diſcovered to be a convoy. Before four in the afternoon, nine or ten of them run themſelves on ſhore on the iſland of Martinico, and were ſet on fire by our boats, either immediately or the next morning. About the ſame time I obſerved the Boreas engaged with a French frigate in Fort Royal bay: a French Rear-Admiral, with two other 74 gun ſhips, ſlipped their cables and bore down upon him, which obliged the Boreas to ſheer off. This dexterous manœuvre ſaved their frigate, and ſome of their merchant ſhips. The French Admiral hauled his wind in good time, and kept plying for the road. The ſhips ahead of the Princeſs Royal at this time, were the Conqueror, Albion, Elizabeth, Vigilant, and Centurion, but the Conqueror ahead, and to windward of the reſt. About five, this ſhip got within diſtance of the French Rear-Admiral, who began the cannonade. The ſteadineſs and coolneſs with which, on every tack, the Conqueror received the fire of theſe three ſhips, and returned his own, working his ſhip with as much exactneſs as if he had been turning into Spithead, and on every board gaining conſiderably on the enemy, gave me infinite pleaſure, The reſt of the ſhips ſhewed no leſs eagerneſs to get into action. Towards ſun-ſet, the Albion had got well up to ſecond the Conqueror, and the other ſhips were in action: but as they had worked, not only within the danger of the ſhoals of this bay, but within the reach of the batteries, from whence were fired both ſhells and ſhot, I called them off by the night ſignal at a quarter before ſeven. It was with inexpreſſible concern I then heard, that Captain Walter Griffith was killed by the laſt broadſide. The ſervice cannot loſe a better man or a better officer. The Conqueror had three men killed and 11 wounded. The damage done to the ſhip is not very conſiderable, nor I believe to any of the other ſhips, as I have had no report from them: they are cruizing under Commodore Collingwood off the Point of Salines. We have taken nine ſail of this convoy, which came from Marſeilles under the convoy of the Aurora about the middle of October. I judge that, including the frigate, they were twenty-ſix in number; four more had loſt company, and are yet expected, rather at St. Lucia than Martinico. All of the French ſhips, except thoſe who were engaged, were in the Carenage, I believe in ill condition, and many of their crews in the hoſpital.

On the 20th, ſtanding with ſeven ſhips over to St. Lucia, late in the evening, I received a letter from Sir Henry Calder, informing me three large ſhips were ſeen that afternoon from the Morne, ſteering to the northward, ſuppoſed to be part of M. la Mothe Piquet's ſquadron returning from Granada. As I judged this intelligence very probable, Rear-Admiral Rowley was immediately detached in the Suffolk, with the Vengeance, Magnificent, and Stirling Caſtle, in purſuit of them.

P. S. I am well aſſured the Sphynx is retaken by the Proſerpine after a ſmart action. But as I have had no letters ſince that time from Commodore Hotham, I cannot give your lordſhips the particulars."

Copy

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker to Mr. Stephens, dated Princeſs Royal, Gros-Iſlet bay, St. Lucia, January, 2, 1780.

SIR,

The delay of the merchant ſhip, in which Captain Sutton is embarked, furniſhes me with the opportunity, and Admiral Rowley's return with the occaſion of my writing you a third letter, that you may inform their lordſhips of the ſucceſs of the cruize, which I do by tranſmitting a copy of his letter to me.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

H. PARKER.

Philip Stephens, Eſq.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Rowley to Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, dated Suffolk at Sea, off Mount Fortune, January, 1780.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that in purſuance of your order of the 20th of December laſt, I proceeded with the ſhips Suffolk, Vengeance, Magnificent, and Stirling Caſtle, in purſuit of the three ſhips which you had intelligence of.

On Tueſday the 21ſt, at eight A. M. three ſtrange ſail being diſcovered from the Suffolk's maſt-head in the north-weſt, I ordered the ſignal to be made for a general chaſe, which being obeyed with the greateſt alacrity, I had the ſatisfaction by noon, to find we gained upon them very faſt.

On Wedneſday the 22d, at three P. M. they hoiſted French colours, but ſoon after hauled them down again. At five, having come well up with the chaſe, which I could now plainly perceive were French frigates, I fired a ſhot at them, which was returned. At half an hour paſt ſix, the Magnificent exchanged ſeveral ſhot with one of the frigates, which, after a chaſe of fourteen hours, I had the pleaſure to ſee ſtrike to her. She proved to be La Blanche frigate, of 36 guns and 212 men, commanded by M. Galliſſoniere.

At eleven, La Fortuné frigate, of 42 guns and 217 men, commanded by the Chevalier Marigny, ſtruck to the Suffolk after a chaſe of eighteen hours. The Vengeance, on my lee quarter, having come up with La Blanche, took charge of her, and exchanged the priſoners, &c. while the Stirling-Caſtle and Magnificent continued the chaſe to leeward after the third ſhip, which they came up with and took, after a chaſe of 36 hours, on Thurſday the 23d ult. at three P. M. She proved to be La Ellis, of 28 guns and 68 men, commanded by M. Fonteneaux.

Extract of a Letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Sandwich, off Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, April 26, 1780.

"Since acquainting their lordſhips of my arrival at Barbadoes and St. Lucia, and taking upon me the command of his Majeſty's ſhips on this ſtation, the enemy, who had paraded for ſeveral days before St. Lucia with twenty-five ſhips of the line, and eight frigates full of troops, and were in hopes of ſurpriſing the iſland, were diſappointed in their views by the good diſpoſition made of the troops by General Vaughan, and of the ſhips by Rear-Admiral Parker. They retired into Fort Royal bay a few hours before my arrival at Gros-Iſlet bay on the 27th of March.

As ſoon as the fleet could poſſibly be got ready, I determined to return their viſit, and offer them battle; and accordingly, on the 2d of April, proceeded with the whole fleet off Fort Royal bay, where, for two days, I offered the enemy battle; the fleet being near enough to count all their guns, and at times within random ſhot of ſome of their forts. Monſieur de Guichen, notwithſtanding his ſuperior number, choſe to remain in port. I thought it moſt proper for his Majeſty's ſervice, to leave a ſquadron of copper-bottomed ſhips to watch the motions of the enemy, and to give me timely notice ſhould they attempt to ſail. With the other I anchored in Gros-Iſlet bay, ready at a moment's warning to cut or ſlip, in order to purſue or engage the enemy, ſhould they leave Fort Royal bay.

In this ſituation both fleets remained till the 15th inſtant, when the enemy with their whole force put to ſea in the middle of the night; immediate notice of which being given me, I followed them, and having looked into Fort Royal bay, and the road of St. Pierre, on the 16th, we got ſight of them about eight leagues to leeward of the pearl rock. A general chaſe to the north-weſt followed; and at five in the evening, we plainly diſcovered that they conſiſted of twenty-three ſail of the line, one fifty gun ſhip, three frigates, a lugger, and a cutter. When night came on, I formed the fleet in a line of battle a-head, and ordered the Venus and Greyhound frigates to keep between his Majeſty's and the enemy's fleet, to watch their motions, which was admirably well attended to by that good and veteran officer, Captain Ferguſon.

The manœuvres the enemy made during the night, indicated a with to avoid a battle, which I was determined they ſhould not, and therefore counteracted all their motions.

At day-light in the morning of the 17th, we ſaw the enemy diſtinctly beginning to form the line ahead: I made the ſignal for the line ahead at two cables length diſtance. At 45 minutes after ſix, I gave notice by public ſignal, that my intention was to attack the enemy's rear with my whole force, which ſignal was anſwered by every ſhip in the fleet. At ſeven A. M. perceiving the fleet too much extended, I made the ſignal for the line of battle, at one cable's length aſunder only. At 30 minutes after eight, A. M. I made a ſignal for a line of battle abreaſt, each ſhip bearing from the other N. by W. and S. by E. and bore down upon the enemy. This ſignal was penetrated by them, who diſcovered my intention, wore, and formed a line of battle on the other tack. I immediately made the ſignal to haul the wind, and form the line of battle ahead. At nine A. M. made the ſignal for the line of battle ahead, at two cables length on the larboard tack.

The different movements of the enemy obliged me to be very attentive, and watch every opportunity that offered of attacking them to advantage.

The manœuvres made by his Majeſty's fleet will appear to their lordſhips by the minutes of the ſignals

made before and during the action. At eleven A. M. I made the ſignal to prepare for battle, to convince the whole fleet I was determined to bring the enemy to an engagement. At fifty minutes after eleven, A. M. I made the ſignal for every ſhip to bear down and ſteer for her oppoſite in the enemy's line, agreeable to the 21ſt article of the additional fighting inſtructions. At fifty-five minutes after eleven, A. M. I made the ſignal for battle. A few minutes after, the ſignal that it was my intention to engage cloſe, and of courſe, the Admiral's ſhip to be the example. A few minutes before one, P. M. one of the headmoſt ſhips began the action. At one P. M. the Sandwich in the centre, after having received ſeveral fires from the enemy, began to engage. Perceiving ſeveral of our ſhips engaging at a diſtance, I repeated the ſignal for a cloſe action. The action in the centre continued till fifteen minutes after four P. M. when M. Guichen, in the Couronne, in which they had mounted ninety guns, the Triumphant and Fendant, after engaging the Sandwich for an hour and a half, bore away. The ſuperiority of the fire from the Sandwich, and the gallant behaviour of her officers and men, enabled her to ſuſtain ſo unequal a combat; though, before attacked by them, ſhe had beat three ſhips out of their line of battle, had entirely broke it, and was to leeward of the wake of the French Admiral.

At the concluſion of the battle the enemy might be ſaid to be completely beat: but ſuch was the diſtance of the van and the rear from the centre, and the crippled condition of ſeveral ſhips, particularly the Sandwich, who for twenty-four hours, was with difficulty kept above water, that it was impoſſible to purſue them that night, without the greateſt diſadvantage. However, every endeavour was uſed to put the fleet in order: and I have the pleaſure to acquaint their lordſhips, that on the 20th, we again got ſight of the enemy's fleet, and for three ſucceſſive days purſued them, but without effect, they uſing every endeavour poſſible to avoid a ſecond action, and endeavoured to puſh for Fort Royal, Martinique. We cut them off. To prevent the riſk of another action, they took ſhelter under Guadaloupe.

As I found it was in vain to follow them with his Majeſty's fleet in the condition they were in, and every motion of the enemy indicating their intention of getting to Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, where alone they could repair their ſhattered fleet, I thought the only chance we had of bringing them again to action, was to be off Fort Royal before them; where the fleet under my command now is, in daily expectation of their arrival. I have diſpatched frigates to windward and to leeward of every iſland, to give me notice of their approach.

Admiral Parker acquaints me, that ſeveral ſhips of the enemy's van were greatly diſabled, and forced to bear away; his own ſhip was damaged, and the main-maſt in great danger.

LINE OF BATTLE.

On the day of action, April 17, 1780.

The Stirling Caſtle to lead with the ſtarboard tack, the Magnificent with the larboard.

Rear-Admiral Parker's Diviſion.

			C.	M.
Stirling Caſtle,	Capt. Carkett,	-	64	500
Ajax,	Capt. Uvedale,	-	74	600
Elizabeth,	Hon. Capt. Maitland,	-	74	600
Princeſs Royal,	R. Ad. Parker, Capt. Harmood,	-	90	770
Albion,	Capt. Bowyer,	-	74	600
Terrible,	Capt. Douglas,	-	74	600
Trident,	Capt. Molloy,	-	64	500

Greyhound Frigate.

Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. Commander in Chief.

Grafton,	Co. Collingwood, Capt. Newnham,	-	74	617
Yarmouth,	Capt. Bateman,	-	64	500
Cornwall,	Capt. Edwards,	-	74	600
Sandwich,	Sir G. B. Rodney, Bart. Capt. Young,		90	732
Suffolk,	Capt. Creſpin,	-	74	600
Boyne,	Capt. Cotton,	-	68	520
Vigilant,	Capt. Sir G. Home,	-	64	500

Venus, (to repeat ſignals), Deal Caſtle, Pegaſus Frigates.

Rear-Admiral Rowley's Diviſion.

Vengeance,	Com. Hotham, Capt. Holloway,	-	74	617
Medway,	Capt. Affleck,	-	60	420
Montague,	Capt. Houlton,	-	74	600
Conqueror,	R. Ad. Rowley, Capt. Watſon,	-	74	617
Intrepid,	Hon. Capt. H. St. John,		64	500
Magnificent,	Capt. Elphinſtone,	-	74	600

Andromeda Frigate; Centurion to aſſiſt the rear in caſe of need.

G. B. RODNEY.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships at the Leeward Iſlands, to Mr. Stephens, dated in Carliſle Bay, Barbadoes, May 31, 1780.

Since my letter of the 26th of April from Fort Royal bay, ſent expreſs by the Pegaſus, I muſt deſire you will pleaſe to acquaint their lordſhips, that after greatly alarming the iſland of Martinique, whoſe inhabitants had been made to believe his Majeſty's fleet had been defeated, but were ſoon convinced to the contrary, by its appearance before their port, where it continued till the condition of many of the ſhips under my command, and the lee currents, rendered it neceſſary for the fleet to anchor in Chocque Bay, St. Lucia, in order to put the wounded and ſick men on ſhore, and to water and refit the fleet; frigates have been detached both to windward and to leeward of every iſland, in order to gain intelligence of the motions of the enemy, and timely notice of their approach towards Martinique, the only place they could refit at in theſe ſeas.

Having

Having landed the wounded and ſick men, watered and refitted the fleet, on the 6th of May, upon having received intelligence of the enemy's approach to windward of Martinique, I put to ſea with nineteen ſail of the line, two fifty gun ſhips, and ſeveral frigates.

From the 6th to the 10th of May, the fleet continued turning to windward between Martinique and St. Lucia, when we got ſight of the French fleet, about three leagues to windward of us, Point Saline, on Martinique, then bearing N. N. E. five leagues; Captain Affleck, in the Triumph, joining me the ſame day.

The enemy's fleet conſiſted of twenty-three ſail of the line, ſeven frigates, two ſloops, a cutter, and a lugger. Nothing could induce them to riſk a general action, though it was in their power daily. They made, at different times, motions which indicated a deſire of engaging, but their reſolution failed them when they drew near; and as they ſailed far better than his Majeſty's fleet, they with eaſe could gain what diſtance they pleaſed to windward.

As they were ſenſible of their advantage in ſailing, it emboldened them to run greater riſks, and approach nearer to his Majeſty's ſhips than they would otherwiſe have done; and for ſeveral days, about the hour of two in the afternoon, they bore down in a line of battle abreaſt, and brought to the wind a little more than random ſhot diſtance.

As I watched every opportunity of gaining the wind, and forcing them to battle, the enemy, on my ordering the fleet to make a great deal of ſail on the 15th upon a wind, had the vanity to think we were retiring, and with a preſs of ſail approached us much nearer than uſual. I ſuffered them to enjoy the deception, and their van ſhip to approach abreaſt of my centre; when by a lucky change of wind, perceiving I could weather the enemy, I made the ſignal for the third in command, who then led the van, to tack with his ſquadron, and gain the wind of the enemy. The enemy's fleet inſtantly wore, and fled with a crowd of ſail.

His Majeſty's fleet, by this manœuvre, had gained the wind, and would have forced the enemy to battle, had it not at once changed ſix points when near the enemy, and enabled them to recover that advantage. However, it did not enable them to weather his Majeſty's fleet ſo much, but the van, led by that good and gallant officer Captain Bowyer, about ſeven in the evening, reached their centre, and was followed by Rear-Admiral Rowley's ſquadron (who then led the van), the centre and rear of his Majeſty's fleet following in order.

As the enemy were under a preſs of ſail, none but the van of his Majeſty's fleet could come in for any part of the action, without waſting his Majeſty's powder and ſhot; the enemy wantonly expending a deal of theirs at ſuch a diſtance as to have no effect.

The Albion, Captain Bowyer, and the Conqueror, Rear-Admiral Rowley, were the ſhips that ſuffered moſt in that rencounter. But I am ſure, from the ſlackneſs of their fire, in compariſon to that of the van of his Majeſty's fleet, the enemy's rear muſt have ſuffered very conſiderably.

The enemy kept an awful diſtance till the 19th inſt. when I was in hopes that I ſhould have weathered them, but had the mortification to be diſappointed in thoſe hopes. However, as they were convinced their rear could not eſcape action, they ſeemed to have taken a reſolution of riſking a general one; and when their van had weathered us, they bore away along our line to windward, and began a heavy cannonade, but at ſuch a diſtance, as to do little or no execution. However, their rear could not eſcape, being cloſely attacked by the ſhips of the van, then led by Commodore Hotham; and with pleaſure I can ſay, that the fire of his Majeſty's ſhips was far ſuperior to that of the enemy, who muſt have received great damage by the rencounter.

The Albion and Conqueror ſuffered much in this laſt action, and ſeveral other ſhips received conſiderable damage; a liſt of which, as likewiſe of the killed and wounded, I have the honour to incloſe.

The purſuit of the enemy had led us forty leagues directly to windward of Martinique; and as the enemy had ſtood to the northward with all the ſails they could poſſibly preſs, and were out of ſight the 21ſt inſt. the condition of his Majeſty's ſhips being ſuch as not to allow a longer purſuit, I ſent the Conqueror, Cornwall, and Boyne, to St. Lucia, and ſtood with the remainder of his Majeſty's ſhips towards Barbadoes, in order to put the ſick and wounded on ſhore, and repair the ſquadron.

For an account of another engagement near this iſland in 1781, ſee the following

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. to Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. Knight of the Bath, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships at the Leeward Iſlands, dated Barfleur at Sea, May 4, 1781.

At ſeven A. M. on Saturday the 28th of laſt month, his Majeſty's ſhip Amazon being to windward of Point Salines, diſcovered a very large fleet, and at nine, her ſignal of it was repeated to me by the Ruſſel, which ſhip I had juſt ordered to St. Lucia, having 130 ſick on board, and ſhe came back again to me.

I immediately made the ſignal for a general chaſe to the S. E. in order to bring all the ſhips well up to windward, and at ten I formed the line a-head at two cable's length aſunder. On opening Rock Diamond, ſaw nothing of the fleet but from the maſt-head, which were then upon a wind to the ſouthward. Captain Finch, very properly, ſo ſoon as he ſaw his ſignal repeated, ſtood back to reconnoitre the fleet. At twelve he returned near enough for me to ſee his ſignal for an enemy of ſuperior force; and upon my deſiring to know how many ſhips of the line there were, he anſwered nineteen. A little before two Captain Finch came on board, and informed me, that he ſaw nineteen ſail of the line very diſtinctly, and two others of two decks, that he thought were armed en flute. The number of frigates he could not aſcertain, as three only were drawn out from the convoy: that the convoy was very numerous, and the whole ſtanding to the northward, which was the ſituation we ſaw part of them in at ſun-

ſet

ſet from the maſt-head, moſt of them being to the northward of Point Salines.

I ſent Captain Finch immediately to tell Rear-Admiral Drake I deſired to ſee him: upon his coming on board, I told him I ſhould continue the line a-head, and get to windward as much as I could, by carrying all my plain ſail, and be cloſe in with Fort Royal at day-light, as it was uncertain which way the enemy would come, which he was pleaſed to ſay was the beſt I could do. I ordered Captain Finch to windward again, to endeavour to get ſight of the enemy, and upon diſtinctly ſeeing them, to make certain ſignals I gave him, that I might know whether they were upon the ſtarboard or larboard tack, or coming before the wind. Juſt after ſun-ſet I tacked the ſquadron all together, ſtood to the northward, and kept cloſe in with Fort Royal all night.

Saw nothing of the enemy, or Amazon, at day-light. A little before nine the Amazon joined me, the enemy then in ſight, coming down between Point Salines and the Diamond Rock: made the ſignal for a cloſe line, and to prepare for action. At nine the enemy appeared, forming the line of battle. Twenty minutes paſt nine the Prince William joined me from Gros Iſlet Bay, and as I ſent for her but the night before, Captain Douglas's exertion muſt have been great, and does him much credit, to be with me ſo ſoon, having the greateſt part of his crew to collect in the night. Twenty-ſeven minutes paſt nine hoiſted our colours, as did the French Admiral and his fleet. At fifteen minutes paſt ten, made the Shrewſbury's ſignal to alter her courſe to windward, ſhe being the leading ſhip; but ſoon perceived the wind had ſhifted, and that ſhe was as cloſe to the wind as ſhe could lay. At thirty-five minutes paſt ten, tacked the ſquadron all together, the van of the enemy being almoſt abreaſt of our centre, and at eleven began to fire, which I took no notice of. At this time the ſhips in Fort Royal Bay ſlipped their cables, and got under ſail. At twenty minutes paſt eleven, I tacked the ſqadron all together, and repeated the ſignal for a cloſe order of battle. At twenty-five minutes paſt eleven, finding the enemy's ſhot to go over us, hoiſted the ſignal for engaging; and in paſſing, our van and the enemy's rear exchanged ſome broadſides. At forty minutes paſt eleven, the enemy tacked. At forty-five minutes paſt eleven, made the ſignal for the rear to cloſe the centre. At fifty-five minutes paſt eleven, finding it impoſſible to get up to the enemy's fleet, I invited it to come to me, by bringing the ſquadron to under their topſails. At half paſt twelve, the French Admiral, in the Bretagne, began to fire at the Barfleur, which was immediately returned, and the action became general, but at too great a diſtance; and, I believe, never was more powder and ſhot thrown away in one day. But it was with Monſieur de Graſſe the option of diſtance lay. It was not poſſible for me to go nearer. At one, I made the ſignal for the van to fill, the French having filled, and drawing a-head. At ſeventeen minutes paſt one, made the Shrewſbury's ſignal (the leading ſhip) to make more ſail, and ſet the top gallant ſails. At thirty-four nutes paſt one, repeated the ſignal for a cloſe line of battle, and finding not one in ten of the enemy's ſhot reach us, I ceaſed firing. The enemy did the ſame ſoon after; but their van and ours being ſomewhat nearer, continued to engage: and though the French Admiral had ten ſail a-ſtern of him, and three others to windward, he did not make a nearer approach.

The merchant ſhips at this time, were hauling in cloſe under the land, attended by two ſhips of two decks, ſuppoſed to be armed en flute, and two frigates. At eighteen minutes paſt three, the firing ceaſed between our van and that of the enemy: made the Shrewſbury's ſignal to make more ſail, in order to get to windward of the enemy. At forty-five minutes paſt four, ſent Captain Finch to the Shrewſbury, to order Captain Robinſon to keep as near the wind, and carry all the ſail he could, ſo as to preſerve the line of battle, and to return back along the line to acquaint every captain of the ſame. At fifty-ſeven minutes paſt five, the packet going to Antigua, which had kept company with the ſquadron, came within hail, to acquaint me, by order of Rear-Admiral Drake, that the Ruſſel was in great diſtreſs, having received ſeveral ſhot between wind and water: that the water was over the platform of the magazine, and gaining upon the pumps, and that three of their guns were diſmounted. At eighteen minutes paſt ſix, made the Ruſſel's ſignal to come within hail, which was anſwered. The enemy's fleet, conſiſting of twenty-four ſail of the line, at this time about four miles to windward. At half paſt ſeven, Captain Sutherland, of the Ruſſel, came on board, whom I ordered, if he could poſſibly, by exertion, keep the ſhip above water, to proceed to St. Euſtatius, or any other port he could make, and acquaint Sir George Rodney of all that had paſſed. At forty-five minutes paſt nine the Lizard came within hail, to inform me, by the deſire of Captain Sutherland, that he had bore away.

On Monday, April the 30th, at day-light, found the van and centre of the ſquadron ſeparated at ſome diſtance from the Barfleur and rear, owing to the fluttering winds and calms in the night, which would not allow us to keep the Barfleur's head the right way, and ſhe went round and round two or three times, while the other ſhips had light airs; and finding the enemy's advanced ſhips ſteering for our van, made all poſſible ſail towards them, and threw out the ſignal for a cloſe line of battle; the enemy's line a good deal extended and ſcattered. At ſeven, the ſquadron under my command being pretty well formed, the enemy's advanced ſhips hauled off. At fifty-ſix minutes paſt ſeven, made the ſignal for the rear to cloſe the centre, as the enemy ſeemed to ſhew a diſpoſition to attack it. At thirty-five minutes paſt eight, having very light airs of wind, the ſquadron was thrown nearly into a line a-breaſt; made the ſignal for continuing in that form, leſt by endeavouring to regain the line a-head, it might become extended.

At eleven o'clock I made the ſignal for a line a-head, at two cables length aſunder: the wind backing to the eaſtward, favoured my forming in that order, the better to receive the enemy, then about three miles to windward. At fourteen minutes paſt eleven, made the

the ſignal for the rear to cloſe the centre. At twelve, falling little wind again, and all the ſhips being thrown into a line a-breaſt, made a ſignal for a line-abreaſt, to keep the ſquadron as cloſe together as poſſible. At twenty-five minutes paſt twelve, the wind blowing ſteady at S. E. made the ſignal for a general chaſe to windward, with a deſign of weathering the enemy, which I ſhould certainly have ſucceeded in, had the breeze continued; but the wind dying away at four, I found it impracticable to weather the enemy, and therefore made the ſignal for a line ahead: and having been informed that the Intrepid made ſo much water they could ſcarce keep her free, and that the Centaur was in the ſame ſtate, owing to the number of ſhot between wind and water, and that her lower maſts were very badly wounded, I judged it improper to dare the enemy to battle any longer, and therefore thought it my indiſpenſable duty to bear up, and made the ſignal for it at eight o'clock. At ten brought to for the ſquadron to cloſe. At 40 minutes paſt ten made ſail. At five A. M. the 1ſt inſtant, ſaw the enemy's fleet aſtern, about eight or nine miles diſtant. At twenty-ſix minutes paſt five, brought to for the Torbay and Paccahunta to come up, which were within reach of the enemy's guns; and the former received a good deal of damage in her maſts and rigging. At 45 minutes paſt ſeven, the enemy ceaſed firing upon the Torbay. Sent the Amazon to tow the Paccahunta up. At eight made the ſignal for a cloſe line, bearing north and ſouth of each other. At 49 minutes paſt twelve made the ſignal, and brought to upon the larboard tack, and made the ſignal for the ſtate and condition of the ſquadron; the enemy bearing eaſt, ſtanding to the northward At 33 minutes paſt three, made the ſignal for a cloſe line, north and ſouth. At four, the enemy tacked to the ſouthward, and were ſtanding that way at ſun-ſet. In the evening, though it was almoſt calm, the main-topmaſt of the Intrepid fell to pieces over the ſide. At ſeven, made ſail to the northward, it being the opinion of the officers of the ſquadron acquainted with this country, that it was the only way of getting to windward, as the currents run very ſtrong to leeward to the ſouthward of St. Vincent's.

I am very much concerned to acquaint you, that Captain Nott, of his Majeſty's ſhip Centaur, and her firſt lieutenant, were killed in the action. I put Captain Smith, of the Paccahunta, to command the Centaur, Lieutenant John Davall Burr to command the Paccahunta, and Mr. George Bowen to be lieutenant of the Centaur.

During the action, there were thirty-ſix killed, and 161 wounded.

MARTINICO, February 5, 1794. The expedition under Sir John Jervis, and Sir Charles Grey, ſailed from Barbadoes on the 3d of February, with a fair wind, for Martinique. A ſloop diſpatched from St. Vincent's, on the 5th, returned on the 8th, with the following intelligence, communicated in a letter from an officer in the fleet, viz. that the whole chain of forts, from Miram Bay to Pigeon Iſland, had ſurrendered to the Britiſh arms: that Lieutenant-General Grey was at that time before Pigeon Iſland, which he meant to attack the next morning. The Admiral ſent a flag to ſummon St. Pierre the morning the ſloop ſailed. General Dundas had landed on the preceding Wedneſday at Trinity, and had not returned when theſe advices came away. The fort at Miram, during the attack, had put ſeveral thirty-two pound ſhot into the bow of the Boyne, the flag ſhip, and alſo into the Irreſiſtible, by which one ſeaman was killed.

A Letter, of which the following is a Copy, from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. dated from Martinico the 16th of March, 1794.

Camp before Fort Bourbon, Iſland of Martinico.

SIR,

In my diſpatch of the 2d ultimo I had the honour to acquaint you, that the force deſtined for the expedition was then embarked, in Carliſle Bay at Barbadoes; and, having ſailed very early in the morning of the 3d, I have now the ſatisfaction to add, that we are in poſſeſſion of the whole iſland of Martinico, excepting forts Bourbon and Royal, which I hold completely and cloſely beſieged; the latter being, however, entirely in our power to deſtroy at pleaſure.

Having made diſpoſitions for three ſeparate landings, diſtant from each other, not only for the purpoſe of dividing the enemy's force and attention, but to alarm him in every quarter at the ſame time, I have the pleaſure to ſay they all ſucceeded, viz.—At La Trinite, by a diviſion under Major-General Dundas and Commodore Thompſon, on the 5th and 6th of February; at Caiſe de Navire, to leeward, by another, under Colonel Sir Charles Gordon, aſſiſted by Colonel Myers, and Captain Rogers of the navy, on the 8th following; and near Trois Rivieres, St. Luce, Cul de Sac Marin, where Lieutenant-General Preſcot and I were. All theſe ſervices were executed with great ſpirit and ability by the officers, who ſeverally commanded, and were well ſupported by the troops.

Major-General Dundas immediately advanced, with Colonel Campbell of the 9th foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Coote of the 70th, and the 1ſt battalion of light infantry, and carried Morne Le Brun, under a heavy fire of muſquetry, on the 6th; and inſtantly detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock with the 2d battalion of grenadiers, and Major Evatt with three companies of light Infantry to attack Trinite Fort, the enemy fled, and our troops got poſſeſſion of it, with the cannon ſtores, &c. During the ſame night, Bellegarde, the popular leader of the Mulattos and Blacks, evacuated the fort bearing his name, and, leaving his artillery, &c. ſet fire to the town of Trinite; great part of which was, however, ſaved by the activity of Captain Saliſbury and the ſeamen, Proceeding to the Gros Morne, he gained that poſt by twelve o'clock at night on the 7th, Major Skerrett being left to command at Trinite Fort. Puſhing forward again, he ſeized Morne Bruneau at noon of the 9th, the enemy retreating at his approach; and detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock, with three companies of grenadiers, he took poſſeſſion of Forte Matilde, which covered a good landing within

in two miles of his left. The 10th following, he detached Colonel Campbell, with five companies of light infantry, who ſeized Colon during the night. Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock being reinforced the ſame evening at the Poſt of Matilde, with the 33d company of grenadiers, was, however, attacked, and ſuſtained ſome loſs during that night, (among whom was Captain Mackewen, of the 38th grenadiers, an officer of much merit) by Bellegarde and a conſiderable number of the enemy; but, on being charged with bayonets by the grenadiers of the 9th regiment, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock, they were totally repulſed. Colonel Campbell being reinforced at Colon on the 11th by Lieutenant-Colonel Coote and four companies of light infantry, he took poſſeſſion of the ſtrong poſt of Lemaitre, leaving the 65th regiment at Colon, which was three times attacked during the night, and repulſed the enemy with great ſpirit.

That part of the army which landed with me near Trois Rivieres the 6th of February, proceeded the ſame evening to Riviere Salee, getting the troops under cover in the village of that name at ſeven o'clock the ſame evening, having detached Brigadier-General Whyte, on this day's march, with the 2d battalion of light infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Cloſe, and two Amuzettes, to force the batteries of Cape Solomon and Bourges, in order to get poſſeſſion of Pigeon Iſland, as our ſhipping could not go into Port Royal, which was even dangerous for boats in ſupplying the army at Salee with proviſions, till that might be accompliſhed. The following day, the 7th of Feb. he took two ſmall pieces of cannon, loaded, at a ſmall village in the bay d'Arlet, 150 mulattos having fled at his approach; and marching to the attack of the two batteries abovementioned, they ſurrendered at diſcretion, not having the means to eſcape. In the mean time I had received intelligence of the enemy's landing troops, and taking poſt on Morne Pied, to cut off the communication between Brigadier-General Whyte and head quarters at Salee, and ordered the 70th regiment, with two howitzers, to march the ſame night and diſlodge them, which was executed with great ſpirit, and the poſt taken poſſeſſion of early in the morning of the 9th, under the good conduct of the Adjutant-General Colonel Dundas, the 70th regiment being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Johnſon, and the enemy completely defeated at the firſt charge.

Brigadier-General Whyte, being reinforced with a detachment of the royal artillery, ſome ordnance, mortars, &c. Colonel Symes, and two companies of the 15th regiment, 200 ſeamen armed with pikes and piſtols from the Admiral, aſcended the heights on the 9th, and, aided by the unequalled exertions of the ſeamen under Lieutenants Rogers and Rutherford, got poſſeſſion of Mount Mathurine, which commands Pigeon iſland, at the diſtance of about 400 yards, where he erected batteries, aſſiſted by the zeal and activity of Colonel Symes. The two five and a half inch howitzers, brought by the 70th regiment from head quarters, being now placed on the battery, ſo as to take the iſland in reverſe, under the direction of Captain de Rouſigne of the royal artillery, whoſe conduct was conſpicuouſly meritorious; and Colonel Durnford, chief engineer, having alſo joined with a company of artificers, the batteries were completed during the night of the 10th, and opened in the morning of the 11th, under the conduct of an excellent officer, Captain Manley, who kept up ſo inceſſant and well-directed a fire, as to force the garriſon to ſtrike their colours, and ſurrender at diſcretion in little more than two hours, fifteen being killed and twenty-five wounded, and having conſiſted of 203 when our batteries opened. The higheſt encomiums are due to all the officers, ſoldiers and ſeamen of this diviſion, particularly to Brigadier-General Whyte and Colonel Symes, whoſe good conduct and exertions could not be excelled.

The 15th regiment, led by Mayor Lyon, and commanded by Captain Paumier, ſurprized ſeveral hundred of the enemy, very ſtrongly poſted on the heights of Le Grand Bouclain, the 12th following, killing ſeveral, and taking all their arms ammunition, cattle, &c.

I have mentioned before that Colonel Sir Charles Gordon, aſſiſted by Colonel Myers and Captain Rogers of the Navy, had landed to Leeward, on the ſide of Caſe de Navire, on the 8th. The enemy being maſter of the Great Road and the heights above it, he made a movement towards the Mountains and turning them, unperceived, with part of his force, gained the moſt commanding point in that part of the country, by day-break of the 9th. Colonel Myers deſcending the heights, took poſſeſſion of La Chapelle, and a poſt eſtabliſhed by the enemy above it; proceeded through the moſt difficult ground to the heights of Berne, above Ance La Haye, the enemy abandoning the batteries of Cayman, and ſetting fire to the village, keeping a conſtant fire on him from the battery of St. Catharine's. He then took a poſition, which gave him an eaſy communication with the tranſports, when, on the 12th, he obſerved the battery and works at St. Catharine's, and the poſts which guarded the firſt ravines, were abandoned by the enemy, of which he took poſſeſſion, while Colonel Myers, with five companies of grenadiers, and the 43d regiment, croſſed four ravines higher up, ſeizing all the batteries that defended them; which movement was completely ſucceſsful, the enemy flying on every ſide, and our troops were ſoon in poſſeſſion of the five batteries between Caſe de Navire and Fort Royal. He then proceeded, and occupied the poſts of Gentilly, La Coſte and L'Archet. The good abilities and conduct of Colonel Sir Charles Gordon and Colonel Myers were eminently manifeſted throughout this difficult ſervice, and all the troops of that diviſion have performed their duty moſt meritoriouſly.

As the bay and harbour of port Royal had been completely opened to our ſhipping by the capture of Pigeon Iſland, I moved forward with the troops from Riviere Salee, to the poſt of Bruneau, and joined Lieutenant-General Preſcott the 14th; and having previouſly concerted the attack of the town of St. Pierre with Major General Dundas, he marched the ſame evening on that enterprize with the ſecond battalion of grenadiers, the 33d and 40th light companies, and the 65th regiment, to Gros Morne, from whence he detached Colonel Campbell, through the woods by Bois le Buc, with the

the two light companies and 65th regiment, to reach Montigne on the morning of the 16th, proceeding himſelf towards the heights of Capot and Calabaſſe; they were evacuated by the enemy; and, from the latter he ſaw Colonel Campbell at Poſt au Pin, half a mile ſhort of Montigne, attacked in great force, and, under a heavy fire, from five or ſix hundred of the enemy ſtrongly poſted: the Major-General puſhed forward his advanced guard, conſiſting of ſixty-three men, under command of the Hon. Captain Ramſay, of the Queen's, who, gaining the ſummit by extraordinary exertions, fired on the enemy who were engaged with Colonel Campbell, and ſilenced their fire; and when joined by the 2d battalion of grenadiers, the detachment of the Queen's took poſſeſſion of Montigne, were it was reinforced with two companies of grenadiers, taking poſt himſelf on Morne Rouge; and then viſiting Colonel Campbell's column, found it had been attacked at half paſt nine o'clock in the morning; the enemy being within twenty yards of the 40th light company, had charged them with bayonets at the head of it, when he was killed; and in him his Majeſty's ſervice loſt a moſt excellent officer and a valuable man, juſtly lamented by the whole army and navy. Major-General Dundas now obſerved large bodies of the enemy moving toward his front at Morne Rouge, and forming under a ſmall redoubt near that poſt; he therefore haſtened back, and was inſtantly attacked by five or ſix hundred men, which laſted about twenty minutes, when the fire ceaſed, and the enemy abandoned the redoubt in front during the night, leaving two field pieces, &c. At day-break, the 17th, theſe two columns advanced, the right to Le Jeune, the left to the Colonial Redoubt, and on the march he received a letter from the commandant of St. Pierre, to which he returned an anſwer by a flag, but the Commandant was not to be found: in the mean time, Colonel Symes had landed, and was already in the town, who, agreeable to the plan I had originally concerted for the co-operation with Major-General Dundas, had embarked with three light companies, and Major Maitland, with a detachment of the 58th regiment, to land north of the town; five companies of the 1ſt battalion of grenadiers, and five companies of the 3d battalion of light infantry, under Colonel Myers, having alſo marched from Camp la Coſte for the ſame purpoſe of co-operating with Major-General Dundas; which General's ability, good conduct, and activity, firſt in penetrating through ſo difficult a country from La Trinite to Bruneau, and afterwards to the capture of St. Pierre, do him the higheſt honour, and merit his Majeſty's notice in an eminent degree.

As Fort Bourbon, where Rochambeau commands, could not be cloſely inveſted, without the poſſeſſion of theſe heights of Sourriere, and this poſt was ſtill occupied by Bellegarde, with a conſiderable number of Mulattos and Blacks, I had fixed one o'clock in the morning of the 19th of February to force him with the bayonet from my camp at Bruneau; but at noon the preceding day, (February 18th) a moſt fortunate event anticipated my wiſhes and his ruin. Bellegarde, with part of his troops, deſcending the heights, attacked my left, towards the landing place, in a very daring and ſpirited manner; to which part Lieutenant-General Preſcott led a reinforcement, with great judgment, and in good time, checking and charging the enemy. Availing myſelf of this favourable moment, when Bellegarde's camp was weakened, I ordered from my right the 3d battalion of grenadiers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Buckeridge, and ſupported by the 1ſt and 2d battalion of light infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonels Coote and Blundell, who attacked his camp upon the left in ſuch a ſuperior ſtyle of ſpirit and impetuoſity, as to prove irreſiſtible; and I got poſſeſſion of it, and his cannon, with inconſiderable loſs; which might have proved very different if my attack had not taken place till one o'clock the next morning, as was previouſly concerted, and if it had been properly defended by him, being there in ſuch force with cannon and numbers, and the ſituation ſo eminently ſtrong and difficult. My admiration of the gallantry of thoſe corps who performed this ſervice, and the officers who commanded them, is inexpreſſible, and their conduct is above praiſe; nor did I ever feel more highly ſatisfied with the ſucceſs of any enterprize in which I have been concerned.

Immediately after forcing Bellegarde, and getting poſſeſſion of this poſt of Sourriere, on the 18th of February, I held Fort Bourbon beſieged; but making a new road, getting up cannon, mortars, &c. and making batteries, took up the time till the 7th inſtant, when the batteries of my firſt parallel opened.

On the night of the 28th ult. Bellegarde, the great and popular leader of the mulattos and blacks, with his ſecond, Pelocque, and 300 of their followers, finding their ſituation too perilous outſide of their forts, and expoſed to our attacks, ſurrendered; the two former being ſent to Boſton, on condition of never carrying arms againſt his Majeſty's forces; and their followers, as priſoners of war, are ſent on board his Majeſty's ſhips.

Major-General Prince Edward joined this army the 4th inſtant, and commands at Camp La Coſte, with great ſpirit and activity.

I have erected the batteries of my ſecond parallel, at the diſtance of four and five hundred yards, which I expect will be completed and ready to open by the 20th inſtant, although the late rains retard our progreſs, and are unuſual at this time of the year.

It is juſt five weeks ſince the laſt diviſion of this army landed, under Colonel Sir Charles Gordon; and I hope it will appear to his Majeſty there is no reaſon to be diſatisfied with the progreſs we have made, in that ſhort ſpace of time, with inconſiderable loſs.

The ſpirit, unanimity, and perſeverance of the navy and army never were more conſpicuous, nor has more cordial co-operation ever been manifeſted between his Majeſty's naval and land forces. In a word, the General and all the field officers, as well as all the commanding officers of corps, have ſet ſuch an example of zeal, activity, and animation, on this ſervice, which has been ſo laudably imitated by all the officers and ſoldiers of this little army, that they merit the greateſt praiſe.

Admiral Sir John Jervis's profeſſional knowledge never

never ſhone with more luſtre, or ever was exceeded; nor can I ſufficiently extol the promptneſs with which he has aided the land forces, on every occaſion, and his unremitting exertions to promote the honour of his Majeſty's arms and the intereſt of his country; in which he has been ſo eminently ſupported by the abilities and exertions of all the officers and ſeamen under his command; to whoſe ſervices I am indebted for having the ſiege in ſuch forwardneſs, having brought the cannon and mortars, &c. for ſeveral miles, to thoſe heights, although it appeared almoſt impoſſible.

The arrival of the Roebuck hoſpital ſhip, with medicines &c. for the ſick, is a ſeaſonable ſupply; a number of whom are comfortably accommodated at St. Pierre's, in an excellent hoſpital.

The Peggy tranſport being alſo arrived from Liſbon, with the light companies of the 44th and 55th regiments, without any ſick, and in the higheſt order, is a fortunate reinforcement, although a ſmall one, and the ſick left at Barbadoes are recovering.

The troops are in high ſpirits, and generally in good health.

Encloſed are returns of killed, wounded, and miſſing, from the time of landing in Martinico to this date. A return of ordnance and ſtores taken is alſo encloſed.

I have the honour to be, &c.
CHARLES GREY.

Head Quarters, Camp at Souriere,
before Fort Bourbon, Martinico.

General return of officers, non-commiſſioned officers, drummers and privates, killed, wounded and miſſing in the army under the command of his excellency General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. &c. from the 6th of February to the 15th of March, 1794.

Royal Artillery. 10 Rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, and 17 rank and file wounded.—Royal Engineers and Artificers. 1 Rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.—Light Dragoons. 1 Rank and file wounded.—1ſt. Battalion of grenadiers. 5 Rank and file killed; Volunteer Collis and 12 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file miſſing.—2d Battalion ditto. 1 Captain, 1 ſerjeant, and 8 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants, and 21 rank and file wounded.—3d Battalion ditto. 1 Serjeant and 16 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants and 38 rank and file wounded.—1ſt Battalion of light infantry. 1 Serjeant and 4 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, and 17 rank and file wounded.—2d Battalion ditto. 1 Serjeant and 7 rank and file killed; 2 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, and 21 rank and file wounded.—3d Battalion ditto. 7 Rank and file killed; 21 rank and file wounded.—1ſt Brigade, 15th regiment. 1 Serjeant and 2 rank and file killed; 4 rank file wounded.—Ditto 39th regiment. 1 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.—Ditto 43d regiment. 3 Rank and file wounded; 1 rank file miſſing.—2d Brigade, 65th regiment. 2 Rank and file killed; 11 rank and file wounded.—3d Brigade, 6th regiment. 1 Serjeant killed; 1 ſerjeant and 1 rank and file wounded.—Ditto, 9th regiment. 1 Colonel killed; 1 rank and file wounded.—Ditto, 70th regiment. 2 Rank and file wounded.—Total. 71 killed; 193 wounded, 3 miſſing.

FRA. DUNDAS, Adjutant-General.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

9th Regiment. Colonel Campbell killed.—31ſt Ditto. Captain Mackewen killed.—Royal artillery. Captain Hope wounded.—Ditto. Captain Whitworth wounded.—Ditto. Lieutenant Thornhill wounded.—33d Regiment. Lieutenant Keating wounded.—44th Ditto. Lieutenant Holland wounded.—43d Ditto. Lieutenant Graham wounded.—60th Ditto. Lieutenant Schneider wounded.—9th Ditto. Lieutenant Stopford wounded.—8th Ditto. Enſign Toole wounded.—1ſt Battalion Grenadiers. Volunteer Collis wounded.—2d Battalion Ditto. Volunteer Latouche wounded.—1ſt Light Infantry. Volunteer Davis wounded.

General return of ordnance and ſtores taken in the Iſland of Martinico, (viz. at Pigeon Iſland, Fort Belle Garde, Fort Trinite, Gros Morne, Heights of Brune, Heights of Sourriere, St. Pierre, and dependencies, and Caiſe de Navire and Dependencies;) between the 5th of February and 16th of March, 1794, on the expedition under the command of Sir Charles Grey, K. B. &c, &c.

27 Guns 36-pounders, 1901 round ſhot, 33 caſe or grape.—39 guns 24-pounders, 1073 round ſhot, 192 caſe or grape.—15 Guns 18-pounders, 359 round ſhot.—2 Guns 12-pounders, 10 round ſhot.—4 Guns 9-pounders.—9 Guns 6-pounders, 325 round ſhot, 65 caſe or grape.—24 Guns 4-pounders, 887 round ſhot, 71 caſe or grape.—7 Guns 3-pounders, 224 round ſhot.—6 Guns 1 pounder, 84 round ſhot.—1 7½ Inch howitzer, 3 5 ditto.—6 12 Inch mortars, 2 10 ditto, 1 5 ditto.—1148 12 Inch ſhells, 12 10 ditto, 37 7½ ditto, 130 5 ditto.—12 Swivels, 29 blunderbuſſes, 114 piſtols, 1968 muſquets or carbines, 319 ſwords or cutlaſſes.—622 Barrels powder, 200lb. each, 112 kegs, large, 174 ditto ſmall.

General remarks. The above is the moſt correct return that can be given at preſent. There are likewiſe many guns mounted and diſmounted, ſome ſpiked, and others unſerviceable, not included.

There are many ſhot and ſhells in different places, not included, being ſcattered about the country.

There are many guns and ſtores on the batteries, which were taken poſſeſſion of by the troops on the South Eaſt part of the iſland, which are not included; the rapid manner in which the troops advanced, not affording a ſufficient time to take an account of them. There is likewiſe a conſiderable quantity of powder and other ſtores in the magazine at St. Pierre's, which as yet have not been examined or reported to me.

T PATERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding
Royal Artillery, Windward and
Leeward Iſlands.

His Excellency Sir CHARLES GREY, K. B.
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Major

Major Grey arrived at the office of the principal ſecretary of ſtate, with diſpatches from Sir Charles Grey, K. B. of which the following is a copy.

Fort Royal, Martinico,
March 25, 1794.

I have the happineſs to acquaint you of the complete conqueſt of this very valuable iſland, the laſt and moſt important fortreſs of Fort Bourbon having ſurrendered to his Majeſty's arms at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d inſt. at which time his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, major-general of his Majeſty's forces, took poſſeſſion of both gates with the firſt and third battalions of grenadiers, and the firſt and third light infantry: and I have the honour to tranſmit to you the articles of capitulation, together with a liſt of the killed and wounded, and a return of the ordnance, &c. taken ſince my diſpatch of the 16th inſt. in which I communicated the tranſactions and progreſs of this army to that period. The return of ordnance taken in Fort Royal is ſigned by the commanding officer of Britiſh artillery; but that of Fort Bourbon is the French account of it, as there is not time to make an exact return at preſent, which ſhall be ſent by the next opportunity.

Having concerted meaſures with the Admiral for a combined attack by the naval and land forces, upon the fort and town of Fort Royal, and the batteries of my ſecond parallel being ready, thoſe on Morne Tortenſon and Carierre kept up an inceſſant fire upon Fort Royal, and all the other batteries on Fort Bourbon, during the day and night of the 19th inſt. and on the morning of the 20th following, till the ſhips deſtined for this ſervice had taken their ſtations. The Aſia of ſixty-four guns, Captain Browne, and the Zebra ſloop of ſixteen guns, Captain Faulknor, with Captain Rogers, and a body of ſeamen in flat boats, the whole under Commodore Thompſon, compoſed the naval force; and the land force conſiſted of the firſt battalion of grenadiers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, and the third light infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, from Prince Edward's camp at La Coſte, with the third grenadiers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Buckeridge, and the firſt light infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, from Lieutenant-General Preſcott's camp at Souriere.

The navy acquitted themſelves with their uſual gallantry, (particularly Captain Faulknor, whoſe conduct juſtly gained him the admiration of the whole army) carrying the fort by eſcalade about twelve o'clock of the 20th inſt. under the able conduct of Commodore Thompſon, whoſe judicious diſpoſition of the gun and flat boats, aſſiſted by that ſpirited and active officer Captain Rogers, contributed materially to our ſucceſs; at the ſame time that the land forces, commanded by that excellent officer Colonel Symes, critically advancing with equal ardour, forced and entered the town triumphantly, hoiſting the Britiſh colours, and changing the name to Fort Edward.

Immediately after this, General Rochambeau, who commanded in Fort Bourbon, ſent his aid-de-camp with a flag, offering to ſurrender on capitulation, and the terms were finally adjuſted and agreed to on the 22d inſt. by three commiſſioners on each ſide, the ratification thereof being ſigned by the commanders in chief, on the 23d following; and the garriſon, amounting to 900 men, marched out this morning priſoners of war, laying down their arms on the parade of Fort Royal, and were embarked for France immediately. His Majeſty's troops having marched in, ſtruck the French and hoiſted the Britiſh colours, and changed the name from Bourbon to that of Fort George.

I conſider myſelf under great obligations to Lieutenant-General Preſcott for the zeal and ability with which he has aſſiſted me throughout this arduous ſervice, now brought to ſo fortunate a concluſion, and to all the generals and other officers. Colonel Durnford, with the corps of engineers, and Lieutenant-Colonels Paterſon and Sowerby and Major Manley, with the royal artillery, have alſo a claim to my warmeſt approbation, for their exertions in placing and conſtructing of the batteries, and the well-directed fire of the artillery. The bravery, regularity, and good behaviour of the troops on every occaſion, has been moſt meritorious and exemplary.

Forts Bourbon and Royal have ſuffered greatly from our fire during the ſiege, and we are diligently employed to put them in a proper ſtate of defence, effectually to ſecure this important acquiſition of territory to the crown of Great Britain. I am reſtoring order as faſt as poſſible from the confuſion naturally occaſioned by a ſiege, and have the pleaſure to obſerve, that every thing in the forts is as tranquil and well regulated as could be expected in the time.

I ſhall not loſe a moment in embarking ordnance and ordnance ſtores, with troops, &c. to proſecute with vigour the execution of ſuch other objects and ſervices as his Majeſty has been pleaſed to entruſt to me; and hope to be enabled to proceed before much time can elapſe, after regulating the garriſons of theſe forts, and all ſuch other matters as require immediate attention. Major Grey, deputy quarter-maſter-general, will have the honour to deliver this diſpatch, and can communicate any other particulars or information you may wiſh to have.

I have the honour, &c.
CHARLES GREY.

P. S. At the commencement of the ſiege, the garriſon of Fort Bourbon conſiſted of about 1200.

I ſend five ſtand of colours, laid down by the garriſon, together with the two colours of Fort Bourbon, to be preſented to his Majeſty.

The gallant defence made by General Rochambeau and his garriſon, was ſtrongly manifeſted on entering Fort Bourbon, as there was ſcarce an inch of ground untouched by our ſhot and ſhells; and it is but juſtice to ſay that it does them the higheſt honour.

Articles of capitulation.—On the 21ſt of March, 1794, by order of their Excellencies Sir Charles Grey, K. B. general and commander in chief of his Britan-

nic Majeſty's forces in the Weſt Indies, &c. and Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. commanding his Majeſty's fleet, &c. Commodore C. Thompſon, Colonel R. Symes, and Captain J. Conyngham, met at Dillon's houſe to receive propoſals of capitulation for Fort Bourbon, from Colonel d'Aucourt, Captain Dupriet and Gaſchet Dumaine, jun. nominated commiſſioners for that purpoſe by General Rochambeau. The following articles were propoſed, diſcuſſed, and modified, at a ſecond conference held at Fort Royal on the 22d of March, 1794.

Art. I. The garriſon, compoſed of the troops of the line, artillery, gunners of the marine, and national guard, ſhall march out with colours flying, thirty rounds a man, and two field-pieces with twelve rounds. —Anſ. The colony of Martinique, already reduced by the arms of his Britannic Majeſty, and the forts and towns of St. Pierre and Fort Royal taken with ſword in hand, General Rochambeau can only capitulate for Fort Bourbon, and what it contains. — Granted. But they are to lay down their arms at a place appointed, and not to ſerve againſt his Britannic Majeſty, or his Allies, during the preſent war.

II. Three months pay to be allowed to the troops of the line.—Anſ. No pay will be given. All their effects will be allowed them; and they will be provided with whatever may be neceſſary for their voyage to France.

III. The 37th regiment, formerly Marſhal Turenne's, ſhall keep their colours and arms.—Anſ. Refuſed, being contrary to all cuſtoms of war. The officers may keep their ſwords.

IV. They ſhall be furniſhed with ſhips to carry them to France.—Anſ. Granted.

V. The emigrants, who have returned to Martinique, ſhall not be preſent where the garriſon lay down their arms or embark.—Anſ. Granted.

VI. Such perſons of the national guard, who can give proofs of their property, ſhall be permitted to remain in the iſland, giving that property as ſecurity for their conduct.—Anſ. Thoſe of the national guard in Fort Bourbon, who have affairs to ſettle, and whoſe ſojourn may not be deemed dangerous to the colony, may remain according to the declaration of the general, dated January 1, 1794.

Such as wiſh to go to France ſhall be allowed, leaving their agents here.—Anſ. Granted.

VII. Perſons not included in the above article, who are compelled to return to France, ſhall be allowed a certain time to ſettle their affairs.—Anſ. A proper time will be allowed: fifteen day days at leaſt.

VIII. Perſons belonging to the garriſon of Fort Convention, poſſeſſing no landed property, but who exerciſed ſome profeſſion or trade previous to the preſent capitulation, ſhall be allowed to continue their trade or calling; nor ſent to France, provided their future conduct ſhould not make ſuch a meaſure neceſſary.—Anſ. They are regarded in the ſame predicament with thoſe in article VI.

IX. The legal regulations of the Conſtituted Authorities ſhall be confirmed.—Anſ. Refuſed.

X. The Code of Civil Judicature in force through the iſland ſhall be continued for the ſpace of two years. —Anſ. Granted, till his Britiſh Majeſty's pleaſure be known.

XI. The property of owners and Captains of ſhips ſhall be ſecured to them on board and on ſhore.—Anſ. Granted, as to their property in Fort Bourbon.

XII. The inhabitants of St. Pierre, embarked on Engliſh ſhips, ſhall be ſet at liberty, and their property, under ſeal, ſecured to them.—Anſ. This article cannot come within the preſent capitulation. The claimants may apply to the commanders of the fleet and army.

XIII. The Ordonnateur and officers of adminiſtration ſhall have permiſſion and time to regulate their accounts, and to take with them the papers relative to that end.—Anſ. Granted.

XIV. There ſhall be an intire and abſolute oblivion of the paſt, and an end to all animoſities.—Anſ. Granted, according to the proclamations.

XV. The rights of free citizens inrolled in the National Guard ſhall be preſerved.—Anſ. Refuſed.

XVI. The liberty of individuals compoſing the companies of l'Enclume, d'Octavius, de la Croir, and de Pontonur, ſhall be confirmed.—Anſ. Refuſed. The Slaves muſt be reſtored to their owners.

XVII. A period ſhall be fixed for the taking poſſeſſion of the fort, and the neceſſary time allowed for the garriſon to take out their effects.—Anſ. The two gates of Fort Bourbon to be delivered up to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty, immediately after the exchange of the preſent articles. The garriſon to march out at the great gate, and to be conducted to the place appointed for each corps by the commiſſioners who have managed the preſent capitulation, and will lay down their arms at the place of their embarkation. Three days will be allowed for the evacuation of the fort, and the commiſſaries of artillery and ſtores will remain in the fort, to take inventories of all the magazines.

XVIII. The greateſt attention ſhall be paid to the ſick and wounded; and they ſhall be furniſhed with ſhips to carry them to France as they recover.—Anſ. Granted; but at the expence of the French government, and to be attended by their own ſurgeons; if not ſufficient for the purpoſe, ſurgeons ſhall be furniſhed.

XIX. General Rochambeau, immediately upon the ſurrender of the fort, ſhall be at liberty to take his meaſures for his return to France. A frigate to be furniſhed him, his aid-de-camps, ſecretaries, and ſuite.—Anſ. A commodious veſſel ſhall be allowed to General Rochambeau, with the neceſſary paſſports for his ſafe return to France.

XX. The effects, trunks, cheſts, private papers, and all that General Rochambeau ſhall declare to belong to himſelf and his ſuite, ſhall be put under the protection of an Engliſh guard, when the troops of that nation ſhall have taken poſſeſſion of Fort Convention, and ſhall be embarked with him.—Anſ. Granted.

XXI. The Civil Ordonnateur, or Intendant of the colony, ſhall have liberty alſo, with the officers of adminiſtration, comptroller, and treaſurer, with thoſe employed in the public offices at St. Pierre and Fort Royal, to return to France.—Anſ. Granted.

XXII. The ſame demands made by General Rochambeau

chambeau in Article XX. ſhall be granted to the Intendant and thoſe under him.—Anſ. Granted.

XXIII. All papers of accounts in the forts or town ſhall be carefully collected by the principals of each department to which they belong, and embarked in the ſame ſhip with the Ordonnateur.—Anſ. All papers, not eſſential to be left in the colony, ſhall be given, and free acceſs to take authentic copies of ſuch as it may be thought neceſſary to retain.

XXIV. Captains and officers of merchant ſhips, who have not ſettled their affairs, ſhall be allowed time to do ſo. The former the ſpace of four months, the latter of two months, under the protection of the Commander of his Britannic Majeſty's forces, that they may recover their debts: after which they will procure the readieſt paſſage to whatever place may be expedient for their affairs, with paſſports from the Engliſh Commanders. Anſ. Granted.

Additional Article. Fort Bourbon to be delivered up to his Britannic Majeſty in its preſent ſtate, with no deterioration of its batteries, mines, magazines of artillery or proviſions, and every thing it contains, which is not the private property of the garriſon.

Fort Royal, March 22, 1794.

(Signed)

D'Aucourt.	C. Thompson.
Gaschet, fils.	Rich. Symes.
Dupriret.	John Conyngham.
Approved by me,	Approved by us,
Dte Rochambeau.	Charles Grey.
	John Jervis.

General return of officers, non-commiſſioned officers, drummers, and privates, killed, wounded, and miſſing, in the army, from the 11th to the 26th of March, 1794, incluſive.

Royal artillery, 3 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.—1ſt battalion grenadiers. 2 rank and file wounded.—1ſt battalion light infantry. 1 rank and file wounded.—15th regiment, 5 rank and file wounded.—Total. 3 rank and file killed; 11 rank and file wounded.

Captain Weatherall, (aid-de-camp to his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, Major-General) wounded, not included in the above return.

(Signed) F. Dundas, Adj.-Gen.

State of ordnance and ſtores as near as can be aſcertained, found in the arſenal at Fort Royal, Martinico, March 21, 1794.

1 braſs 24-pounder, Engliſh. 2 18-ditto, French. 1 6-ditto, Engliſh. 9 4-ditto, French. 2 4-ditto, German. 1 1-ditto, French. 1 Iron 9-pounder, French. 6 4-ditto, French. 5 Iron guns of different calibres, totally unſerviceable. 2 Braſs mortars, 8-inch, Engliſh. 1 ditto, 6-inch, French. 2 braſs howitzers, 8-inch, French. 2 ditto, 6-inch, French. 1 ditto, 5 and a half inch, Engliſh. 540 empty ſhells, 12 inch. 100 ditto, 8-inch. 11 Carronades, Sponges, rammers, ladles, &c. great quantities. Wood for making gun carriages, great quantities. Large and commodious workſhops for all trades, with a great variety of tools. Alongſide the canal—Looſe ſhot and ſhells of different natures, a great quantity.

J. Paterson, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Royal Artillery, Windward and Leeward Iſlands.

State of the ordnance and ſtores, as near as can be aſcertained, found in Fort Louis, Martinico, on March 21, 1794.

10 Iron 36-pounders, French. 29 24-pounders. 4 18-pounders. 1 8-pounder. 3 6-pounders. 1 4-pounder. 6 braſs guns, 4-pounders, (1 unſerviceable) 1 braſs 2-pounder. 4 12-inch iron mortars. 4 12-inch braſs ditto, (2 unſerviceable). 1 5 and half inch braſs howitzer, Engliſh. 19,939 36-pounder round ſhot. 31,033 24-pounder ditto, (including 11,101 Engliſh ſhot). 11,771 18-pounder ditto. 10,346 12-pounder ditto, (including 4386 Engliſh ſhot). 200 9-pounder ditto. 5904 6-pounder ditto, (including 1664 Engliſh ſhot) 11,722 4-pounder ditto. About 1500 looſe ſhot of different natures. Double-headed ſhot, an immenſe quantity. About 1500 round ſhot, 6 and 4-pounders, fixed to wooden bottoms. 800 empty hand grenades. 1570 12-inch empty ſhells. 240 10-inch ditto, Engliſh. 2346 8-inch ditto. 10 13-inch fixed ſhells. 60 5 and half inch ditto. 50 round carcaſſes. 30 oblong ditto. A ſmall quantity ditto unſerviceable. 8 ſmall arms, wall pieces, &c. 15 ſmall blunderbuſſes. 4050 ditto muſquets (moſtly unſerviceable). 3 boxes ditto of bayonets. 250 cannon-locks. 120 filled cartridges, 36 pounders. About 200 ditto, different natures, ditto. About 700 ditto bundles empty parchment cartridges, for 36, 24, 18, and 12-pounders. 1500 ditto parchment ſkins for making cartridges. 79,650 ditto muſquet balls. 19 boxes ditto muſquet ball, quantity unknown. 20 caſks of muſquet balls. 20 boxes ditto. 25 kegs ditto. 100 reams cartridge paper. 80 damaged pieces kerſey, for making cannon cartridges. 9 caſks muſquet flints. 25 boxes lead ball for armazettes. 468 double barrels powder. 97 barrels ſingle ditto. 48 ſingle barrels damaged ditto. Small kegs ditto, number not aſcertained. Cheſts, containing cartridges of different natures, 2 damaged. 130 barrels muſquet ball cartridges, damaged. Port fires and fuzes of different natures, a conſiderable quantity. Slow match, a conſiderable quantity. 2 engines for drawing fuzes. 4 barrels turpentine. Fire balls, and compoſition for fire ſhips. 2 carriages for 36 pounders. Naval ſtores, unſerviceable, grape ſhot, &c. a vaſt quantity. A quantity of looſe cartridges, formers, mallets, &c. &c. 280 pigs of lead. Intrenching tools of different ſorts, a great quantity. Blocks of wood for muſquet ſtocks. In the armourer's ſhop; ſix vices and a quantity of other tools.

(Signed) J. Paterson, Lieut.-Col. commanding Royal Artillery, Windward and Leeward Iſland.

General return of the ordnance, ammunition and ſtores, found in Fort Bourbon, Martinico, March 24, 1794.

Guns,

	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.	Total.
Guns, braſs, 24-pounders	8	—	2	10
Ditto, 16 pounders	2	—	4	6
Ditto, 6-pounders	—	—	1	1
Ditto, 4-pounder, field	5	—	—	5
Guns, iron, 24-pounders	18	—	8	26
Ditto, 18-pounders	6	—	1	7
Guns, 12-pounders	11	—	—	11
Ditto, 8-pounders	1	—	—	1
Ditto, 6-pounders	2	—	—	2
Ditto, 4-pounders	15	—	1	16
Howitzers, braſs, 8-inch	8	—	—	8
Ditto, 7-inch 9-10ths	2	—	—	2
Ditto, 6-inch	3	—	1	4
Mortars, braſs, 12-inch	5	—	2	7
Ditto, 10-inch	1	—	—	1
Ditto, 9-inch	6	—	—	6
Ditto, 8-inch	3	—	—	3
Ditto, 7-inch 8-10ths	2	—	—	2
Mortars, iron, 12-inch	2	—	1	3
Gun carriages, 24-pounders	8	9	10	27
Ditto, 18-pounders	2	1	—	3
Ditto, 12-pounders	6	—	—	6
Ditto, 8-pounders	1	2	—	3
Ditto, 6-pounders	1	1	—	2
Ditto, 16-pounders	1	4	—	5
Ditto, 4-pounders	3	4	1	8
Ditto, 4-pounders field	1	4	—	5
Howitzer carriages, 8-inch	4	2	3	9
Ditto, 6-inch	—	1	1	2
Mortar beds, 12-inch, iron	4	—	—	4
Ditto, 10-inch ditto	1	—	—	1
Ditto, 12-inch wood	1	—	3	5
Ditto, 9-inch ditto, with bolſter	1	—	—	1
Ditto, 9-inch ditto, without bolſter	—	—	2	2
Ditto, 8-inch ditto, iron	3	—	—	3
Round ſhot, 24-pounders	6095	—	—	6095
Ditto, 18-pounders	1530	—	—	1530
Ditto, 12-pounders	1680	—	—	1680
Ditto, 8-pounders	1800	—	—	1800
Ditto, 6-pounders	1038	—	—	1038
Ditto, 4-pounders	800	—	—	800
Grape and caſe ſhot of different calibres, unſerviceable	—	—	—	1000
Shells, 12-inch	679	—	—	679
Ditto, 9-inch	41	—	—	41
Ditto, 8-inch	569	—	—	569
Sponges, 24-pounders	20	—	20	40
Ditto, 18-pounders	17	—	17	34
Ditto, 16-pounders	4	—	3	7
Ditto, 12-pounders	15	—	12	27
Ditto, 8-pounders	6	—	2	8
Ditto, 6-pounders	4	—	3	7
Ditto, 4-pounders	6	—	2	8
Ditto, 4-pounders, field	3	—	2	5
Rammers, 24-pounders	15	—	10	25
Ditto, 18-pounders	8	—	4	12
Ditto, 16-pounders	4	—	4	8
Ditto, 12-pounders	12	—	5	17
Ditto, 8-pounders	6	—	2	8
Ditto, 6-pounders	4	—	4	8
Ditto, 4-pounders	6	—	2	8
Ladles, 24-pounders	12	—	3	18
Ditto, 18-pounders	2	—	—	5
Ditto, 12-pounders	2	—	—	2
Ditto, 8-pounders	1	—	—	2
Ditto, 6-pounders	4	—	—	4
Wadhooks, 24-pounders	6	—	—	6
Ditto, 18-pounders	2	—	—	2
Ditto, 12-pounders	2	—	—	2
Ditto, 8-pounders	1	—	—	1
Ditto, 6-pounders	2	—	—	2
Ditto, 4-pounders	2	—	—	2
Sponges and rammers for different calibres for mortars and howitzers	6	—	—	6
Handſpikes, common	150	—	—	150
Ditto, traverſing	15	—	—	15
Carcaſes, twelve inch	—	—	98	98
Ditto, 10-inch	—	—	34	34
Cartridges, parchment, 24-pounders	3900	750	—	4680
Ditto, 18-pounders	3252	1050	—	4302
Ditto, 12-pounders	2000	375	—	2375
Ditto, 8-pounders	2040	375	—	2415
Ditto, 6-pounders	1000	—	—	1000
Ditto, 4-pounders	2024	—	—	2024
Ditto, paper, 16-pounders	100	—	—	100
Reams of paper for gun-cartridges	24	—	—	24
Miners tools of different nature	317	—	—	317
Camp forge and box with ſmiths tool	1	—	—	1
Copper weights and ſcales, ſet	1	—	—	1
Beam and wooden ſcales	1	—	—	1
Weights of 50lb. for ditto	6	—	—	6
Fire engine	1	—	—	1
Leather buckets for ditto	30	—	—	30
Cartridges for ſhots, from 24 to 4-pounders	6	—	—	6
Boxes filled with 4-pounder Round and Caſe	6	—	—	6
Jacks	1	1	—	2
Rampart muſquets	800	—	—	800
Ropes of various ſizes, coils	4	—	1	5
Fuzees for ſhells, 12-inch	933	—	—	933
Ditto, 10-inch	500	—	—	500
Ditto, 9-inch	644	—	—	644
Ditto, 8-inch	200	—	—	200
Ditto, 6-inch	1098	—	—	1098
Fuzes for hand grenades	630	—	—	630
Signal rockets	20	—	10	30
Slow match lbs.	2000	—	—	2000
Gunpowder in barrels, ſuppoſed to make 111,918 French lbs. computed to be equal to 1300 barrels Engliſh	1300	—	—	1300

Muſquet

	Service-able.	Repair-able.	Unfer-viceable.	Total.
Muſquet ball cartridges, 14 to the pound -	52,145	—	—	52,145
Ditto, 18 to the pound	55,336	—	—	55,336
Muſquet flints, barrels	2	—	—	2
Tubes - -	1500	—	—	1500
Port-fires -	50	—	—	50

The above is a copy of the return given in to me by the officer commanding the French artillery in Fort Bourbon, which, upon inſpection and obſervation of Captain De Ruvynes, and Mr. Sowerby, the commiſſary of artillery, they believe to be nearly correct.

J. PATERSON, Lieut. Col. commanding Royal Artillery, Windward and Leeward Iſlands.

An account of engineers ſtores taken at Fort Louis, the great arſenal, and other ſtore-houſes, at Fort Royal, Martinique, March 24, 1794.

Miners tools.—1063 pickaxes; 3147 picks; 1637 ſpades; 1684 ſhovels; 1100 ſcudders; 1505 two-bills; 11 borers, ſets; 420 wedges; 24 needles.

Smiths.—14 forges; 17 bellows, pairs; 19 anvils; 9 bick-irons; 44 vices; 126 ſledge hammers; 52 tongs, pairs; 18 ſquares of iron; 16 compaſſes, pairs; 5 ſheers, pairs; 1 ſcrew-block; 17 ditto plates; 1000 files; 50 rubbers; 90 braces for drills.

Carpenters.—17 benches; 356 augers; 294 adzes; 60 drawing knives; 543 gouges; 60 holdfaſts; 184 chiſels; 356 raſps; 200 ſide planes; 30 ploughs; 110 bench planes; 40 hand-ſaws; 150 croſs-cut ditto; 40 pit ditto; 410 plane irons.

Turners.—1 lathes, large; 2 ditto, ſmall; 6 earth rammers; 13 jack ſcrews, pairs; 216 maſons hammers; 1200 felling axes; 1350 hand bills; 100 large claw hammers; 35 crows of iron; 100 tomahawks; 10 coopers planes; 6 mill kegs and barrels; 107 large hingers for gates; 4 large iron ſcale beams; 2 ſcales and beams, complete; 18 ſtock locks; 150 chiſels; 3cwt. ſolder; 30lb. roſin; 300 ſand bags; 3 canvaſs bolts; 18 wheelbarrows; 53 grindſtones; 1 petard; 200 iron hooks, ſmall; 200 tent poles; 12 ladders; 12 ditto, ſcaling; 165 ſcoops for trenches, wood; 60 iron bolts; 50 pikes for chevaux-de-frize.

Spikes.—300 12 inch; 1650 8-inch; 1250 7-inch; 1470 6-inch.

Nails.—3cwt. 2qr. 4s. 3cwt. 30d. 1 ton 1cwt. 12d. 1 ton 16cwt. roſe, 6d. 1 cwt. 4d. 3cwt. lead; 8cwt. ſteel.

Iron bars.—510 ſquare; 1898 flat; 600 belt ſtaffs; 1 ton 15cwt. old; 1230 iron pipes for conveying of water.

Fir timber.—68 34 feet, 12-inch ſquare; 95 30 feet, 10-inch; 30 30 feet, 8-inch; 42 20 feet, 7-inch; 500 22 feet ſcantling.

Deals.—500 16 feet $\frac{3}{4}$-inch; 200 14 feet $\frac{1}{2}$-inch.

Cedar timber.—20 16 feet, 10 inch; 30 12 feet ſcantling; 338 12 feet, 4-inch plank; 90 6 feet ends.

Stone.—4000 feet Portland; 2000 feet Purbec; 2100 feet flag; 1500 feet marble; 30,000 bricks; 40,000 tiles.

MARK WARCUP, Commiſſary of Stores to the Royal Engineers.

March 23, 1794.

The foregoing liſt of ſtores hath been taken with as much care as poſſible; but the ſhortneſs of time hath not permitted thoſe in Fort Bourbon to be taken by the commiſſary.

ELIAS DURNFORD, Colonel and Chief Royal Engineer, Weſt Indies.

Captain Henry Powlet arrived with diſpatches, of which the following are extracts and copies.

Boyne, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, March 25, 1794.

My letter to you of the 16th, by the Roebuck packet, a duplicate of which is encloſed, has made the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty acquainted with the operations of the ſiege until that date; I have the pleaſure to communicate, for their Lordſhips further information, that the battery on Point Carriere, which forms the eaſt ſide of the entrance of Carenage, opened at day-light on the 17th, and with the gun-boats kept an inceſſant fire on Fort St. Louis, while the gun and mortar batteries on the heights played on Fort Bourbon; Lieutenant Bowen of the Boyne, who had commanded the night guard and gun boats for a conſiderable time, perceiving a favourable moment, puſhed into the Carenage with the rowing boats of the guard, boarded the Bien Venu French frigate, and brought off the captain, lieutenant, and about twenty men who were on board her, under a ſmart fire of grape ſhot and muſketry from the ramparts and parapet of the fort. The ſucceſs of this gallant action determined the General and me to attempt the fort and town of Fort Royal by aſſault; and I directed forty ſcaling ladders to be made of bamboo and ſmall ſtretched cordage, from twenty to thirty-ſix feet long, and ordered the Aſia and Zebra to be held in readineſs to enter the Carenage, in order to batter the fort, and to cover the flat boats, barges, and pinnaces, under the command of Commodore Thompſon, ſupported by Captains Nugent and Riou, while the grenadiers and light infantry from the camp at Souriere advanced with field-pieces along the ſide of the hill under Fort Bourbon, towards the bridge, over the canal, at the back of Fort Royal. This combination ſucceeded in every part, except the entrance of the Aſia, which failed for the want of preciſion in the ancient lieutenant of the port, Monſieur de Tourelles, who had undertaken to pilot the Aſia.

Captain Faulknor obſerving that ſhip baffled in her attempts, and the Zebra having been under a ſhower of grape ſhot for a great length of time, (which he, his officers, and ſloop's company ſtood with a firmneſs not to be deſcribed) he determined to undertake the ſervice alone, and he executed it with matchleſs intrepidity and conduct, running the Zebra cloſe to the

wall

wall of the fort, and leaping overboard, at the head of his ſloop's company, aſſailed and took this important poſt before the boats could get on ſhore, although they rowed with all the force and animation which characterizes Engliſh ſeamen in the face of an enemy. No language of mine can expreſs the merit of Captain Faulknor upon this occaſion; but as every officer and man in the army and ſquadron bears teſtimony to it, this incomparable action cannot fail of being recorded in the page of hiſtory. The grenadiers and light infantry made good uſe of their field-pieces and muſkets, and, ſoon after the ſurrender of the fort, took poſſeſſion of the town, by the bridge over the canal at the back of it, while a ſtrong detachment from the naval battalions at Point Negro, under the command of Captains Rogers, Scott, and Bayntun, in flat boats, barges, and pinnaces, approached the beach in front. Monſieur Rochambeau did not loſe a moment in requeſting that commiſſioners might be appointed to conſider of terms of ſurrender; and the General and I named Commodore Thompſon, Colonel Symes, and Captain Conyngham, to meet three perſons named by him at Dillon's plantation, at nine o'clock on the 21ſt, and on the 22d the terms were concluded. The rapid ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms has been produced by the high courage and perſeverance of his officers, ſoldiers, and ſeamen, in the moſt difficult and toilſome labours, which nothing ſhort of the perfect unanimity and affection between them and their chiefs could have ſurmounted.

Commodore Thompſon conducted the enterprize on the ſide of La Trinite like an able and judicious officer. Captain Henry carried on the buſineſs at Ance d'Arlet with great energy, and has been indefatigable in forwarding all the operations he had a ſhare in. To Captains Brown, Nugent, Harvey, Markham, Faulknor, Sawyer, Carpenter, and Scott, I am greatly indebted for the manner in which they conducted the attack againſt St. Pierre. Captains Harvey, Kelly, Rogers, Saliſbury, Incledon, Riou, Lord Garlies, Carpenter, Scott, and Bayntun, have gained great reputation in the army, by the conduct of the naval battalions, and working parties under their command. Captain Berkely ſince the arrival of the Aſſurance has furniſhed a powerful reinforcement of men from that ſhip. Captain Pierrepoint has been very active in the ſervices allotted to the Seaflower. In Captain Grey I have found the experience of age, joined to the vigour of youth. The captains of the forty-four gun ſhips armed en flute, of the ſtoreſhip and hoſpital ſhip, have done well.

For other particulars I beg leave to refer their Lordſhips to Captain Powlet, who carries this diſpatch, and to Captain Markham of the Blonde, who conveys him. They ſerved with Commodore Thompſon at La Trinite, and arrived on the ſouth ſide of the iſland in time to have a ſhare in moſt of the tranſactions there.

I have the honour, &c.

J. JERVIS.

P. S. Incloſed alſo is a liſt of the killed and wounded belonging to the ſquadron under my command, alſo a letter I received from Commodore Thompſon.

An account of the number of officers and ſeamen killed and wounded.

Boyne, 1 lieutenant and 5 foremaſt-men wounded.—Vengeance, 2 foremaſt-men killed; 2 ditto wounded.—Irreſiſtible, 1 foremaſt-man killed; 5 ditto wounded.—Aſia, 3 foremaſt-men killed; 5 ditto wounded.—Veteran, 1 foremaſt-man killed; 1 lieutenant and 8 foremaſt-men wounded.—Winchelſea, 1 foremaſt-man killed.—Quebec, 1 foremaſt-man killed; 1 ſurgeon and 2 foremaſt-men wounded.—Dromedary, 2 foremaſt-men killed; 1 captain and 1 foremaſt man wounded.—Nautilus, 2 foremaſt-men killed.—Avenger ſloop, 1 captain killed.—Zebra ſloop, 1 foremaſt-man wounded.

Name of the officer killed.

Captain James Milne, of the Avenger.

Names of the officers wounded.

Captain Sandford Tatham, of the Dromedary.—Lieutenant Thomas Henry Wilſon, of the Boyne.—Lieutenant Thomas Clark, of the Veteran.—Mr. Robert Lindſay, ſurgeon of the Quebec.

Fort Royal, March 20, 1794.

I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that the only loſs we have ſuſtained in the capture of Fort Royal is the pilot of the Zebra killed, and four ſeamen belonging to the ſame ſhip wounded. So ſoon as I perceived ſhe could fetch in, I gave orders to Captains Nugent and Riou, who commanded the flat boats, which with the men embarked in them, were lying upon their oars, to puſh in, and mount the walls; when every exertion was made, and the boats ſeemed to fly towards the fort. Captain Faulknor in the mean time, in a moſt ſpirited and gallant manner, entered the harbour through the fire of all their batteries, and laid his ſloop along-ſide the walls, there being deep water cloſe to; when the enemy, terrified at his audacity, the flat boats full of ſeamen pulling towards them, and the appearance of the troops from all quarters, ſtruck their colours to the Zebra. A well directed and ſteady fire from the gun-boats under Lieutenant Bowen, as alſo from our batteries, was of great ſervice. The alacrity and ſteadineſs of the officers and ſeamen in general under my command was ſuch, that I had not the leaſt doubt of ſucceſs againſt the whole force of the enemy, had they diſputed our entrance.

The fort is full of ammunition and ſtores of all ſorts, but the buildings are in a miſerable condition from the effects of our bombs, the gun boats and batteries.

I have the honour, &c.

C. THOMPSON.

The following is an Extract of a Diſpatch, dated April 4, 1794.

In my diſpatch of the 25th ult. I had the happineſs to acquaint you of the ſurrender of Fort Burbon

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(now Fort George) and the Iſland of Martinico; on that day; and that I would not loſe time to embark troops, ordnance, &c. to proſecute vigorouſly ſuch other objects and ſervices as his Majeſty had been pleaſed to entruſt me with the execution of.

I have now the honour to acquant you with the further ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms, in the conqueſt of this fine iſland; the French garriſon, under the command of General Ricard, in the works on Morne Fortunée, having marched out and laid down their arms this morning by nine o'clock; at which time his Royal Highneis Prince Edward, with his brigade of grenadiers, and Major-General Dundas, with his brigade of light infantry, marched in and took poſſeſſion. On the 30th ultimo, the brigade of granadiers, commanded by his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, the brigade of light infantry, by Major-General Dundas; and the 6th, 9th, and 43d regiments, by Colonel Sir C. Gordon, with engineers, &c. under Colonel Durnford, and a detachment of the royal artillery, with ſome light ordnance, under Lieutenant-Colonel Paterſon, embarked on board his Majeſty's ſhips in the bay of Fort Royal, having left the tranſports and heavy artillery at Martinico; and alſo left there the 15th, 39th, 56th, 58th, 64th, and 70th regiments, artillery, &c. as a garriſon, under Lieutenant-General Preſcot, Brigader-General Whyte, and Colonel Myers; but that day proving very rainy, hazy, and calm, we did not ſet ſail till the 31ſt. and reached St. Lucia the 1ſt inſtant. Every neceſſary matter being previouſly concerted and arranged with the Admiral, we proceeded, and effected three different landings with little reſiſtance and no loſs, viz. Major-General Dundas's diviſion, conſiſting of the 3d battalion light infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cloſe, and conducted by Captain Kelley and Lord Garlies, of the navy, at Ance du Cap; and the light infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Blundell, conducted by Commodore Thompſon, at Ance du Choc, who were ordered to join taking the enemy's batteries in reverſe, and to occupy a near poſition for the purpoſe of inveſting the works of Morne Fortunée, on the ſide of the Carenage, which was executed with the uſual ſpirit and ability of that Major-General, and the flank battalions. His Royal Highneſs Prince Edward's diviſion, the 1ſt and 3d grenadiers, diſembarked at Marigal des Roſeaux, immediately under the Admiral's own direction, aſſiſted by Captain Harvey and immediately proceeded to co-operate with Major-General Dundas, to inveſt Morne Fortunée. Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, with the 1ſt battalion of light infantry, did not diſembark till ſeven o'clock the ſame evening from the Boyne, and landed at Ance de la Tocque, proceeded to and took the four gun battery of Cicero, inveſting Morne Fortunée on that ſide, at the ſame time covering Cul de Sac or Barrington Bay for our ſhipping, which anchored there the next morning, the 2d inſt. The 2d grenadiers, and Colonel Sir Charles Gordon's brigade (the 6th, 9th, and 43d regiments) were kept in reſerve on board ſhip. About ſeven o'clock in the evening of the 2d inſtant, Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, with four light companies, ſtormed a redoubt and two batteries, by my order, cloſe to the enemy's principal works on the Morne, killed two officers, and near thirty men, made one priſoner, and releaſed one Britiſh ſailor from captivity, ſpiking ſix pieces of cannon. The ability and meritorious conduct of that excellent officer Colonel Coote, on this enterprize, are ſuch as do him the higheſt honour, and cannot be ſurpaſſed, in which he was well ſupported by the whole detachment, particularly by Major Evatt, Captains Buchanan, Croſbie, Welch, J. Grey, Aid-du-camp to the commander in chief, and Stobin, and by Major of brigade Viſſcher, with Lieutenant Drozier, and the detachment of royal artillery, who ſpiked the guns.

The exemplary good conduct of the brigade of grenadiers under the command of his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, and of the brigade of light infantry, under Major-General Dundas, and indeed of all the troops, afforded me the higheſt ſatisfaction.

When his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward had hoiſted the Britiſh colours on Morne Fortunée, the name of it was changed to Fort Charlotte; and the entire conqueſt of this iſland has been effected without the loſs of a man, although there has been a good deal of cannonading from the enemy's batteries and works.

I tranſmit the colours, to be preſented to his Majeſty. Captain Finch Maſon, one of my Aides de camp will have the honour of preſenting this diſpatch, being an officer well qualified to give any further information that you may deſire to receive.

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General return of the ordnance and ſtores found in the Fort and detached works of Morne Fortunée.

Total of each nature. 6 Thirty-ſix-pounders, 10 twenty-four ditto, 18 eighteen-pounders, 20 twelve-pounders, 3 nine-pounders, 5 ſix-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 6 twelve-inch mortars, 6 howitzers or ſwivels.

General remarks. The above is taken from the French officer's return, who has omitted mentioning the nature of the ordnance on ſeveral of the batteries. There is a proportion of ſhot, ſhells, and ſmall ſtores of every kind on the different batteries, which are not included in the return.

J. Paterson, Lieutenant-Colonel
Commanding Royal Artillery.

The value and advantages of this conqueſt are great indeed, becauſe this iſland is the key of that Archipelago, and the centre of command over all the Windward and Leward iſlands in the Caribbean Seas. This is the ſecond time that Martinique (and we truſt that it will ſoon be the caſe with all the other French Windward Iſlands), has had the Britiſh flag diſplayed over her. May the wiſdom and virtue of future peace-makers not ſacrifice again the Britiſh intereſt, by giving them up. Such a meaſure muſt ever drive out the Britiſh power from the Atlantic Seas; for of what avail are valour and judgment in conqueſt, if knowledge, public ſpirit, integrity, and true patriotiſm are found to be deficient in negociation?

wall of the fort, and leaping overboard, at the head of his ſloop's company, aſſailed and took this important poſt before the boats could get on ſhore, although they rowed with all the force and animation which characterizes Engliſh ſeamen in the face of an enemy. No language of mine can expreſs the merit of Captain Faulknor upon this occaſion; but as every officer and man in the army and ſquadron bears teſtimony to it, this incomparable action cannot fail of being recorded in the page of hiſtory. The grenadiers and light infantry made good uſe of their field-pieces and muſkets, and, ſoon after the ſurrender of the fort, took poſſeſſion of the town, by the bridge over the canal at the back of it, while a ſtrong detachment from the naval battalions at Point Negro, under the command of Captains Rogers, Scott, and Bayntun, in flat boats, barges, and pinnaces, approached the beach in front. Monſieur Rochambeau did not loſe a moment in requeſting that commiſſioners might be appointed to conſider of terms of ſurrender; and the General and I named Commodore Thompſon, Colonel Symes, and Captain Conyngham, to meet three perſons named by him at Dillon's plantation, at nine o'clock on the 21ſt, and on the 22d the terms were concluded. The rapid ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms has been produced by the high courage and perſeverance of his officers, ſoldiers, and ſeamen, in the moſt difficult and toilſome labours, which nothing ſhort of the perfect unanimity and affection between them and their chiefs could have ſurmounted.

Commodore Thompſon conducted the enterprize on the ſide of La Trinite like an able and judicious officer. Captain Henry carried on the buſineſs at Ance d'Arlet with great energy, and has been indefatigable in forwarding all the operations he had a ſhare in. To Captains Brown, Nugent, Harvey, Markham, Faulknor, Sawyer, Carpenter, and Scott, I am greatly indebted for the manner in which they conducted the attack againſt St. Pierre. Captains Harvey, Kelly, Rogers, Saliſbury, Incledon, Riou, Lord Garlies, Carpenter, Scott, and Bayntun, have gained great reputation in the army, by the conduct of the naval battalions, and working parties under their command. Captain Berkely ſince the arrival of the Aſſurance has furniſhed a powerful reinforcement of men from that ſhip. Captain Pierrepoint has been very active in the ſervices allotted to the Seaflower. In Captain Grey I have found the experience of age, joined to the vigour of youth. The captains of the forty-four gun ſhips armed en flute, of the ſtoreſhip and hoſpital ſhip, have done well.

For other particulars I beg leave to refer their Lordſhips to Captain Powlet, who carries this diſpatch, and to Captain Markham of the Blonde, who conveys him. They ſerved with Commodore Thompſon at La Trinite, and arrived on the ſouth ſide of the iſland in time to have a ſhare in moſt of the tranſactions there.

I have the honour, &c.

J. JERVIS.

P. S. Incloſed alſo is a liſt of the killed and wounded belonging to the ſquadron under my command, alſo a letter I received from Commodore Thompſon.

An account of the number of officers and ſeamen killed and wounded.

Boyne, 1 lieutenant and 5 foremaſt-men wounded, —Vengeance, 2 foremaſt-men killed; 2 ditto wounded. — Irreſiſtible, 1 foremaſt-man killed; 5 ditto wounded. — Aſia, 3 foremaſt-men killed; 5 ditto wounded.—Veteran, 1 foremaſt-man killed; 1 lieutenant and 8 foremaſt-men wounded.—Winchelſea, 1 foremaſt-man killed.—Quebec, 1 foremaſt-man killed; 1 ſurgeon and 2 foremaſt-men wounded.—Dromedary, 2 foremaſt-men killed; 1 captain and 1 foremaſt man wounded.—Nautilus, 2 foremaſt-men killed.—Avenger ſloop, 1 captain killed.—Zebra ſloop, 1 foremaſt-man wounded.

Name of the officer killed.

Captain James Milne, of the Avenger.

Names of the officers wounded.

Captain Sandford Tatham, of the Dromedary.—Lieutenant Thomas Henry Wilſon, of the Boyne.—Lieutenant Thomas Clark, of the Veteran.—Mr. Robert Lindſay, ſurgeon of the Quebec.

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In 1790, Martinique had about 14,000 white people in the iſland, excluſive of troops—mulattos and free negroes about 3000, and near 90,000 ſlaves. The ſame year it loaded 230 ſhips for Europe, the ſhipped produce valued at near one million ſterling—it conſumed with its trade, merchandize equal to 600,000l. ſterling. The town of St. Pierre contains above 3000 houſes, Fort Royal 2000, Lamantine 800, La Trinité 1800, Robert 400. There are upwards of 300 ſugar eſtates, and near 200 water mills, beſides wind and cattle mills. There are alſo coffee, cotton, cocoa, ginger, and proviſion lands, and cattle eſtates or pens, in worn out lands, with excellent roads of late years made all round the iſland.

The Iſland of Martinique contains twenty-ſeven pariſhes, 243 ſugar plantations, 206 cotton, and 1460, cotton and coffee; the property captured is valued at 500,000l excluſive of public buildings, &c.

The number of veſſels captured at Martinico were 125; ſeventy-one of which were at St. Pierre, and fifty-four at Fort Royal. Moſt of them were loaded with the produce of the iſland, and of great value. Sir Charles Grey gave orders for the effects to be ſold on the 10th of April: 30l. per cent. to be paid in caſh, and the remainder in bills on London, to be approved of twenty days after the ſale, by the agent.

A computation was made by ſeveral mercantile people of eminence in the city, of the benefits likely to reſult from the capture of Martinico and St. Domingo; and they ſtated, that when the two iſlands had recovered a quite commercial diſpoſition, their produce would net to the cuſtoms, &c. of Great Britain, a ſum between three and four millions per year.

To give an idea of the immenſe quantity of military ſtores taken in the Iſland of Martinique, Fort Louis alone contained as much as would be neceſſary in the garriſon of Gibraltar for a long and vigorous ſiege, ſuch as it ſuſtained laſt war.

Fort Bourbon is ſtated by the officers of artillery ſerving with Sir Charles Grey, to be the ſtrongeſt fortreſs they ever ſaw, Gibraltar only excepted. This circumſtance conſidered, it is to be reckoned a moſt fortunate event that we have got poſſeſſion of it with ſo immaterial a loſs.

The duty in the trenches before Fort Bourbon and Fort Louis in Martinique was extremely ſevere. The officers of artillery knew not what it was to reſt in a bed from the 6th of February till the reduction of the place, a circumſtance that proves at once the ſpirit and utility of that excellent corps.

Fort Louis, which was taken by Captain Faulknor in ſo gallant a manner, was repreſented by the officers of the army to be as ſtrong as nature and art could make it. It runs out from Fort Royal like a kind of mole, reſembling the New Mole at Gibraltar.

Extract of a Letter from Vice Admiral Caldwell to Mr. Stephens, dated off Martinique, the 11th of January, 1795.

For the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of Admiralty, I encloſe two copies of letters received from Lieutenant Watkins of the Blanche, with minutes of Mr. Milne, her ſecond lieutenant, who came to me expreſs, giving an account of their taking the French frigate La Pique, of thirty-eight guns and 360 men, after an action of five hours, as brilliant and decided as ever happened; nor can too much praiſe and commendation be given to all the officers and ſhip's company. Their lordſhips will ſee by the minutes the judicious manner in which the Blanche laid the enemy on board, and twice laſhed her bowſprit to the Blanche's capſtan; and, when the former's main and mizen maſts fell, ſhe played off before the wind, and towed the enemy; when the ſtern ports not being large enough, they blew the upper tranſom beam away to admit the guns to run out, and fired into her bows for three hours. The marines under Lieutenant Richardſon, keeping ſo well directed and conſtant a fire, that not a man could appear upon her forecaſtle until ſhe ſtruck, when the ſecond lieutenant and ten men ſwam on board and took poſſeſſion of her.

Captain Faulknor was unfortunately killed after two hours action, by which his Majeſty has loſt an officer as truly meritorious as the navy of England ever had.

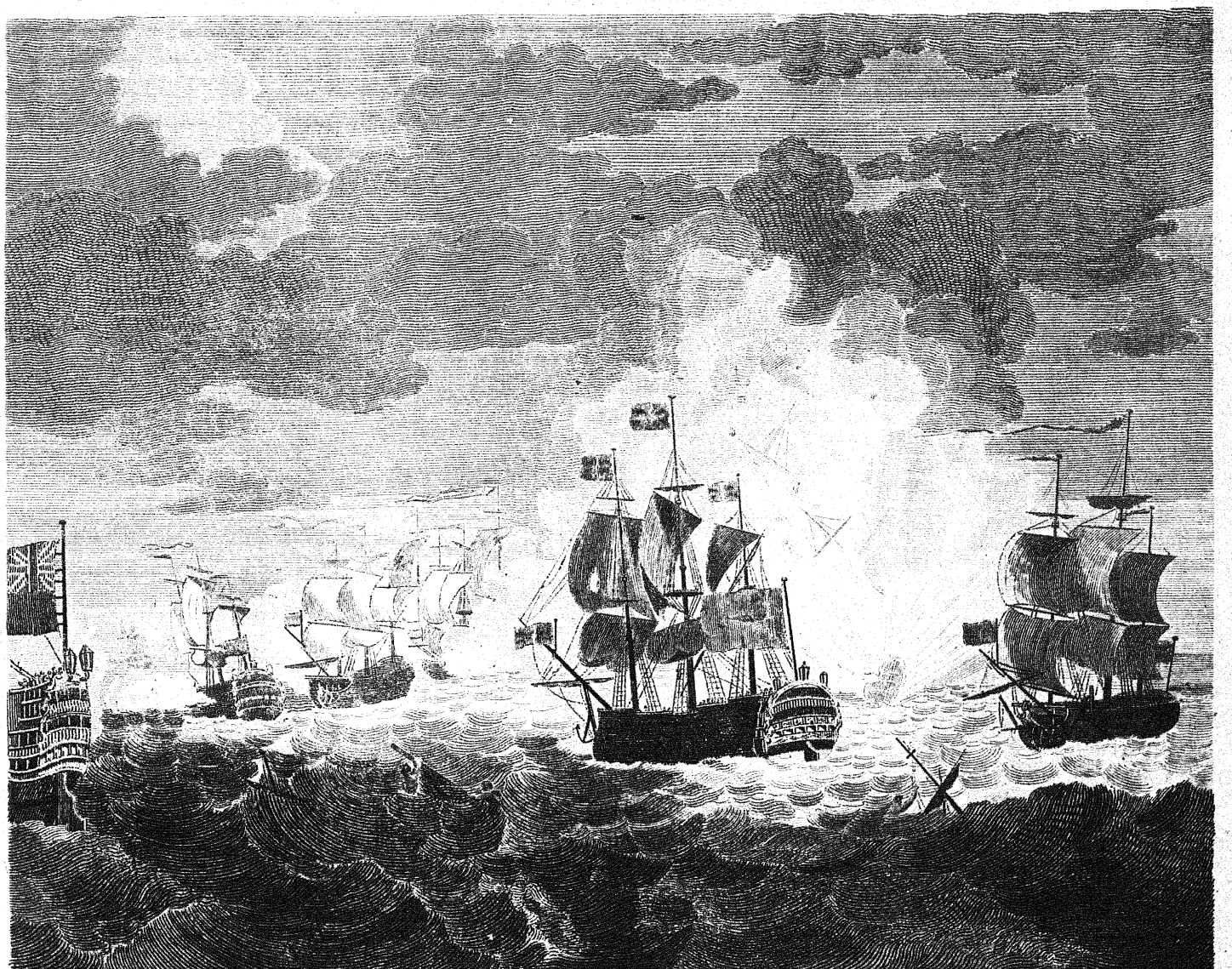
P. S. It appears, by a recent account, there were many more than 360 men on board La Pique; one hundred and ſeventy-four are brought in here, one hundred and ten wounded and landed at the Saints, ſeventy-ſix found dead on board when ſhe was taken poſſeſſion of: it is probable ſome were thrown over board during the action, and it is known numbers fell with her three maſts, and were drowned.

Martinique, September 7, 1796.

The ſchooner Thomas, Captain Boſworth, ſent to cruize off Surinam againſt the Dutch, was not many days off the coaſt before ſhe fell in with a Dutch fleet from Surinam, bound to Holland, with no convoy; he gave chace, and brought twelve of them to; however, he could man but five, which he has brought in here; they are amazing large ſhips, and five of the richeſt prizes taken this war. The remaining part of the fleet has been taken by two of our frigates the ſame day; out of ſeventy-two, ſixty-nine have been taken.

MARY, (ST.) ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1745. An iſland of the Azores, ſituated in the Atlantic ocean.

Some merchants of London had fitted out three privateers, intended for a joint cruize, under the command of Captain Talbot, who was to act as the commodore; with the Prince Frederic of 28 guns, and 240 men; the Duke, Captain Morecock, of 20 guns, and 150 men; and the Prince George of 20 guns, and 134 men. The ſquadron ſet ſail from Cowes in the iſle of Wight on the 2d of June; but on the 7th the Prince George unfortunately overſet and ſunk; and though the Commodore immediately went to her aſſiſtance, he could ſave no more than twenty men out of the 134. However, not diſcouraged with ſo unfavourable a beginning, the Prince Frederic and Duke continued their courſe off the coaſt of Portugal; but meeting with no remarkable ſucceſs; they ſteered for the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands, ſituate between 25 and 33 degrees of weſt longitude, and between 36 and 40 degrees



The Defeat of the Spanish Fleet under the Command of Don. Langara, off Cape St. Mary, on the Coast of Spain, by Admiral Sir GEORGE RODNEY, *Jan.y 16.th 1780.*

Published as the Act directs, by Ja.s Mackpeace & Wm. Daris, Aug.t 26. 1780.

40 degrees of north latitude; being nine in number, and ſubject to the crown of Portugal. The two privateers, on the 20th of June, made the iſle of St. Mary, the ſouthernmoſt of the Azores; when they ſtood away to the weſtward, to cruize between theſe iſlands and the great bank of Newfoundland Their cruize was unſucceſsful till the 10th of July, and then between five and ſix in the morning, they diſcovered three ſail bearing weſt; which happened to be the Marquis d'Antin of 450 tons, 24 guns, and 68 men, commanded by Captain Magon Serpere; the Lewis Eraſmus of 500 tons, 28 guns, and 66 men, commanded by Captain Pedro Lavigne Luenell; and the Notre Dame de Deliverance of 300 tons, 22 guns, and 60 men, commanded by Captain Pedro Litant; all three of them belonged to St. Maloes, and having been out four years in the South Seas, on the coaſts of Chili and Peru, and now on their return, immenſely rich, from Lima in Peru. The two privateers bore down on the French, who made little account of them, and kept their wind; but a quarter paſt ſeven, Captain Talbot fired a gun at them, when the French hoiſted their colours and formed a line; the Duke being ſomewhat too haſty, went to windward, and immediatly began to fire away; while Captain Talbot bore to leeward, and advanced within piſtol-ſhot of the neareſt ſhip to him, which was the Marquis d'Antin; where they entertained each other exceeding ſmartly for three hours before the French ſubmitted. During the time that the Prince Frederic was engaging the Marquis d'Antin, the Lewis Eraſmus got on his bow, and put Captain Talbot between two fires; who, as ſoon as the firſt ſhip had ſtruck, loſt no time, but went and returned the viſit to the Lewis Eraſmus; at the ſame time that the Notre Dame de Deliverance crowded away from the Duke, who had orders to chaſe her, while Captain Talbot attacked the Lewis Eraſmus, where he found ſuch warm work that it was three hours before ſhe would ſtrike. Though the captain of the Duke, ſeeing night coming on, and apprehending that Captain Talbot would be puzzled to take care of the diſabled ſhips, quitted the chaſe, and let the third make her eſcape. Captain Talbot all along conceived that his adverſaries were Martinico ſhips, but was agreeably ſurpriſed to underſtand they were richly laden with treaſures of Peru and Chili; a treaſure that might well repay him and his ſailors for their trouble; though the Prince Frederic had one lieutenant and five men killed, and twenty-five wounded; the Duke had ſeven men killed, and eight wounded. The Lewis Eraſmus had only the captain and one man killed, and four wounded; and the Marqus d'Antin had no more than the captain and ſix men killed, and eight wounded; but this was owing to the Engliſh captain firing more at their rigging than between the decks, for fear of ſinking them.

The prizes loſt all their maſts, and were obliged to be towed by the Prince Frederic and Duke to Kinſale in Ireland, where they happily arrived on the 30th of July; when Captain Talbot found that the prizes had a treaſure of 2,665,315 dollars in ſpecie; piſtoles and doubloons to the value of 300,693 dollars; gold bars to the value of 32,000 dollars; and wrought plate to the value of 11,000 dollars; amounting in all to 3,009,008 dollars, being 677,026l. beſides 800 tons of cocoa and other valuable effects; which were convoyed by three men of war to Briſtol, and conducted in forty-five waggons to the tower of London; the whole weight of treaſure, including the package, amounting to ſeventy-eight tons, thirteen hundred, one-quarter, and ſixteen pounds; the proprietors having 70,000l. to their ſhare, and every common ſeamen being intitled to 85l. for his dividend. The Notre Dame de Deliverance that eſcaped from the Duke privateer, made the beſt of her way to Cape Breton, imagining the French had ſtill poſſeſſion of the iſland; where ſhe was taken on the 20th of July by the Sutherland and Cheſter men of war, and carried into Louiſburg; when ſhe appeared as valuable a prize as either of her conſorts, her cargo conſiſting of eighteen-ſerons of gold, weighing 1170lb. averdupoiſe, 15,399 double doubloons, 162 gold ſnuff-boxes, weighing 952 ounces; 1,072,000 pieces of eight; 764 ounces of virgin ſilver, thirty-one pounds of ſilver ore; ſeveral diamond rings and ſolitaires; 876 ſerons of cocoa, 203 ſerons of Jeſuits bark, 191 tanned hides, 181 dozen of fans, and thirty-ſix bales of Carmenian wool; the whole amounting to upwards of 460,000l. which was ſafely conducted to Portſmouth, under convoy of four men of war.

MASSULIPATAM, TAKEN IN 1769. A ſtrong fort and factory on the coaſt of Coromandel in the Eaſt-Indies. Colonel Forde having reduced ſeveral ſmall forts near this place, inveſted it on the 7th of March, with the animating advice which he that day received of M. Lally's departure from before Madras. The approaches were carried on till the 6th of April. The town was bombarded, and a great many houſes were deſtroyed. Several breaches were made in the baſtions, but ſoon filled up by the numerous garriſon, till the commander of the artillery informed the Colonel that no more than two days ammunition remained, having expended above 400 barrels of powder, with ſhot and ſhells in proportion. He then remonſtrated that the batteries would not be able to do any more than to open the breaches again, as before in the courſe of that day's firing. This reduced the Colonel to the dilemma either to attempt to take the place by a coup-de-main or by ſtorm that ſame evening, or to raiſe the ſiege and march off. He choſe to ſtorm the town in breach. The diſpoſitions were fixed, the whole army was under arms at ten at night, and the Europeans were ordered for the effectual ſervice. But in order to divert the attention of the beſieged, two feint attacks were to be made: one by Captain Knox, who was ordered to march in the duſk of the evening with 700 of the firſt battalion of ſepoys, round the town to the weſtward; to draw as near the walls as poſſible, and to begin their fire exactly at twelve o'clock; the other by the Rajaof Viſnapore with 4000 of his own forces, whoſe directions were to attack by the gateway, and on the front of the detached ravelin; to follow Captain Knox's fire, and to alarm and perplex the garriſon as much as poſſible, by firing of cannon, ſmall arms, rockets, &c. All things being prepared, the

real attack upon the baſtions where the breaches had been made, was committed to the bravery and conduct of the European battalion, conſiſting of 312 men, ſupported by a part of the artillery taken from the batteries, thirty gunners, as many ſeamen from the Hardwicke, and 700 of the ſecond battalion of ſepoys, with two field-pieces.

Captain Knox and the Rajah began to fire according to their inſtructions; and while the garriſon were diſtracted by thoſe attacks, the grand party croſſed the moraſs, which ſurrounds the whole town, and gained the ditch before they were diſcovered. The grenadiers and two battalions of ſepoys puſhed for one of the baſtions, where the breach had been made; the battalion of Europeans, ſeamen, and gunners, made to the others. Both parties paſſed through a ſhower of ſmall arms and grape-ſhot from the flanks of the baſtions, and returned the fire by the muſketry, that drove the enemy from the breaches, though they kept up a ſmart fire from the other works. It was not practicable to get the field-pieces over the ditch; but the officer and men belonging to the artillery, diſdaining a ſtate of inaction, when every hand was required, and their fellow ſoldiers were driving the enemy before them, left the cannon, entered the town with the reſt of the troops, and did great ſervice by turning the enemy's own guns againſt them.

A terrible carnage enſued, no quarter being given in ſuch caſes. The Marquis had no way left to ſtop the fury of the aſſailants but immediate ſubmiſſion, and therefore ſent an officer to aſk quarter for the garriſon. To which Colonel Forde replied by a captain, whom he ſent with the French meſſenger to the Marquis, "That he could not give quarter, while there was reſiſtance made in any part; and that unleſs the beſieged would immediately ceaſe firing and ſurrender themſelves, he ſhould be obliged for his own ſafety to put the whole garriſon to the ſword." This had its effect, the fire ceaſed in about half an hour; the French quitted their arms and repaired to the arſenal; and the main body of the Engliſh repaired to the eſplanade; and a guard of 100 Europeans, and two companies of ſepoys, with two pieces of cannon, was placed over the priſoners that night. But next day the Colonel gave the gentlemen liberty to walk about the town upon their parole, and granted them all their effects, except private trade, which was ſecured by the captors.

The loſs of the enemy on this occaſion has been always accounted very great, but it could never be aſcertained; though it appears by the muſter rolls, that there were upwards of 100 Europeans ſlain during the ſiege and ſtorm. There were taken above 150 pieces of cannon, one thirty-two, and five twenty-four-pounders, and a great quantity of ammunition.

How great a blow this gave to the French intereſt, and the importance in which this place was held by the French, cannot better appear than by the efforts they made to preſerve Maſſulipatam. For, though their forces already were almoſt double the number of Colonel Forde's, the governor of Pondicherry embarked 400 Europeans to reinforce M. Conflans. But they did not arrive in the road of that city till the 15th of April, a few days after it had ſurrendered to the Engliſh.

Thoſe troops were on board the Briſtol and the Harlem taken from the Dutch. But as ſoon as the Hardwicke Indiaman deſcried theſe ſhips making into the road with French colours, ſhe got under way, made ready and engaged them about an hour, under the command of Mr. Samſon, the firſt mate (his brother the captain being aſhore), till he could get to the windward, where he caſt anchor and took the captain on board, while the enemy were beating up after him. The captain bravely determined not to lie expoſed to an enemy, but to fight his way through them, and to make the beſt of his way to Bengal, with ſuch priſoners as he had already on board, having contracted for a large number, but had no more than forty embarked. The enemy's largeſt ſhip got under ſail at the ſame time as the Hardwicke, and both of them exchanged broadſides with Captain Sampſon, but gave over the chaſe when they found it was in vain to purſue; beſides, it was leading them from their commiſſion, which was to land the troops to reinforce the Marquis de Conflans, they not having as yet heard of the fate of the place. So that when they were come to anchor, M. Moracin, who commanded the troops, ſent a boat aſhore in the night to the Marquis, for inſtructions when to diſembark the men. Which returned with an account of the ſurrender of the place and garriſon to the Engliſh. M. Moracin ſailed immediately for Ganjam to wait the monſoon, till the beginning of November, for his return to Pondicherry.

The good effects of this conqueſt were preſently felt by the Engliſh. The policy of the eaſtern princes being to wait the iſſue of their neighbour's quarrels, and to take part with the ſtrongeſt ſide; Salabatzing, who had been always afraid of the French power, had looked on, and advanced with his army to about forty miles from Maſſulipatam ſome days before it was taken, with a ſort of neutral indifference, no ſooner heard of the diſgrace of the French at Madras and this place, but he earneſtly ſought for the friendſhip of the Engliſh; and on the 14th of May ſigned a treaty, whereby he gave as a free gift to the Engliſh Company, the circar of Maſſulipatam with eight diſtricts, the circar of Nizapatam, and the diſtricts of Codaver and Wacalmanner, and granted them ſaneds in the ſame manner as he had done to the French; that he would oblige the French troops then in his country (the Dekan) to croſs the Ganges, or ſend them to Pondicherry, or to ſome other place out of the Dekan country, on the other ſide of the river Kiſtna. That he would never ſuffer them to ſettle in his country on any account whatever, nor keep them in his ſervice, nor aſſiſt them, nor call them to his own aſſiſtance. He diſcharged the Rajah of Viſnapore from any demands, on account of the contributions he had raiſed in the circars belonging to the French, and from the revenues of his own country in the preſent year, allowing him to remain peaceably in it, upon the computation of the revenue paid by his grandfather and father. He concluded with a promiſe not to aſſiſt the enemies of the Engliſh, nor

nor to give them protection, on condition the Engliſh ſhould not aſſiſt his enemies, nor give them protection.

MAUBEUGE, a ſtrong fortified town of Hainault, ſituated on the Sambre. On the 14th of Auguſt, 1793, the French came out of their camp at this place, in various columns, to attack the advanced poſts of the allied armies, with a particular view of carrying that important one at Hantes. A heavy firing then enſued, which laſted beſt part of the day.

The advantage was long doubtful on both ſides, but the allied army receiving various reinforcements, the French at length were obliged to retreat, which they performed in good order.

Extract of a Letter from Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the Forces under the command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, was received, of which the following is a Copy.

Engel Fontaine, October 18, 1793.

His Roval Highneſs, at the earneſt requeſt of the Prince of Cobourg, marched, with a part of the troops under his command, for this place. They arrived here upon the 16th. The Prince, being acquainted with his Royal Highneſs's intention, had been enabled to draw from thence four battalions, to ſtrengthen his other poſts; a fifth battalion followed thoſe, upon his Royal Highneſs's arrival.

The enemy having collected in extraordinary numbers, attacked the corps under the command of General Clairfayt, which was poſted with its right near Tirlemont, and its left near the village of Wattignies, upon the 15th and 16th. Upon the former day the left wing of the enemy was entirely defeated: having advanced into the plain which lay upon that ſide between the two armies, they were charged by the Imperial cavalry, and driven back with great ſlaughter, and the loſs of twelve pieces of cannon. The attack which they made upon the left of the Auſtrians was more obſtinately ſupported; they were, however, finally repulſed.

Upon the 16th, the enemy having drawn the greateſt part of their force to the right, again attacked the left of General Clairfayt's corps, and the village of Wattignies.

They could upon this ſide approach within cannon ſhot of the Auſtrians, under cover of an immenſe wood, called the Haye D'Aveſne; which, when they were repulſed, ſecured their retreat. They brought a great quantity of heavy artillery to the edge of this wood, under the protection of which they attacked the village. The utmoſt firmneſs and bravery were diſplayed by the Auſtrian troops upon this occaſion. The enemy were ſeveral times repulſed with great loſs; they were repeatedly driven from the village after they had carried it; but being enabled by great ſuperiority of numbers, to bring continually freſh troops to the point of attack, they at laſt ſucceeded in maintaining the poſſeſſion of that poſt.

The communication between General Clairfayt's corps and that of General La Tour, which obſerved the intrenched camp near Maubeuge, being by this means cut off, it was judged neceſſary by the Prince of Cobourg to abandon the poſition which had been taken for the purpoſe of inveſting Maubeuge; the army repaſſed the Sambre in the night without the ſmalleſt loſs. Lieutenant-General Benzowſky, who commanded a detached corps upon the left of the army, defeated a corps which was oppoſed to him, killed a great number of the enemy, took 400 priſoners and 11 pieces of cannon. Count Haddick, who was detached by General la Tour, likewiſe gained a conſiderable advantage, penetrated to Sorke Chateaux, and took three pieces of cannon.

In the two engagements, the Auſtrians took twenty-four pieces of cannon and two howitzers, without the loſs of one on their part. They have had about 2000 men killed and wounded. There can be no doubt that the loſs of the enemy has been much more conſiderable. The Auſtrians now occupy the left bank of the Sambre. No certain accounts have been yet received of the further motions of the enemy.

I am, &c.

JAMES MURRAY.

MAXEN, BATTLE AT. A ſmall village, ſituated in the road between Saxony and Bohemia, near Dippoldſwald. The King of Pruſſia after his defeat by the Ruſſians at Cunnerſdorff returned to Saxony, on which the army of the empire retired, and Marechal Daun, notwithſtanding his many boaſted advantages, fell back towards Dreſden, at the appearance of a defeated army. All the King of Pruſſia's poſts were left unmoleſted, and after all his loſſes, and all his neceſſary detachments, he ſtill ſaw himſelf at the head of a gallant army of 60,000 men, ready to execute the moſt deſperate orders in defiance of the extreme cold.

It is true, that M. Daun was ſuperior to him in numbers, and yet more ſo in ſituation; he could at any time take poſſeſſion of the famous camp at Pirna, where he could not be attacked with any proſpect of ſucceſs; but then the freezing of the Elbe, the ſnow on the mountains, which divide Bohemia from Saxony, and the continual moleſtations which might be expected from the Pruſſian parties, made this ſituation as dangerous in ſome reſpects, as it was deſirable in others.

It was the opinion of many, that theſe advantages on the ſide of the King of Pruſſia, well purſued, without aiming at more, would in a ſhort time infallibly have obliged M. Daun to relinquiſh his ſtrong poſt, and to retire into Bohemia, abandoning Dreſden, and with it all the fruits of his victorious campaign. But the King poſſeſſed by an idea of the ill ſituation of the Auſtrians, thought that advantages of greater moment and more deciſive, might be drawn from it. He knew that the paſſes into Bohemia were ſo difficult, that by ſome poſts properly choſen and ſtrongly guarded, the ſubſiſtence of the Auſtrians might be made impracticable, and that even their retreat rendered ſo difficult, that Mareſchal Daun would find himſelf compelled to fight at a diſadvantage, and to put to the hazard of the field all that his caution and prudence had been ſo long and painfully procuring.

Upon this plan, the King having obliged Mareſchal Daun

Daun to retreat as far as Plauen, advanced himſelf as far as Keſſeldorf, and ordered General Finck with a ſtrong corps to turn the Auſtrians, and ſeize the defiles of Maxen and Ottendorf, through which alone it ſeemed poſſible for the Auſtrians to communicate with Bohemia. This was ſo ſucceſsfully executed, that there appeared no doubt that the King had effectually ſecured one of his principal objects, and had placed Daun between two fires.

Whilſt the Pruſſians enjoyed this ſecurity, Mareſchal Daun, who was aware of their deſign, had ſo occupied all the eminences about this rough and dangerous place, and all the paſſes into it, that the Pruſſians were hardly attacked, when their fate ſeemed inevitable. It is probable that they had got too far into theſe defiles, and had not taken proper meaſures to ſecure a retreat, or any ſort of communication with the grand army. They became too late ſenſible of their ſituation, and they made, for a whole day, the moſt intrepid efforts to diſengage themſelves from it, but they were foiled in every attempt, with conſiderable loſs of men, and of the moſt part of their artillery.

Night put a ſtop to the engagement: the Auſtrians employed it effectually to entangle the Pruſſians, by guarding with double ſtrength and vigilance, every avenue through which it was poſſible for them to eſcape. So that when the morning appeared, (November the 26th, 1759), they ſaw the hills covered upon every ſide with great bodies of their enemies, and every defile preſented a wall of bayonets, through which it was impoſſible to penetrate. Thus galled with the loſſes of the preceding day, in which it is ſaid they had exhauſted almoſt all their ammunition, ſtripped of the greateſt part of their cannon, ſurrounded by the enemy on all quarters, no reſource, no proſpect of relief appearing, the army loſt all hope and all ſpirit. To make any efforts in this condition, General Finck thought, would only be to throw away unprofitably the lives of many brave men, which might be reſerved for a more hopeful occaſion. He, therefore, notwithſtanding the known rigour of his maſter, the apparent ſhame of the thing, and the thouſand circumſtances of embarraſſment that muſt have ariſen to a man of honour at ſuch a juncture, came to a reſolution of ſurrendering the whole army priſoners of war. Nineteen battalions and 35 ſquadrons, compoſing near 20,000 men by the Auſtrian account, above 12,000 by the Pruſſian confeſſion, 64 pieces of cannon, many ſtandards and colours, were taken on this occaſion.

It was unqueſtionably the greateſt blow which the Pruſſians had felt from the beginning of the war, conſidering the critical time, the numbers taken, and the loſs of reputation which aroſe from the manner in which they were taken. It is no wonder that ſuch an extraordinary advantage, thus cheaply obtained, ſhould greatly have elevated the friends of the Houſe of Auſtria. They had put the change upon the Pruſſians, they had caught their enemy in the very trap which they had laid, as they thought, with ſuch addreſs for them. They had now received a full indemnification for the capture of the Saxon army, which had ſurrendered in much the ſame manner, and very near this place, in the year 1756.

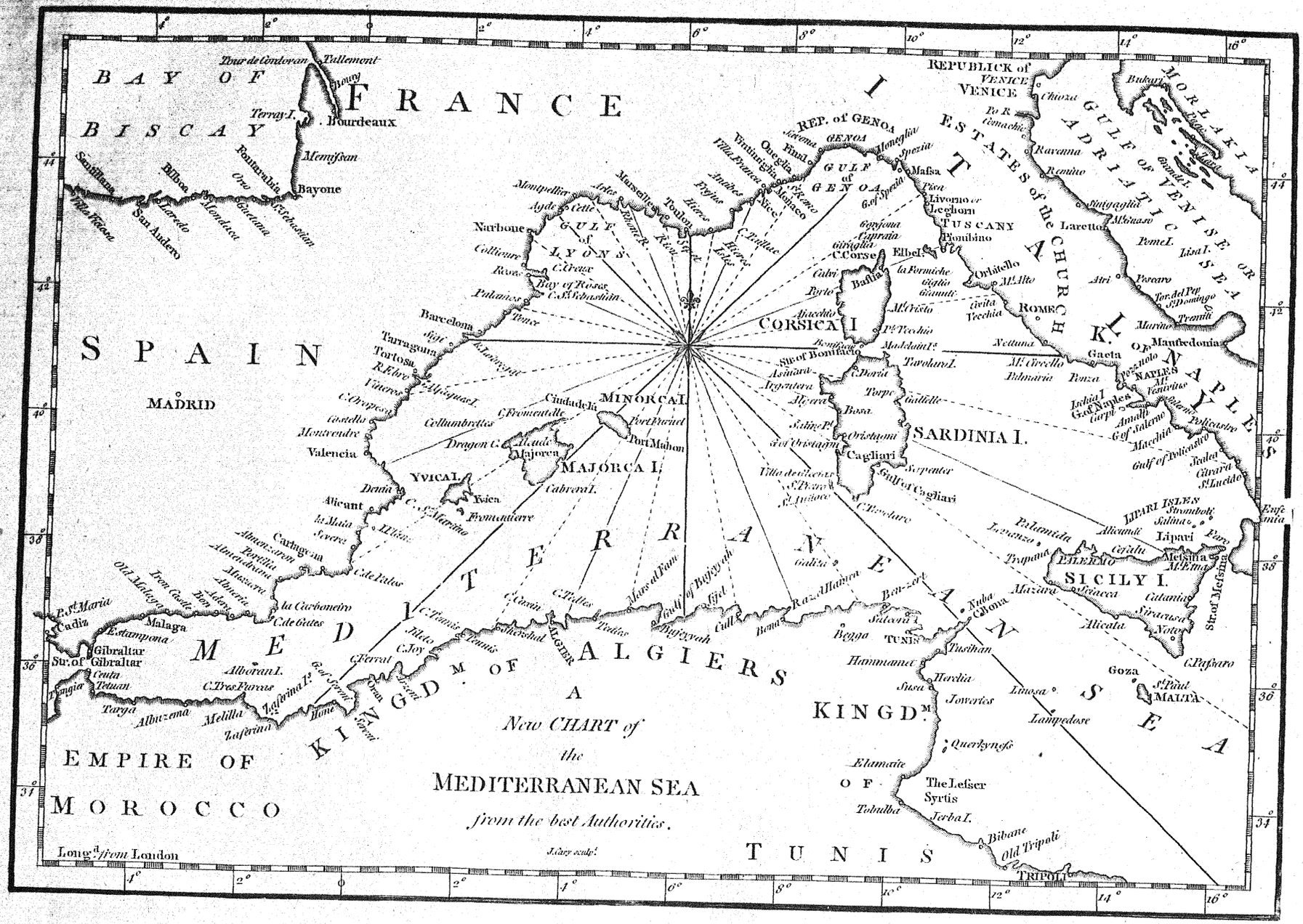
The King of Pruſſia had no time to recover from this ſtroke, under which he was yet ſtaggering, when he received another blow, and a ſevere one. General Durceke was poſted at the right of the Elbe, oppoſite to Miſſen, but on the approach of a large body of Auſtrians, (December the 24th, 1759), they prepared to retreat over the river into that place, into which they thought their retreat ſecure; but having been obliged by an hard froſt to withdraw their bridge of boats, a thaw ſupervening, when they attempted to lay a bridge of pontoons, ſo many great fragments of ice floated in the river that they found it impracticable: they were therefore under the neceſſity of paſſing their army over in boats. Whilſt they ſtruggled with theſe difficulties, their rear-guard was attacked by the Auſtrians with great fury, and all the men that compoſed it, together with the general, were killed or made priſoners. The loſs of the Pruſſians on this occaſion, is ſaid to have been 3000 killed and taken: and this ſecond ſurpriſe brought a new diſcredit, as well as a great detriment to the Pruſſian arms.

Mareſchal Daun was not ſo carried away with this flood of ſucceſs, as to depart in the leaſt degree from his uſual cautious management. Two advantages were now obtained, which, with a few efforts, might be improved to the intire deſtruction of the King of Pruſſia; at leaſt, many generals would have thought ſo. But Mareſchal Daun thought, that the ſame conduct, which, with no riſk, and with little loſs, had reduced the King ſo low, was the moſt likely, if purſued, to bring on his intire ruin. He reſolved to give that Monarch no ſort of chance to recover his fortune. Daun, after the two great victories of the Ruſſians his allies, after the two great victories he had himſelf newly obtained, retired behind Dreſden; and, as if he had been beaten as often as he was victorious, he took refuge in the impregnable camp at Pirna, having ſo diſpoſed matters, that the King of Pruſſia, now too weak to ſend out any great detachments, could not prevent his communication with Bohemia.

MEAUX, SIEGE OF. A city of France, in Champaigne, ſituated on the river Marne, twenty-four miles north-eaſt from Paris. Notwithſtanding Henry V. King of England, made a conqueſt of France by his victory at Agincourt, his eſpouſal of the Princeſs Catharine, and the treaty of Troye, there were ſeveral places which held out for the Dauphin, particularly Meaux and Melun.

The firſt of theſe places was inveſted by Henry, on the 6th of October, 1421, and the ſiege laſted all the winter; during which, he loſt a great number of men, by the inclemency of the weather and fatigue, as well as by the valour of the beſieged, who made incredible efforts in their own defence. The town was divided into two parts, called the city and the marché, the firſt of which was taken by ſtorm in the winter, but the other was defended with infinite obſtinacy. The Lord Cornwall's ſon, a youth of great expectation, and the Earl of Dorſet, loſt their lives at this ſiege, beſides a great

number


A New CHART of the MEDITERRANEAN SEA from the best Authorities.
J. Cary sculp.
Long.d from London
BAY OF BISCAY
FRANCE
SPAIN
MADRID
EMPIRE OF MOROCCO
KINGD.M OF ALGIERS
KINGD.M OF TUNIS
REPUBLICK of VENICE
REP. of GENOA
GULF of LYONS
GULF of GENOA
CORSICA I.
SARDINIA I.
MINORCA I.
MAJORCA I.
YVICA I.
SICILY I.
MALTA
LIPARI ISLES
ESTATES of the CHURCH
KINGD.M OF NAPLES
ADRIATIC or GULF of VENISE
MORLAKIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Tour de Cordovan
Tallemont
Bourdeaux
Terray I.
Memissan
Bayone
Bilboa
Fontarabia
Santillana
San Andero
Laredo
Mendaza
Guetaria
St Sebastian
Narbone
Montpellier
Agde
Cette
Marseilles
Toulon
Hieres
Nice
Monaco
Oneglia
Final
Genoa
Savona
Moneglia
Speria
Massa
Pisa
Livorno or Leghorn
TUSCANY
Piombino
Elbe I.
C. Corse
Orbitello
Mt Alto
Civita Vecchia
ROME
Larretto
Ravenna
Rimino
Sinigaglia
Ancona
Pesaro
Fano
Rimini
Manfredonia
Gaeta
Naples
Mt Vesuvius
Capua
Salerno
Amalfi
Policastro
Gulf of Policastro
Scalea
Girvara
St Lucido
Palermo
Trapana
Melazzo
Messina
Mt Etna
Catania
Siracusa
Augusta
Alicata
Noto
Cape Passaro
St of Messina
Lipari
Stromboli
Salina
Alicudi
Filicuri
Palamida
Cefalu
Tunis
Bona
Bugiarah
Gulf of Bugiarah
Algier
Bona
Cape Rosa
Cape Bon
Gulf of Cagliari
Cagliari
Oristagni
Bosa
Alghero
Torre
Gallite
Tavolara I.
Asinara
Ingenitera
Bonifacio
Strait of Bonifacio
Madelaine Is
Capraia
Gorgona
Elba
Piombino
Piombino
Baffia
Porto
Ajaccio
Bastia
Calvi
Girolata
Giglio
Giannuti
Civita Vecchia
Mt Circello
Palmaria
Ponza
Nettuna
Mt Vesuvius
Naples
Gulf of Naples
Capri
Ischia I.
Procida
Gaeta
Terracina
Mola
Gaeta
Minorca
Port Mahon
Port Ciutadella
Majorca
Dragon C.
Cabrera I.
Valencia
Denia
Alicant
Ivica
Formentara
Cape Martino
Cape Palos
Carthagena
Almanzaron
Portilla
Almerida
Mazarra
Almeria
Iron Castle
Old Malaga
Malaga
Adra
Boy
Cape Gates
la Ciebonera
Cape Tres Forcas
Alboran I.
Gibraltar
Str. of Gibraltar
Cadiz
P.t St Maria
Estamponia
Ceuta
Tetuan
Tangia
Targa
Melilla
Alhuzema
Velez
Penon
Velez
Tres Forcas
Cape Tenes
Tedles
Cape Joy
Sherchal
Algier
Cape Caxine
Cape Tenes
Cape Matifou
Mers el Kam
Gulf of Bugiyah
Cape Bugiyah
Cape Rosa
Cape Bon
Gulf of Cagliari
Cape Spartivento
Cape Teulada
Cape Carbonara
Cape Pula
Cape Malfatano
Cape Spartivento
Cape Passaro
Cape Murro di Porco
Cape Scalambri
Cape Granitola
Cape Boco
Cape Lilibeo
Cape Marsala
Cape Feto
Cape Bon
Cape Zebib
Cape Carthage
Tunis
Goletta
Porto Farina
Biserta
Cape Blanco
Cape Negro
Cape Serra
Cape Roux
Cape Tabarca
Cape Negro
Cape Tenes
Cape Matifou
Cape Caxine
Cape Bugiyah
Cape Rosa

number of other gallant officers, in two ſucceſſive aſſaults, that miſcarried in ſpite of all Henry's conduct and intrepidity.

At length, the garriſon being reduced to the utmoſt extremity, demanded a capitulation on the 2d of May, 1422; but Henry, who was ſo exaſperated at their obſtinacy, inſiſted upon their ſurrendering at diſcretion: he even excluded from all hopes of mercy, the Engliſh, Scots, and Iriſh, who ſhould be found among the defendants. They were obliged to ſubmit to ſuch terms as he was pleaſed to impoſe. After he had taken poſſeſſion of the town, he commanded three officers to be inſtantly beheaded; and the baſtard of Vaurus (a man who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his activity and rancour againſt the Burgundians, who at this time were in alliance with Henry) to be hanged upon a tree, which was diſtinguiſhed by his name, becauſe he had uſed it as a gibbet for the execution of all the Burgundians that fell into his hands.

In the year 1438, it was wreſted out of the hands of the Engliſh by the Conſtable of Richemont, who, having aſſembled a conſiderable number of men, laid ſiege to it. It was defended by the baſtard of Han, an officer of diſtinguiſhed valour: but notwithſtanding all his vigilance and conduct, the town was, after a ſiege of three weeks, taken by aſſault, and the governor made priſoner in the action. The garriſon retired into the part called the market, which is on the other ſide of the river, and broke down the bridge of communication, ſo that the Conſtable was obliged to begin a new ſiege, more difficult than the former. In the mean time, he ordered the Governor to be beheaded, becauſe, though a native of France, he ſerved in the army of England. Then he ſurrounded his camp with lines of contravallation, ſtrengthened by redoubts, to prevent all ſuccour from being thrown into the place. Talbot, the Engliſh General, (for Henry V. was dead) notwithſtanding all theſe precautions, reſolved to ſuccour the beſieged. He marched at the head of a ſmall body of choſen men towards the French lines, and taking by ſtorm one of the redoubts that obſtructed his paſſage, entered the place with a convoy. Next day he retired in the ſame manner, before the enemy had recovered of their conſternation, determined to throw in another more ample ſupply; but before this could be prepared, the Conſtable, enraged at the affront he had ſuſtained from ſuch a handful of Engliſh, preſſed the garriſon with ſuch impetuoſity and perſeverance, as obliged them to capitulate.

MECHERO. Early in the morning of the 12th of January, 1794, General Melas attacked the enemy's advanced poſts. His detachment conſiſted of 200 of the frontier troops, and 250 of Wurmſer's huſſars. The enemy received them with a very briſk and well ſuſtained fire, which nevertheleſs could not reſiſt the bravery of the frontier troops: they entered the village, and charging the enemy with the bayonet, the latter abandoned the place in the utmoſt diſorder, and retired to Tremerſdorf. The huſſars of Wurmſer purſued them, and killed a captain and four officers, with eighty privates—a captain and 90 ſoldiers were made priſoners, among whom were 29 badly wounded. This occurred in the environs of St. Wendel. We had but one man killed, and two officers and three ſoldiers wounded. The General's horſe was killed under him in the beginning of the attack.

MEDITERRANEAN, ACTIONS IN. — *A Diſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, was received from Vice-Admiral Hotham, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean.*

Britannia, at Sea, March 16, 1795.

You will be pleaſed to inform their Lordſhips, that on the 8th inſt. being then in Leghorn road, I received an expreſs from Genoa, that the French fleet, conſiſting of fifteen ſail of the line and three frigates, were ſeen two days before off the Iſle of Marguerite, which intelligence correſponding with a ſignal made from the Moſelle, then in the Offing, for a fleet in the north-weſt quarter, I immediately cauſed the ſquadron to be unmoored, and at day-break the following morning, we put to ſea with a ſtrong breeze from the eaſt-north-eaſt.

The Moſelle previouſly returned to me, with the information, that the fleet ſhe had ſeen were ſteering to the ſouthward, and ſuppoſed to be the enemy; in conſequenee of which I ſhaped my courſe for Corſica, leſt their deſtination ſhould be againſt that iſland, and diſpatched the Tarleton brig to St. Florenzo, with orders for the Berwick to join me with all poſſible expedition off Cape Corſe; but, in the courſe of the night, ſhe returned to me with the unwelcome intelligence of that ſhip's having been captured two days before by the enemy's fleet.

To treſpaſs as little as poſſible upon their Lordſhips time, I ſhall not enter into a detail of our proceedings until the two ſquadrons got ſight of each other, and the proſpect opened of forcing the enemy to action, every movement which was made being directed to that object, and that alone.

Although the French ſhips were ſeen by our advanced frigates daily, yet the two ſquadrons did not get ſight of each other until the 12th, when that of the enemy was diſcovered to windward.

Obſerving them on the morning following ſtill in that direction, without any apparent intention of coming down, the ſignal was made for a general chaſe, in the courſe of which, the weather being ſqually, and blowing very freſh, we diſcovered one of their line of battle ſhips to be without her top-maſts, which afforded to Captain Freemantle, of the Inconſtant frigate, (who was then far advanced on the chaſe) an opportunity of ſhewing a good proof of Britiſh enterprize, by his attacking, raking, and haraſſing her until the coming up of the Agamemnon, when he was moſt ably ſeconded by Captain Nelſon, who did her ſo much damage as to diſable her from putting herſelf again to rights; but they were at this time ſo far detached from our own fleet, that they were obliged to quit her, as other ſhips of the enemy were coming up to her aſſiſtance, by one of which ſhe was ſoon after taken in tow.

Finding that our heavy ſhips did not gain on the enemy during the chaſe, I made the ſignal for the ſquadron to form upon the larboard line of bearing, in which order we continued for the night.

At

At day-light the next morning (the 14th) being about ſix or ſeven leagues to the ſouth-weſt of Genoa, we obſerved the enemy's diſabled ſhip, with the one that had her in tow, to be ſo far to leeward, and ſeparated from their own ſquadron, as to afford a probable chance of our cutting them off. The opportunity was not loſt; all ſail was made to effect that purpoſe, which reduced the enemy to the alternative of abandoning thoſe ſhips, or coming to battle.

Although the latter did not appear to be their choice, they yet came down (on the contrary tack to which we were) with the view of ſupporting them; but the Captain and Bedford, whoſe ſignals were made to attack the enemy's diſabled ſhip and her companion, were ſo advanced, and ſo cloſely ſupported by the other ſhips of our van, as to cut them off effectually from any aſſiſtance that could be given them; the conflict ended in the enemy's abandoning them, and firing upon our line as they paſſed with a light air of wind.

The two ſhips that fell proved to be the Ca-Ira, (formerly the Couronne), of eighty guns, and the Cenſeur of ſeventy-four guns.

Our van ſhips ſuffered ſo much by this attack, particularly the Illuſtrious and Courageux (having each loſt their main and mizen-maſts) that it became impoſſible for any thing further to be effected.

I have, however, good reaſon to hope, from the enemy's ſteering to the weſtward, after having paſſed our fleet, that, whatever might have been their deſign, their intentions are for the preſent fruſtrated.

The French fleet were loaded with troops; the Ca-Ira had 1300 men on board, and the Cenſeur 1000, of whom, by their obſtinate defence, they loſt in killed and wounded between three and four hundred men.

The efforts of our ſquadron to ſecond my wiſhes for an immediate and effectual attack upon the enemy, were ſo ſpirited and unanimous, that I feel peculiar ſatisfaction in offering to their Lordſhips my cordial recommendation of all ranks collectively. It is difficult to ſpecify particular deſert,, where emulation was common to all, and zeal for his Majeſty's ſervice the general deſcription of the fleet.

It is, however, an act of juſtice to expreſs the ſenſe I entertain of the ſervices of Captain Holloway, of the Britannia. During a long friendſhip with that officer I have had repeated proofs of his perſonal and profeſſional talents; and on this recent demand for experience and information, his zeal afforded me the moſt beneficial and ſatisfactory aſſiſtance.

Herewith I tranſmit a liſt of the killed and wounded on board the different ſhips of the ſquadron, and have to lament the loſs of Captain Littlejohn, of the Berwick (who, I underſtand, from ſome of her men that were retaken in the Ca-Ira) was unfortunately killed the morning of the ſhip's being captured; by which misfortune his Majeſty has loſt a moſt valuable and experienced officer, and I have only to add, that he has left a widow and four ſmall children.

I am, &c.

W. HOTHAM.

P. S. Encloſed are liſts of the ſhips that compoſed the two ſquadrons on the 14th inſt.

I am now on the way with the prizes to St. Florenzo, but doubt much whether it will be poſſible to get them in, as they are diſmaſted, greatly ſhattered, and very leaky, particularly the Ca-Ira.

Total return of officers and men killed and wounded on board the fleet: ſeventy-five killed, and 280 wounded.

Officer killed.—Mr. William Coleman, midſhipman of the Courageaux.

Officers wounded.—Mr. Robert Honeyman, third lieutenant of the St. George; Mr. Thomas Hawker, lieutenant of the Windſor Caſtle; Mr. Wilſon Rathbone, lieutenant, and Mr. William Hunter, maſter, of the Captain; Mr. Samuel Moore, midſhipman of the Illuſtrious; Mr. John Blackburn, maſter of the Courageux; Mr. Miles, firſt lieutenant of the Bedford; Mr. John Wilſon, maſter of the Agamemnon.

Order of battle, the 14th of March 1795.

Frigates, &c.		No. Ships.	G.	M.	Diviſion.
Loweſtoffe, repeating frigate, Tarleton, Pylade, Poulette, & Minerva.	Van Squadron under the Commander in the ſecond Poſt.	1. Captain	74	590	Starboard or Weather Diviſion. Vice-Ad. Goodall.
		2. Bedford	74	590	
		3. Tancredi	74	600	
		4. Pr. Royal	90	760	
		5. Agamem.	64	491	
Inconſtant, Meleager, to repeat Signals.	Centre Squadron, under the Commander in Chief.	6. Illuſtrious	74	590	
		7. Gourageux	74	640	
		8. Britannia	100	859	Vice-Ad. Hotham.
		9. Egmont	74	590	Rear-Ad. Linzee.
		10. Wind. Caſ.	90	755	
Romulus, repeating Frigate. Fox Cutter.	Rear Squadron, under the Commander in the third Poſt.	11. Diadem	64	491	Larboard or Lee Div. Vice-Ad. Sir H. Parker.
		12. St. George	90	760	
		13. Terrible	74	590	
		14. Fortitude	74	590	

W. HOTHAM.

Names

Names of the ſhips which compoſed the French fleet on the 14th day of March, 1795.

Names.	Guns.	Complement of Men.	On board at the time of action.
Le Sans Culotte	120	1200	2000
Le Victoire -	80	950	1300
Le Tonnant -	80	950	1300
Le Guerrier -	74	730	1000
Le Conquerant -	74	730	1000
Le Mercure -	74	730	1000
Le Barras -	74	730	1000
Le Genereaux -	74	730	1000
Le Heureux -	74	730	1000
Le Duqueſne -	74	730	1000
Le Timoleon -	74	730	1000
Le Ca-Ira (taken)	80	950	1300
Le Cenſeur (taken)	74	930	1000
L'Alcide -	74	930	1000
Le Souverain -	74	930	1000
La Veſtal -	32	250	250
La Minerve -	40	300	300
La Thamiſe -	40	300	300
L'Alceſte -	32	250	250
Scout -	18	120	120
Le Hazard -	20	120	120

W. HOTHAM.

The Britiſh fleet, with her two prizes (though the gallant Admiral in his diſpatch expreſſes ſome doubt of being able to keep them above water (arrived ſafely in the Gulph of Spezzia on the 18th ult. On the ſame day the Courageux, which ſuffered ſo much in the action, arrived at Leghorn.

The French Account of the Action.

April 1, 1795.

The following are ſome details that have been received from our Toulon fleet ſince it ſailed on the 28th of February.

They firſt fell in with the Berwick of ſeventy-four guns, which was returning from St. Florenzo, in Corſica, where ſhe had been to repair ſome damages, and which took our fleet for the Engliſh. She fought three of our frigates for ſome time, but a line of battle ſhip approaching her, and ſoon after our fleet coming in ſight, ſhe ſtruck her colours. After this our fleet met with a gale of wind, which did ſome damage: two of our line of battle ſhips ran on board each other, and carried away their topmaſts, which threw them a good deal aſtern. The ſame gale of wind ſeparated the Sans Culotte, of 120 guns, on board which was the Repreſentative Le Tourneur, but he got out into a frigate. The Admiral ſent a frigate and a line of battle ſhip to look after theſe two ſhips aſtern, and to bring them into the body of the fleet; but either from diſaffection, or ſome other cauſe, this order was not executed.

It was in this ſtate, that, on the 21ſt, (11th of March), in the morning, the Engliſh fleet hove in ſight, conſiſting of ſixteen ſail of the line, of which two were Neapolitans The Engliſh manœuvred to cut off theſe two ſhips, and ſucceeded but too well. Our Admiral made a ſignal to the ſhips a-head to paſs between the Engliſh fleet and the two ſhips, but a calm, and ſtill more, the ignorance of the captains, prevented the execution of this order, and the van paſſed to windward.

During this time our two ſhips ſuſtained a bloody combat with the Engliſh fleet. Our ſquadron made ſome efforts to ſuccour them: ſome of our veſſels ahead were even engaged with a part of the Engliſh, but the reſult has been the abandoning of the two veſſels, which have been taken by the enemy.

Their names are Le Ca-Ira of eighty-four, and the Cenſeur of ſeventy-four guns.

At the departure of the courier, the remainder of the ſquadron, compoſed of ten ſail of the line, ſtill kept to ſea; but the Sans Culottes had not rejoined, and it was feared ſhe had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

A Diſpatch of which the following is a Copy, was received from Admiral Hotham.

Britannia, Myrtyllo Bay,
June 30, 1795.

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction, I tranſmit to you, for their Lordſhips information, the incloſed letter, which I received this evening by the Fox cutter, from Captain Towry, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Dido, giving an account of a moſt gallant and ſpirited action, which took place on the 24th inſt. between that frigate, in company with the Loweſtoffe, Captain Middleton, on their way to reconnoitre off the Hieres iſlands, and the two French frigates La Minerve and L'Artemiſe, the termination of which conteſt by the capture of the Minerve, when the great ſuperiority of the enemy's force is conſidered, reflects the higheſt honour on the captains, officers, and crews of the Dido and Loweſtoffe.

I am, &c.
W. HOTHAM.

Dido, Port Mahon,
June 27, 1795.

I this day diſpatch the Fox cutter to communicate to you, that in the execution of your inſtructions of the 22d inſt. with his Majeſty's ſhip Loweſtoffe under my orders, being, at day-light of the 24th, in lat. 41 deg. 8 min. and long. 5 deg. 30 min. eaſt, we diſcovered and chaſed two French frigates; after ſome manœuvres they ſtood towards us, and, at a quarter before nine, A. M. the Dido, leading down, commenced a cloſe action with the headmoſt of the enemy's ſhips, which falling twice on board, was at an early period much diſabled from the loſs of her bowſprit, foremaſt, and main-topmaſt; our mizen-maſt being all ſhot away, fore and main top-ſails perfectly uſeleſs, we no longer kept to, at which time the Loweſtoffe opened a well-directed fire; the enemy's ſecond frigate then paſſing, and exchanging the oppoſite broadſides, his Majeſty's ſhips were kept on the ſame tack till ſhe went about, when fearing ſhe might ſtand to the aſſiſtance of the diſabled ſhip, the Loweſtoffe was ſent in chaſe:

chaſe: the French frigate eſcaped by ſuperior ſailing, leaving her friend to be raked, in a very judicious manner, on the return of the Loweſtoffe, to whoſe fire ſhe ſurrendered about noon.

The Dido having cleared the wreck of the mizen-maſt, and bent new topſails, joined in ſecuring the prize, La Minerve, a new ſhip of forty-two guns, eighteen-pounders, on the main deck, and 330 men, a remarkable faſt ſailer. Her companion we learnt to be L'Artemiſe, of thirty-ſix guns.

Having given a detail of the action, it becomes as much my duty as it is my inclination to acknowledge the very able ſupport of his Majeſty's ſhip Loweſtoffe, and to teſtify, that by Captain Middleton's good conduct the buſineſs of the day was, in a great meaſure, brought to a fortunate iſſue. I muſt, at the ſame time, pay the juſt tribute of my warmeſt gratitude to the officers and ſhip's company I have the honour to command; and it is with deep regret I add, that Lieutenant Buckol, (firſt of the Dido), a moſt active officer, is among the wounded, I fear ſeverely, though he never quitted the deck; Mr. Douglas, the boatſwain, a deſerving young man, is killed. Captain Middleton's report of the conduct of the officers and people of the Loweſtoffe is alſo highly flattering.

I have the honour to encloſe a liſt of the killed and wounded. Having received information from the priſoners that the French fleet were actually at ſea, the ſtate of the ſhips obliged me to run for this port, where I propoſe fitting jury-maſts in the prize, and proceed to Ajaccio. Circumſtances are, I hope, ſufficiently ſtrong to plead my excuſe for not fully executing your former orders.

I remain with reſpect,
G. H. Towry.

P. S. We cannot exactly eſtimate the loſs in the French ſhip, but imagine it to be about twenty. L'Artemiſe was alſo much hulled.

Liſt of the killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips Dido and Loweſtoffe.

Dido, Mr. Cuthbert Douglas, boatſwain, and five ſeamen, killed; Mr. Richard Buckol, firſt lieutenant, Richard Willan, clerk, John Henley, quarter-maſter, James Gregory, boatſwain's mate, and eleven ſeamen, wounded.—Loweſtoffe, three ſeamen, wounded.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Hotham, dated Britannia at Sea, July 14, 1795.

You will be pleaſed to inform their lordſhips, that I diſpatched on the 4th inſtant from St. Florenzo the ſhips Agamemnon, Meleager, Ariadne, Moſelle, and Mutine cutter, under the orders of Captain Nelſon, whom I directed to call off Genoa for the Inconſtant and Southampton frigates that were lying there, and to take them with him, if, from the intelligence he might there obtain, he ſhould find it neceſſary.

On the morning of the 7th I was much ſurpriſed to learn that the above ſquadron was ſeen in the Offing, returning into that port, purſued by the enemy's fleet, which, by General de Vins's letter, the lateſt account I had received) I had reaſon to ſuppoſe were certainly at Toulon.

Immediately on the enemy's appearance, I made every preparation to put to ſea after them; and notwithſtanding the unpleaſant predicament we were in, moſt of the ſhips being in the midſt of watering and refitting, I was yet enabled, by the zeal and extraordinary exertions of the officers and men, to get the whole of the fleet under weigh that night, as ſoon as the land wind permitted us to move; from which time we neither ſaw nor heard any thing of the enemy till the 12th, when being to the eaſtward, and within ſight of the Hieres iſlands, two veſſels were ſpoken with by Captain Hotham of the Cyclops, and Captain Boys of La Fleche, who acquainted them that they had ſeen the French fleet, not many hours before, to the ſouthward of thoſe iſlands: upon which information, I made the ſignal before night to prepare for battle, as an indication to our fleet, that the enemy was near.

Yeſterday, at day-break, we diſcovered them to leeward of us, on the larboard tack, conſiſting of twenty-three ſail, ſeventeen of which proved to be of the line: the wind at this time blew very hard from the W.N.W. attended with a heavy ſwell, and ſix of our ſhips had to bend main-top-ſails, in the room of thoſe that were ſplit by the gale, in the courſe of the night.

I cauſed the fleet, however, to be formed with all poſſible expedition, on the larboard line of bearing, carrying all ſail poſſible to preſerve that order, and to keep the wind of the enemy, in the hopes of cutting them off from the land, from which we were only five leagues diſtant.

At eight o'clock, finding they had no other view but that of endeavouring to get from us, I made the ſignal for a general chaſe, and for the ſhips to take ſuitable ſtations for their mutual ſupport, and to engage the enemy as arriving up with them in ſucceſſion; but the baffling winds and vexatious calms, which render every naval operation in this country doubtful, ſoon afterwards took place, and allowed a few only of our van ſhips to get up with the enemy's rear about noon, which they attacked ſo warmly, that, in the courſe of an hour after, we had the ſatisfaction to find one of their ſternmoſt ſhips, viz. L'Alcide, of ſeventy-four guns, had ſtruck; the reſt of their fleet, favoured by a ſhift of wind to the eaſtward, (that placed them now to windward of us) had got ſo far into Frejus Bay, whilſt the major part of our's was becalmed in the Offing, that it became impoſſible for any thing further to be effected; and thoſe of our ſhips which were engaged had approached ſo near to the ſhore, that I judged it proper to call them off by ſignal.

If the reſult of the day was not ſo completely ſatisfactory as the commencement promiſed, it is my duty to ſtate, that no exertions could be more unanimous than thoſe of the fleet under my command; and it would be injuſtice to the general merit of all, to ſelect individual inſtances of commendation, had not ſuperiority of ſailing placed ſome of the ſhips in an advanced ſituation, of which they availed themſelves in the moſt diſtinguiſhed and honourable manner; and among the number was the Victory, having Rear-Admiral Mann on

on board, who had ſhifted his flag to that ſhip upon this occaſion.

I am ſorry to ſay that the Alcide, about half an hour after ſhe had ſtruck, by ſome accident caught fire in her fore-top before ſhe was taken poſſeſſion of, and the flames ſpread with ſuch rapidity, that the whole ſhip was ſoon in a blaze; ſeveral boats from the fleet were diſpatched as quickly as poſſible to reſcue as many of the people as they could ſave from the deſtruction that awaited them, and three hundred of them were in conſequence preſerved, when the ſhip blew up with the moſt awful and tremendous exploſion, and between three and four hundred people are ſuppoſed to have periſhed.

Encloſed herewith is a liſt of the killed and wounded on board the different ſhips that were engaged, by which their Lordſhips will perceive our loſs has not been great; and I have the pleaſure to add, that the damages ſuſtained by thoſe ſhips have been ſuch as can eaſily be remedied.

Had we fortunately fallen in with the enemy any diſtance from the land, I flatter myſelf we ſhould have given a deciſive blow to their naval force in theſe ſeas; and although the advantage of yeſterday may not appear to be of any great moment, I yet hope it will have ſerved as a check upon their preſent operations be they what they may.

Return of the officers and men killed and wounded, in action with the French fleet on the 13th of July.

Victory, 1 midſhipman, 3 marines, killed; 11 ſeamen wounded.—Captain, 1 ſeaman, killed.—Culloden, 2 ſeamen, killed; firſt Lieutenant T. Whitter, and 4 ſeamen, wounded.—Blenheim, 2 ſeamen, killed; 2 ditto wounded.—Defence, 1 ſeaman, killed; 6 ditto wounded.

In the ſitting of the Convention of July 24, at Paris, Defermont, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, read the following letter from the Repreſentative Niou, on miſſion with the French fleet:

Citizens Colleagues,

The following are the details of the affair of yeſterday:

At half paſt two in the morning, being diſtant about three miles to the ſouthward from the Iſle of Levant (one of the Hieres Iſlands), we learned from the Jupiter, that the Engliſh fleet was to the windward of us. The high wind of the preceding night had forced our ſhips to keep at a conſiderable diſtance from each other. The line of battle was formed, notwithſtanding, as well as circumſtances permitted. The Admiral gave orders that each veſſel ſhould take her place in the line, not according to rank, but as ſuited the ſpeed and poſition of the ſhips. They appeared to do the ſame on their ſide, and their van was ſoon formed. The Engliſh fleet amounted to twenty-three ſail of the line, of which five were three-deckers, and eight frigates. I have already intimated to you, that we had but ſeventeen ſail of the line, and ſix frigates.

The inſtructions which you had ſent to the Admiral and to me, and in which you enjoined us not to commit the force confided to us, determined us to retreat to the gulf of Frejus, or to that of Juan; for being to leeward of the Hieres Iſlands, we deemed it impoſſible to gain them. The wind had much fallen, but there was ſtill a tolerable breeze: this, however, diminiſhed by degrees, and we were at length becalmed about three leagues from land. The enemy availed themſelves of the breeze, which had not yet forſaken them, and their van approached very near to our rear. The engagement at length commenced. The French were the firſt to fire, and ſeveral of the Engliſh ſhips, of which one was a three decker, experienced much damage in their maſts and rigging. The latter loſt her mainmaſt, in conſequence of which ſhe tacked about, but ſtill continued her fire. This movement permitted our rear to avail themſelves of a breeze, which, though light and momentary, enabled them to replace themſelves in order.

The Admiral then perceiving that the Alcide had ſuffered much in her rigging, and could with difficulty follow her diviſion, ordered the frigates, the Juſtice and the Alceſte, to take her in tow. He made, at the ſame time, the ſignal to the ſhips which were near her to afford her every ſuccour. He was about to give the ſame orders to the van diviſion, and to a part of that of the centre, which had been hitherto becalmed, but whom a light breeze now enabled to put themſelves in motion, to relieve the Alcide at the riſk of a general action, for the whole of the Engliſh fleet was now bearing down. But at the inſtant when this order was about to be given, we perceived the Alcide entirely in flames. The hull, the maſts and ſails, all ſeemed to take fire at the ſame moment. All the ſhips which were near her, whether friends or enemies, immediately removed to a diſtance, and we renounced the deſign of approaching to her ſuccour. In half an hour afterwards ſhe blew up with a violent exploſion.

There was, after this deplorable accident, a ſlight cannonade between the rear of the French fleet and the van of the Engliſh. But the enemy ſoon tacked about, and our fleet, continuing to make ſail, anchored in the Gulph of Frejus, where we are at preſent.

The reſult of this engagement, to which you will ſee we were compelled, has been the loſs of a ſhip, which was deſtroyed by accident. But it is to be obſerved, that ſeveral of the enemy's veſſels were ſo much damaged, that they were obliged to be taken in tow; and that a fleet of ſeventeen ſhips was able to make head againſt one of twenty-three, the latter having the advantage of the wind, without being able to ſtay the courſe of an adverſary ſo inferior.

If the wind had not left us all at once, the French fleet would have returned to port without any accident, for it was much better worked than that of the Engliſh!—Though ſome veſſels are damaged, the fleet will return as ſoon as it can be done, without any danger, to Toulon.

Niou.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Hotham, dated Britannia, Leghorn Road September 1.

Herewith I have the pleaſure to incloſe to you, for their Lordſhip's information, a letter that I received this evening, by expreſs, from Captain Nelſon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Agamemnon, giving an account of his having proceeded, with the ſhips therein mentioned, to the Bays of Alaſſio and Languelia, places in the neighbourhood of Vado, in the poſſeſſion of the French armies, and of his having cut from thence the nine veſſels named in the encloſed liſt, beſides two that he deſtroyed.

His officer-like conduct upon this, and indeed, upon every occaſion where his ſervices are called forth, reflects upon him the higheſt credit.

W. HOTHAM.

Copy of a Letter from Captain H. Nelſon, Agamemnon, Vado Bay, dated Auguſt 17.

Having received information from General de Vins, that a convoy of proviſions and ammunition was arrived at Alaſſio, a place in the poſſeſſion of the French army, I yeſterday proceeded with the following ſhips, Inconſtant, Meleager, Southampton, Tartar, Ariadne, and Speedy, to that place, where, within an hour, we took the veſſels named in the encloſed liſt; there was but a very feeble oppoſition from ſome of the enemy's cavalry, who fired on our boats when boarding the veſſels near the ſhore, but I have the pleaſure to ſay, no man was killed or wounded. The enemy had 2000 horſe and foot ſoldiers in the town, which prevented my landing and deſtroying their magazines of proviſions and ammunition.

I ſent Captain Fremantle, of the Inconſtant, with the Tartar, to Languelia, a town on the weſt ſide of the Bay of Alaſſio, where he executed my orders in a moſt officer-like manner; and I am indebted to every captain and officer in the ſquadron for their activity, but more particularly ſo to Lieutenant George Andrews, firſt lieutenant of the Agamemnon, who, by his ſpirited and officer-like conduct, ſaved the French corvette from going on ſhore.

HORATIO NELSON.

A Liſt of Veſſels taken by his Majeſty's Squadron, Auguſt 26.

La Reſolue (corvette) Polacre ſhip, 10 guns, 4 ſwivels, 87 men; 6 guns thrown overboard. Belonging to the French.

La Republique, gun-boat, 6 guns, 42 men. Belonging to the French.

La Conſtitution, galley, 1 braſs gun, 4 ſwivels, 30 men. Belonging to the French.

La Vigilante, galley, 1 braſs gun, 4 ſwivels, 29 men. Belonging to the French.

A brig in ballaſt, name unknown, burthen 100 tons. elonging to the French.

A bark, name unknown, burthen 70 tons, laden with powder and ſhells. Belonging to the French.

La Guiletta, brig, burthen 100 tons, laden with wine. Belonging to the French.

A galley, name unknown, burthen 50 tons, in ballaſt.

A Tartane, name unknown, burthen 35 tons, laden with wine.

A bark, name unknown, laden with powder, drove on ſhore.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Jervis dated May 11, 1796.

I deſire you will communicate to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty the encloſed letter from Commodore Nelſon, addreſſed to me; and the ſatisfaction I feel in having an officer of ſuch zeal and local knowledge in the important ſtation he occupies.

Agamemnon, off Loana, April 25, 1796.

This morning having received information that a convoy, laden with ſtores for the French army, had anchored at Loana, I loſt no time in proceeding off that place, with the ſhips Meleager, Diadem, and Peterell. I was ſorry to obſerve, on my approach, that, inſtead of a convoy, only four veſſels were laying under the batteries, which opened on our approach, and their fire was returned as the ſhips got up, under cover of which our boats boarded the four veſſels lying very near the ſhore; a heavy fire of muſquetry was kept near our boats, and it is with the greateſt grief I have to mention that Lieutenant James Noble, of the Agamemnon, a moſt worthy and gallant officer, is, I fear, mortally wounded. The fire from the ſhips keeping under the fire of the batteries, we ſuſtained no damage; the Agamemnon was, I believe, the only ſhip ſtruck by ſhot. The principal part of our ſervice fell on our boats, whoſe conduct and gallantry could not on any occaſion have been exceeded, and I wiſh fully to expreſs the ſenſe I entertain of the gallantry of every officer and man employed on this occaſion. Herewith I tranſmit a liſt of wounded, and of the veſſels taken, none of which had any colours hoiſted or men on board when taken.

HORATIO NELSON.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Jervis, dated Victory, off Toulon, June 8, 1796.

I herewith encloſe a letter I received laſt evening from Commodore Nelſon, in the Gulf of Genoa, with an account of the important articles taken from the enemy in the expedition under the Commodores immediate direction, the 31ſt ultimo; alſo a liſt of the killed and wounded.

Their Lordſhips are ſo thoroughly acquainted with the vigilance and enterpriſe of Commodore Nelſon, that I forbear to repeat his merits on this occaſion.

J. JERVIS.

Agamemnon, off Oneglia, June 1, 1796.

At two, P. M. yeſterday, ſeeing ſix ſail running along ſhore, which I believed to be French, and knowing the great conſequence of intercepting the cannon and ordnance ſtores, which I had information were expected from Toulon, to be landed at St. Pierre d'Acena, for the ſiege of Mantua, I made the ſignal for a general chaſe; when the veſſels, which now hoiſted French colours, anchored cloſe under a battery. I directed

Captain

Captain Cockburn, of the Meleager, to lead me in, which he did in an officer-like manner; and at three o'clock the Meleager and Agamemnon anchored in leſs than four fathoms water, as ſoon afterwards did the Peterell and Speedy; after a ſhort reſiſtance from the battery and veſſels we took poſſeſſion of them.

It is impoſſible I can do juſtice to the alacrity and gallantry ever conſpicuous in my little ſquadron. Our boats boarded the Nationel ketch, (the commodore of the convoy,) in the fire of three eighteen pounders, and one eighteen pounder in a gun-boat.

The Blanche and Diadem being to leeward, the former could not anchor till the veſſel had ſtruck; but the boats of all the ſhips were active in getting them off the ſhore, the enemy having cut their cables when they ſurrendered. A ſmart firing of muſquetry was kept up from the ſhore during the whole of this ſervice.

The Agamemnon's maſts, ſails, and rigging are a little cut, but of no material conſequence.

Much as I feel indebted to every officer in the ſquadron, yet I cannot omit to mention the great ſupport and aſſiſtance I have ever received from Captain Cockburn; he has been under my command near a year on this ſtation, and I ſhall feel myſelf guilty of neglect of duty, was I not to repreſent his zeal, ability, and courage, which is conſpicuous on every occaſion which offers.

Incloſed I tranſmit you a liſt of the killed and alſo of the veſſels taken.

HORATIO NELSON.

A Liſt of killed and wounded on the 31ſt of May, 1796.

Agamemnon. 1 Killed; 2 wounded.

Blanche. 1 Wounded.

A liſt of veſſels of war and tranſports taken by the ſquadron on the 31ſt of May, 1796.

Veſſels of war.

La Genie, (Ketch), eighteen-pounders, 4 ſwivels, and 60 men.

La Numero Douzel (gun-boat), 1 eighteen-pounder, 4 ſwivels, and 30 men.

Tranſports.

La Bonne Mere, 250 tons, brig rigged, laden with braſs twenty-four-pounders, thirteen-inch mortars and gun carriages.

La Vierge de Conſolation, 120 tons, ketch rigged, laden with braſs guns, mortars, ſhells, and gun carriages.

Le Jean Baptiſte, 100 tons ketch rigged, laden with brandy, and a ſmall quantity of bread.

Name unknown, 100 tons, ketch rigged, laden with Auſtrian priſoners.

St. Ann de Paix, 70 tons, ketch rigged, laden with wheelbarrows and intrenching-rools, deſtroyed.

Extract of a Letter from Sir John Jervis, June 10, 1796.

I acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that laſt evening, having obſerved a French cruiſer working up to Hieres-Bay, within the iſlands, I called Captain Macnamara, of his Majeſty's ſhip Southampton, on board the Victory, pointed the ſhip out, and directed him to make a daſh at her, through the grand Paſs, which he performed with admirable ſpirit and alacrity: I beg leave to refer their Lordſhips to his ſtatement incloſed, for the detail of his gallant action.

Southampton, off Toulon, June 10, 1796.

In obedience to the orders I received from you on the Victory's quarter-deck, laſt evening, I puſhed through the grand Paſs, hauled up under the batteries on the North-Eaſt end of Porquerolle with an eaſy ſail, in hopes I ſhould be taken for a French or neutral frigate, which I have great reaſon to believe ſucceeded; for I got within piſtol-ſhot of the enemy's ſhip before I was diſcovered, and cautioned the captain, through a trumpet, not to make a fruitleſs reſiſtance; when he immediately ſnapped his piſtol at me, and fired his broadſide. At this period, being very near the heavy battery of Fort Breganſon, I laid him inſtantly on board, and Lieutenant Lydiard, at the head of the boarders, with an intrepidity, no words can deſcribe, entered and carried her in about ten minutes, although he met with a ſpirited reſiſtance from the captain (who fell) and 100 men under arms to receive him. In this ſhort conflict, the behaviour of all the officers and ſhip's company of the Southampton had my full approbation; and I do not mean to take from their merit by ſtating to you that the conduct of Lieutenant Lydiard was above all praiſe.

After laſhing the two ſhips together, I found ſome difficulty in getting from under their battery, which kept up a very heavy fire, and was not able to return through the grand Paſs before half after one o'clock this morning, with the L'Utilité corvette, of twenty-four guns, French ſix-pounders, commanded by Citizen François Veza, and 136 men, ſeveral of whom eſcaped on ſhore in the launch.

I am happy to inform you that I only loſt one man, William Oirton, marine, who was killed by a piſtol-ſhot near me on the quarter deck. From the beſt information I can obtain, the enemy had killed and wounded twenty-five.

J. MACNAMARA.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Bowen, of his Majeſty's Ship the Terpſichore, 23d of October 1796.

Judging it to be proper that my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty ſhould be acquainted as ſoon as poſſible with the capture of a Spaniſh frigate by his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, I herewith incloſe you a copy of my letter to the Commander in Chief, giving an account of the action; and I requeſt you will be pleaſed to lay the ſame before their Lordſhips.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Bowen, to Admiral Sir John Jervis, 23d of October, 1796.

On the morning of the 13th inſtant, at day-light, we diſcovered a frigate to windward ſtanding towards us: about eight I could perceive her making every preparation for battle, and was then apparently in chaſe of us. Our ſituation altogether was ſuch as to prevent my being over deſirous of engaging her. Out of our ſmall

ſmall complement of men, we had left thirty at the hoſpital, and we had more than that number ſtill on board in our ſick and convaleſcent liſts, all of whom were either dangerouſly ill or extremely weak. We were ſcarcely out of ſight of the ſpot where we knew the Spaniſh fleet to have been cruiſing only two days before; and, in fact, we had ſtood on to look for them, with a view of aſcertaining their movements. A ſmall Spaniſh veſſel, which we conjectured to be a ſort of tender, was paſſing us, ſteering towards Carthagena, ſo that I could hardly flatter myſelf with being able to bring the frigate off in the event of a victory, or of even eſcaping myſelf, if diſabled. On the other hand, it evidently appeared that nothing but a flight and ſuperior ſailing could enable me to avoid an action; and to do that from a frigate apparently not much ſuperior to us, except in point of bulk, would have been committing the character of one of his Majeſty's ſhips more than I could bring myſelf to reſolve on. I therefore continued ſtanding on without any alteration of courſe.

Having, with infinite ſatisfaction and comfort to myſelf, commanded the Terpſichore's crew for two years and a half, through a pretty conſiderable variety of ſervices, I well knew the veteran ſtuff which I had ſtill left in health to depend upon, for upholding the character of Britiſh ſeamen; and I felt my mind at eaſe as to the termination of any action with the frigate in ſight only.

At half paſt nine ſhe came within hail, and hauled her wind on our weather beam; and as I conceived ſhe only waited to place herſelf to advantage, and to point her guns with exactneſs, and being myſelf unwilling to loſe the poſition we were then in, I ordered one gun to be fired, as a trier of her intention. It was ſo inſtantaneouſly returned, and followed up by her whole broadſide, that I am confident they muſt have done it at the ſight of our flaſh. The action of courſe went on, and we ſoon diſcovered that her people would not, or could not, reſiſt our fire. At the end of about an hour and forty minutes, during which time we had twice wore, and employed about twenty of the laſt minutes in chaſe, ſhe ſurrendered. At this period ſhe appeared moſt entirely diſabled, and we had drawn up cloſe alongſide, with every gun well charged and well pointed. It was, nevertheleſs, with conſiderable difficulty that I prevailed on the Spaniſh commander to decline the receiving of ſuch a broadſide by ſubmitting; and from every thing which I have ſince learned, the perſonal courage, conduct, and zeal of that officer, whoſe name is Don Thomas Ayalde, was ſuch during the action, notwithſtanding the event of it, as reflects on him the greateſt honour, and irreſiſtibly impreſſes on my mind the higheſt admiration of his character. After (from the effect of our fire) all his booms had tumbled down, and rendered his waſte guns unſerviceable, all the ſtanding rigging of his lower maſts ſhot away, and I believe nearly every running rope cut through, and a great number of his people killed and wounded, he ſtill perſevered, though he could rally but few of his men, to defend his ſhip, almoſt longer than defence was juſtifiable. Had there been the ſmalleſt motion in the ſea, every maſt muſt inevitably have gone by the board.

Our loſs, which will appear by the incloſed liſt, has been leſs than could have been expected; but our maſts, ſails, and rigging were found to be pretty much cut up.

The ſpirited exertions of every officer, man, and boy belonging to the ſhip I command, as well in the action as in the ſecuring two diſabled ſhips, and briging them inſtantly off from a critical ſituation, by taking the prize in tow, and by their inceſſant labour ever ſince, will, I truſt, when their ſmall number is conſidered, place them in a light ſuperior to any praiſe which I could beſtow. I am even unwilling to ſpeak of the particular conduct of any of the officers, but the talents diſplayed by the firſt Lieutenant, Devonſhire, who was but juſt out of our ſick liſt, during the action, added to his uncommon fatigue in taking care of the prize, and the very able manner in which he conducted and prepared to defend her, entitles him to this diſtinction, and proves him highly deſerving of the recommendation you gave him, with his appointment in the Weſt Indies. And although I had rather any other perſon ſhould obſerve the conduct of a brother of mine in action, and ſpeak of it afterwards; yet I feel it to be my duty, as captain of the ſhip, to ſtate, that I thought Mr. Bowen's, the ſecond lieutenant, conduct was particularly animating to the ſhip's company, and uſeful, from the great number of guns which he ſaw well pointed in the courſe of the action; added to which, from the abſence of the firſt Lieutenant on board the prize, the labouring oar of this ſhip has fallen on him; and, in my mind, the taſk we have had ſince the action, has been infinitely more arduous than that of the action itſelf.

The name of the prize is the Mahoneſa, carrying on the main deck twenty-ſix Spaniſh twelves, weighing eighteen ounces more than ours, eight Spaniſh ſixes on the quarter-deck, and a number of braſs cohorns, ſwivels, &c. had on board 275 men, beſides ſix pilots, qualified for the Mediterranean as high as Leghorn, and to be put on board Admiral Langara's fleet, which ſhe had been ſent from Carthagena to look for. She was built in 1789 at Mahon, is of very large dimenſions, meaſuring 1114 tons and a half Spaniſh, was before the action in complete good condition, and is conſidered by the Spaniſh officers the faſteſt ſailer, and one of the beſt conſtructed, and, what they attach conſiderable importance to, the handſomeſt frigate in their navy.

Both the frigates have this moment anchored in ſafety.

R. Bowen.

An account of the killed and wounded in the action between his Majeſty's ſhip Terpſichore and the Spaniſh frigate Mahoneſa, on the 13th of October, 1796.

Terpſichore mounts thirty-two twelve and ſix-pounders; complement of men 215.

Killed.—None.

Wounded.—Mr. Richard Hobbs, acting boatſwain, ſlightly

ſlightly in the foot; John Roberts, quarter-maſter, loſt his left thigh—and two ſeamen.

Mahoneſa, by the beſt accounts I have been able to collect, had about thirty killed or died of their wounds the day of the action, and about the ſame number wounded, ſeveral of whom are ſince dead.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, dated at Gibraltar, February 20, 1799.

I encloſe letters from Captain Bowen, of his Majeſty's ſhip Argo, and Captain Sanders, of his Majeſty's ſloop L'Eſpoir, giving an account of the capture of the Santa Tereſa Spaniſh frigate and Africa xebeque; alſo a letter from Captain Markham, of his Majeſty's ſhip Centaur, relating the events of his cruiſe on the coaſt of Catalonia.

Argo, off Port Mahon, Feb. 8. 1799.

I have great pleaſure in acquainting you, that in carrying your orders into execution, in company with the Leviathan, on the 6th inſtant at four P. M. drawing round the eaſt end of Majorca under ſtorm ſtayſails, with a violent gale weſterly, I diſcovered two large Spaniſh frigates at anchor, near a fortified town on the ſouth point of the Bahia de Alcude, who, immediately on ſeeing us, cut their cables, and made ſail to the N. N. E. We inſtantly gave chaſe with all the canvaſs the ſhips could bear; unfortunately the Leviathan's main-top ſail gave way, which cauſed her to drop a-ſtern, the enemy ſeeing this, took the advantage of it, and after the cloſe of day ſpoke each other and ſeparated; one hauling her wind to the northward, and the other ſet top-gallant ſails and kept away before it; which latter I followed. The darkneſs of the night precluded the Leviathan from ſeeing their manœuvre, as alſo my ſignal to her to alter her courſe to port; however the Leviathan kept ſight of the Argo, and was near up with us at midnight, when I got alongſide of the enemy, who ſtill perſevered in his endeavours to get off, (although his ſmall ſails were either ſhot or carried away in the chaſe), and did not ſurrender until he had received our whole broadſide, which wounded two men, and did much miſchief to his rigging. She proved to be the Santa Tereſa, commanded by Don Pablo Perez, mounting forty-two guns, beſides ſwivels and cohorns, and manned with 280 ſeamen and marines, beſides 250 ſoldiers; in all 530 perſons on board. My firſt lieutenant, Mr. Thomas Lyne, has much merit in keeping ſight and obſerving the different ſhifts of the enemy, by which great advantage was gained by the Argo during the chaſe; much commendation is due to his profeſſional ſkill and great exertions, after taking poſſeſſion of the prize, in ſaving her tottering maſt from tumbling overboard, which he could not have done, had not Captain Buchanan ſent him ſpeedy aſſiſtance of officers and men from the Leviathan, to whom I feel myſelf much indebted. Great praiſe is due to all my officers and ſeamen, for their vigilance and exertions in ſhortening and making ſail in ſqualls during the chaſe; and, had the enemy given them an opportunity of ſhewing further proofs of their zeal and loyalty, I am convinced they would have behaved as Britiſh ſeamen always do upon theſe occaſions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES BOWEN.

P. S. The Santa Tereſa is juſt out of dock, rebuilt, new coppered, and is in every reſpect almoſt as good as a new ſhip; ſhe was completely ſtored and victualled for four months, and is eſteemed one of the faſteſt ſailing frigates out of Spain, of large dimenſions, upwards of 950 tons, and fit for immediate ſervice. Her conſort, the Proſerpine, that made her eſcape, is of the ſame force, but not ſo large.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Cuthbert, of his Majeſty's ſhip Majeſtic, to the Earl St. Vincent, dated at Sea, February 23, 1799.

I have the honour of incloſing a letter to your Lordſhip, received from Captain Sanders, commander of his Majeſty's brig L'Eſpoir, giving an account of his having engaged and captured the Africa, a Spaniſh xebec, mounting fourteen guns, long 4-pounders, and four braſs four-pound ſwivels, in the ſervice of the King of Spain, and commanded by Joſepho Subjado.

Having been an eye-witneſs to the action, it is not in the power of my pen ſufficiently to extol the meritorious conduct of Captain Sanders and his ſhip's company on the occaſion.

L'Eſpoir, at Sea, February 22, 1799.

At a quarter paſt noon, town of Marbello bearing N. N. W. three leagues, a brig and two xebecs in the S. E. quarter appearing ſuſpicious, I hoiſted my colours to them, when the brig and one of the xebecs hoiſted Spaniſh, upon which a Mooriſh brig in tow was caſt off, and L'Eſpoir hauled to the wind in chaſe. It was ſoon perceived they were armed veſſels, but not being ſo fortunate as to weather them, we exchanged broadſides with both in paſſing. L'Eſpoir being tacked, ſoon brought the xebec to cloſe action, which continued an hour and a half, when a favourable opportunity of boarding her was embraced, and after a ſharp conteſt of about twenty minutes ſhe ſurrendered, and proved to be the Africa, commanded by Joſepho Subjado, in the ſervice of the King of Spain, mounting fourteen long four-pounders, and four braſs four-pound ſwivels, having on board ſeventy-five ſeamen and thirty-eight ſoldiers from Algoſamus, bound to Malaga. Lieutenant Richardſon, (in whom I have much confidence) all the officers and ſeamen of his Majeſty's ſloop I have the honour to command, behaved with the ſame courage they have done on former occaſions. During the action the brig (which I have ſince learned mounted eighteen guns) ſtood in ſhore and anchored.

JAMES SANDERS.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Keith, off Genoa, April 18, 1799.

I have the ſatisfaction of acquainting you, for the information of their lordſhips, that the Guillaume Tell having attempted to eſcape from Malta on the evening

of

of the 29th ult. was intercepted and captured the following morning by his Majeſty's ſhip Lion, Foudroyant, and Penelope; but as I have not yet received Captain Dixon's account of the particulars of the action, or of the loſs which has been ſuſtained, I muſt take another opportunity of communicating them. I underſtand, however, that the enemy was completely diſmaſted before ſhe ſtruck, and that the Lion and Foudroyant have had killed and wounded about forty men each.

Extract of a Letter from Earl St. Vincent, dated at Port Mahon, June 22, 1799.

You will herewith receive, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, encloſing one from Captain Markham, of his Majeſty's ſhip Centaur, giving an account of the capture of a ſquadron of French frigates, which had made their eſcape from Alexandria.

Queen Charlotte, at Sea, June 19.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip of the capture of five French veſſels by the ſquadron under my command, and to encloſe your Lordſhip Captain Markham's letter, whoſe ſhip was moſt advanced, and whoſe conduct on this occaſion, as on all others, has been moſt exemplary.

KEITH.

Centaur, June 19.

I have the honour to inform you, that, purſuant to your ſignal of yeſterday for a general chaſe to the N. E. I came up with and captured three frigates on the evening of this day. The Bellona and Santa Tereſa frigate being neareſt when the two ſternmoſt ſtruck, I made their ſignals to take poſſeſſion of them, whilſt I purſued the third, which alſo ſtruck in an hour afterwards. The Emerald, in the mean time, took the Salamine brig, and the Captain, the Alerte. This ſquadron was commanded by Rear-Admiral Perré, thirty-three days from Jaffa, bound to Toulon; for their names and force I beg leave to refer you to the liſt.

J. MARKHAM.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent.

I encloſe, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have received from Captain Brenton, of his Majeſty's ſloop Speedy, giving an account of the capture of three Spaniſh armed veſſels.

ST. VINCENT.

Speedy, Gibraltar, Auguſt 21, 1799.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that on the 9th inſtant, in company with the Defender Britiſh privateer, of Gibraltar, of fourteen guns, we captured the Spaniſh veſſels San Chriſto de Gracia, eight guns, ſix and nine-pounders, name unknown, ten guns, ſix and nine-pounders, name unknown, four guns, ſixes, after an action of two hours and a half. Upon ſeeing us they ran into a ſmall ſandy bay, five leagues to the eaſtward of Cape de Gatte, and moored in a cloſe line, within a boat's length of the beach: we engaged them an hour and three quarters under ſail before we could gain ſoundings, although not more than a cable's length diſtant from the rocks; but finding the enemy had much the advantage, from our conſtant change of poſition, I determined to puſh for an anchorage, and was fortunate enough to effect one within piſtol ſhot of the centre veſſel: after three quarters of an hour cloſe action the Spaniſh took to their boats, cutting the cables of two of the veſſels, which drove on ſhore; they were, however, all brought off by our boats, under a conſtant fire of muſketry from hills. The privateer having but twenty-two men, was obliged to ſtand out to procure aſſiſtance from a boat ſhe had in the Offing, and could not reach the anchorage till the concluſion of the action. The conduct of her Commander was highly meritorious throughout, and muſt have conſiderably accelerated the event. The officers and men under my command behaved in ſuch a manner as would have inſured our ſucceſs againſt a more formidable enemy. The Speedy had but two men wounded, the Defender one, neither dangerous. We found two men dead on board the Spaniards. The remainder of their crews eſcaped on ſhore.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAH. BRENTON.

Copy of a Letter from William Ricketts, Eſq. of his Majeſty's Sloop El Corſo, September 14, 1800.

I herewith encloſe you a copy of a letter to Lord Keith.

I am, &c.

W. RICKETTS.

El Corſo, Ancona, 28th of Auguſt, 1800.

In compliance with your order to deſtroy the veſſels in the harbour, and make a proper example of the town of Ceſenatico, I proceeded with his Majeſty's cutter the Pigmy off that port; but finding it impoſſible to get within grapeſhot of the Mole, was under the neceſſity of deferring the attempt till the night of the 26th, when the boats of both veſſels under the order of Lieutenant Yeo, firſt of El Corſo, proceeded to Ceſenatico, and ſoon after day-light I perceived them in poſſeſſion of the town, ſucceſsfully maintaining a poſition againſt ſome French troops in the neighbourhood; but about eight obſerving a party of horſe in full ſpeed from Cervia, I judged it prudent to call them immediately on board, though not before we had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing that the gallantry of Lieutenant Yeo, aided by Mr. Douglas, maſter of the Pigmy, had been crowned with the fulleſt ſucceſs; the veſſels and harbour at that time forming but one flame; and that the intent of the enterpriſe might not be loſt on the coaſt, I ſhortly afterwards ſent in the attached note.

I have the honour likewiſe to incloſe the report of Lieutenant Yeo.

W. RICKETTS.

To the Inhabitants of Ceſenatico.

The treachery of your municipality, in cauſing to be arreſted

arrested an officer with dispatches, has been long known to the British Admiral in these seas.

That municipality may now sadly know that the severity of judgment, long delayed, is always exemplary.

That the innocent suffer with the guilty, though much to be regretted, is the natural feature of war: and the more terrible the infliction on this occasion, the more striking the example should prove to surrounding municipalities.

W. Ricketts.

Report.

Of thirteen vessels of different descriptions laying within the Mole of Cesenatico, two were sunk and eleven burnt, one of them deeply laden with copper, money, and bale goods; the harbour choked by the wreck of four sunk in the mouth of it; and both piers entirely consumed.

John Lucas Yeo.

See Malta, &c.

MEDWAY RIVER, fight there. *See the Article* Hope.

MEER, battle at. A place near Meurs, situated on the Rhine, in Westphalia, about sixteen miles north from Dusseldorff. Although Prince Ferdinand gained some advantage over the French army at Crevelt, in the year 1758, yet it was more than counterbalanced by that which the Duke de Broglio gained at Sandershausen, over the Hessians, inasmuch as it opened to the French the possession of the Weser.

They might act in Westphalia as they pleased; and it was to be feared, that if they availed themselves of the advantages they had, they might be able to intercept the British troops. These troops having been landed at Embden, were now on their march under the command of the Duke of Marlborough, to reinforce the allied army. The Prince in this situation of affairs, had no option left but an engagement with the French army, or a retreat over the Rhine. The former was not easy to compass, as the French industriously declined a battle; and it became extremely dangerous to remain long in a position with the enemy's army on his left, and the strong fortress of Gueldre on his right. In this situation his subsistence became every day more difficult. To repass the Rhine had its difficulties too: the roads which led to that river, were rendered almost impassable by the heavy rains; the river itself was so swelled with them, that the bridge at Rees had been for some time useless.

These disagreeable circumstances of the allied army did not escape the penetration of M. de Chevert, one of the ablest commanders among the French. He formed a plan upon them, which, if it had succeeded, must have put the Allies into the greatest perplexity. This general had some time before passed the Rhine, with an intention of making himself master of Dusseldorp, and he had prepared all things with great ability for that enterprize. The rains, unusually heavy for that season, and some other cross accidents, had frustrated his intentions. But perceiving that the same accidents which defeated his designs, proved also unfavourable to the enemy, he resolved to turn his disappointment into an advantage, and from the ruins of his first project, to build another of yet greater importance. Baron Imhoff was posted to the right of the Rhine, in a strong situation near Meer. He was to cover the bridge at Rees, to secure a considerable magazine, and to keep open communication between the English reinforcements and the main army. The plan of M. Chevert was to dislodge Imhoff, to burn the bridge at Rees, to make himself master of the magazine, and to render the junction of the English troops with the Hanoverians impracticable. To execute this judicious scheme, he united several detachments from the garrison of Wesel, to a considerable corps, which he intended to have employed in the siege of Dusseldorp. The whole made near 12,000 men. The troops under Imhoff were but six battalions and four squadrons, hardly 3000 in all.

When that general was apprised of the designs and motions of the French, he saw it was in vain to expect succours from the army of Prince Ferdinand. The swell of the river had rendered all relief impossible. All his hopes were therefore in his own genius, and the bravery of his troops. He considered that though the post he occupied was sufficiently strong, the enemy might make themselves masters of Rees, by turning his camp, and thus execute one of the principal parts of their design; he considered the great difference between attacking and being attacked; he considered the effect of an attempt altogether unexpected by the enemy. He therefore took the resolution of abandoning his post, and going out to meet them. Perceiving that the French were marching into difficult ground, he did not lose a moment to begin the action. (August 25th, 1758). He ordered a small party, which he had posted in a little coppice, to fall upon the enemy's left, which he observed to be uncovered; and appointed the fire of this party as a signal for all the rest to advance, and make the onset with bayonets fixed. The French thus vigorously and unexpectedly attacked, fell into confusion; their courage ill seconded the wisdom of their general; they did not stand half an hour; they left the field of battle, eleven pieces of cannon, many prisoners, and much baggage, to the Hanoverians, who drove them under the cannon of Wesel.

This signal advantage over such a prodigious superiority, was not more gallantly obtained, than well pursued and improved. Imhoff saw that the rains had increased to such a decree, as to leave no hopes for the allied army to pass by the bridge at Rees. Having taken proper care of his magazines, he quitted his post at Meer, and being reinforced by some parties, who passed the river in boats, he marched with the utmost diligence towards the route of the English forces, and happily effected a junction, which had hitherto been attended with so many difficulties.

Prince Ferdinand in his retreat met with no obstructions, but just what was sufficient to display more fully the gallantry of his officers, and the spirit of his troops. A town called Wachtendonck was on his left, as he retreated: this place, though not fortified, is a post of much importance, and being an island surrounded

rounded by the river Niers, is extremely difficult of acceſs. The French had thrown a body of troops into this place. The Hereditary Prince, the firſt in every active ſervice, was employed to force it. The bridge on his approach had been drawn up; the Prince ſeeing that if he attempted to get this bridge down, the enemy would gain time to recollect themſelves, threw himſelf into the river; his grenadiers, animated by ſo gallant an example, plunged in after him, and furiouſly attacking the enemy with their bayonets, in a few minutes drove them from that poſt. This advantage, joined to that gained by General Imhoff, and the uncommon reſolution which appeared in both theſe actions, awed the French. They found that their troops, raw, undiſciplined, and little fit for hard ſervice, were not to be relied upon; and they feared to bring on an action, which, by being deciſive againſt them, might draw on the moſt fatal conſequences. So that the Prince repaſſed the Rhine in a moſt excellent order, even with leſs trouble than he had at firſt paſſed it, and indeed with little moleſtation, but what he met with from the weather.

MELUN, SIEGE OF. A town of France, in the iſle of France, ſituated on the river Seine, twenty-five miles ſouth-eaſt from Paris. The motives of this ſiege, the reader will find under the article Meaux, to which we refer him, to avoid repetition. Immediately after the ſigning of the treaty of Troye, Henry undertook the ſiege of Melun, about the middle of July, 1420, which was ſtrongly fortified and ſecured by a numerous garriſon, commanded by De Barbazan, an officer of great courage and experience. Henry had juſt received a reinforcement of 2000 archers, and 800 men at arms, from England. All the troops that both chiefs could aſſemble were ſcarce ſufficient to achieve the enterprize they had undertaken.

The beſieged attacked them, and deſtroyed their works in repeated ſallies. The beſiegers were repulſed with great loſs in ſeveral ſucceſſive aſſaults: and when they proceeded by the method of ſapping, they found themſelves countermined by the indefatigable Barbazan, who encountered Henry in a mine, and fought with him hand to hand, until the King, admiring his valour, aſked his name, when he anſwered, Barbazan: "Well," ſaid Henry, "you have fought with the King of England." Even after conſiderable breaches were made in the walls, Henry would not venture to give the aſſault againſt ſuch deſperate defendants, and converted the ſiege into a blockade.

The Dauphin marched to the relief of the place, at the head of 16,000 men, but found all the avenues guarded in ſuch a manner, as prevented him from throwing in ſupplies, and he retreated without having made any attempt upon the quarters of the beſiegers.

At length, after a defence of fourteen weeks and four days, the garriſon, having conſumed all their proviſions, and ſubſiſted for ſome time on the fleſh of horſes, dogs, and other domeſtic animals, and ſeeing no proſpect of relief, Barbazan was obliged to ſurrender on capitulation, by which all the French troops in the garriſon were inſured their lives, except ſuch as ſhould be found to have been concerned in the Duke of Burgundy's ill treatment. Barbazan himſelf lay under this imputation, and would certainly have loſt his life, had he not pleaded that he was Henry's brother at arms, as having fought him in ſingle combat. This plea exempted him from an ignominious death; though he was detained priſoner above twenty years in the Chateau Galliard. Henry ordered twenty Scots who were found in the place to be hanged up as rebels, on pretence that they had carried arms againſt their own King, who being Henry's priſoner, ſerved as a volunteer on this occaſion. He is likewiſe taxed with having violated the capitulation in other reſpects, in confining the reſt of the garriſon within priſons and dungeons, where they periſhed by famine.

MENEHOULD was taken poſſeſſion of by the French troops under General Bournonville, after defeating the Pruſſians, October 1, 1792.

MENIN, SIEGE OF. A town of Flanders, ſituated on the river Lys, nine miles north from Liſle. The Duke of Marlborough, after his victory at Ramillies, ordered this town to be inveſted, and the trenches were opened on the 4th day of Auguſt, 1706, by General Saliſch. The garriſon, under the command of the Marquis de Bullie, were ſaid to amount to 6000 men. The fortifications, which had been the work of the famous Vauban, were in good condition. But with all theſe advantages they only held out eighteen days. It was taken by the French in 1744, after a ſiege of forty-ſeven days.

This frontier town of Weſt Flanders, was taken poſſeſſion of by the French on the 11th of September, 1793, when the oppoſition to the French intruſion occaſioned ſeveral engagements between the Dutch and the French troops, of which the Dutch gave the following account.

The retreat, which the troops of the Republic have, after long and bloody engagements, been at laſt compelled to make from the frontiers of Weſt Flanders, ought to be regarded as a natural conſequence of the checks experienced by the army of the Allies, under the command of the Duke of York, and of Marſhal de Freytag, on the ſixth, ſeventh, and eighth of the month. If beſides it be conſidered that after the departure of General de Knobleſdorf, who arrived on the 11th of September, within half a league of Luxemburg, with two regiments of Cuiraſſiers, five ſquadrons of huſſars, four regiments of infantry, two companies of chaſſeurs, and a conſiderable train of artillery and warlike ſtores, the ſmall army of the State was obliged to grant a great extent of country, to overawe the numerous garriſon of Liſle, as well as thoſe of the other places adjacent and the camp de la Magdelaine, it needs not be wondered at that the Dutch troops ſhould have been forced to retire before an enemy infinitely ſuperior in number: and after having loſt ſix battalions in the defence of Halluen and Menin alone. According to an impartial computation, our troops in all amounted only to 7000 fighting men, beſides a detachment of Auſtrian cavalry, while the French army was compoſed of 30,000 men, of the beſt troops of the line.

Meſſengers arrived with diſpatches from the Earl of Elgin,

Elgin, his Majeſty's envoy extraordinary to the court of Bruſſels, of which the following is an extract:

St. Amand, September 16, 1795.

I have the honour of enclosing to your Lordſhip the report of the recapture of Menin, as ſent in by General Beaulieu to Prince Cobourg.

September 15, 1793.

This morning the French, to the number of 12 or 14,000 men, advanced from Wevelghem to Biſſeghem, where they attacked the advanced poſt, on the left of General Beaulieu's army. The attack was briſk, and would have completely ſucceeded on the ſide of the French, if General Beaulieu had not ſent ſpeedy and ſucceſſive reinforcements to the poſt of Biſſeghem. The French had then recourſe to their numerous artillery, in order to diſlodge the Auſtrians from their poſition behind the Landerbeg; and they would have been ſucceſsful there, if they had not ſuddenly found their left turned by a body of Auſtrian infantry, headed by Captain Malkſham, of the regiment of Beaulieu, who attacked them with cannon on the left flank, and alſo in the rear. This movement of the Auſtrians on the left flank of the French had ſuch an effect upon the latter, that they began to give way. General Beaulieu then availing himſelf of this circumſtance, charged them in front, and put them totally to flight. They retreated towards Menin.

General Beaulieu having collected his cavalry, which had routed the French, waited for reports from his right, in order to be aſſured that he might purſue the enemy without interruption. The reports arrived about one o'clock P. M. In conſequence, General Beaulieu, without a moment's heſitation, marched towards Menin; the rather as he had learnt that General Ehrbach, with four battalions and eight ſquadrons was on the march from Rouaſler. In the purſuit General Beaulieu's advanced guard had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, in which it had conſtantly the advantage, repulſing the enemy quite to the gates of Menin. At four in the afternoon General Beaulieu arrived with his whole corps under the walls of that town, and attacked the French with cannon; at the ſame time he aſſaulted the ramparts near the gate of Rouſlaer, when the French, without any further reſiſtance, totally abandoned the place, and paſſed the Lys with precipitation, leaving at the bridge only a weak rear guard, which was entirely killed or taken, by the Auſtrian troops, who entered at the gate of Courtray. In this interval General Ehrbach arrived with his corps, and immediately paſſed the Lys. Two Engliſh ſquadrons joined the Auſtrian huſſars in purſuit of the French, who retreated towards Roncq. In this action we loſt about 100 men killed or wounded. The loſs of the French is between 4 and 500 men. We are not able at preſent to compute the number of priſoners. At the departure of the meſſenger, who brought this agreeable intelligence, about 150 were arrived in the ſquare of Menin, together with two pieces of cannon, and eighteen ammunition waggons.

Whitehall, September 21.—The following diſpatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, adjutant-general to the forces under the command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, was received at the office of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the home department.

Menin, September 17, 1793.

SIR,

I had the honour of informing you, that upon the retreat of the Dutch troops from Menin, his Royal Highneſs intended to march to Tournhout, in order to oppoſe the further progreſs of the enemy, and to act in conjunction with General Beaulieu, who commanded a corps of Auſtrians near Courtray.

This march was executed upon the 14th. Lieutenant-General Ehrbach, with two battalions of Auſtrians and two of Heſſian infantry, and four ſquadrons of Britiſh cavalry, under the command of Major-General Harcourt, was ordered to advance the ſame day to Rouſelaire. Upon the 15th the main body of the army advanced to Rouſelaire, and Lieutenant-General Ehrbach's corps to Ledeghem, it being his Royal Highneſs's intention to attack the enemy, and force them to paſs the Lys. Information was received at Rouſelaire of the Prince of Cobourg's being in march towards Liſle with a large body of troops, which his Serene Highneſs had put in motion, as ſoon as he had learnt that Menin was evacuated.

During the march of the army, the enemy had attacked General Beaulieu's advanced poſts; eight battalions were ſent to his ſupport; but the enemy had been repulſed before their arrival.

This appears to have been only intended to cover their retreat, as they had begun to evacuate Menin early in the morning. In the courſe of the day they entirely abandoned that important poſt, which was taken poſſeſſion of in the evening by Lieutenant-General Ehrbach. Yeſterday the army marched again: a camp was formed near Menin, and the advanced poſts puſhed on to Werwick, which the enemy had alſo abandoned, ſo that by theſe movements Auſtrian Flanders has been protected, and this part of it recovered.

JAMES MURRAY.

Extract of another Letter from Sir James Murray, Bart. dated Tournay, October 24, 1793.

I have the honour to inform you, that the enemy made, upon the 21ſt inſt. an attack upon the advanced poſts of the camp at Menin, particularly thoſe of Werwick and Hallouin: they were every where repulſed; but the day following they renewed the attack with great violence, and at laſt ſucceeded in gaining poſſeſſion of Werwick.

Menin being by this means expoſed, Lieutenant-General Ehrbach, who commanded there, found it neceſſary to evacuate the town, and to retire with his corps upon Courtray. This corps was compoſed of Auſtrian and Hanoverian troops. The particulars of

their loſs are not yet come to my knowledge, but I underſtand that it amounts, in killed and wounded, to near 300 men.

The enemy likewiſe attacked the troops poſted at the camp of Ciſoing upon the 21ſt, 22d and 23d, but they were repulſed each day with loſs, having had upon the 22d near 400 men killed and taken. The Inniſkilling's and the 16th regiment of light dragoons behaved with great ſpirit on this occaſion. The attacks of the enemy were chiefly directed againſt the poſts of Nomain upon the left, and Willem upon the right, of both of which they at different times gained poſſeſſion, but were again driven from them by reinforcements ſent from the camp.

This day the enemy attacked the poſt of Major-General Kray, at Orchies. No further particulars are at preſent known, than that they have been repulſed with the loſs of five pieces of cannon.

MENTZ, SIEGE OF. Capital of the electorate of Mentz in Germany; ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Maine, twenty miles weſt from Frankfort. This town ſuſtained a remarkable ſiege in 1552, againſt the Emperor Charles V. who was obliged to raiſe it.

This town in the year 1689, being in the poſſeſſion of the French, againſt whom the Emperor was at war, he determined to take it from them, and the Duke of Lorraine, his general, inveſted it on the 17th day of July, 1689. The garriſon, under the command of the Marquis d'Uxelles, conſiſted of between 10,000 and 11,000 men, reſolved to defend the place to the laſt extremity. Nothing material happened but what is common to every ſiege, till the 16th day of Auguſt, when the beſieged made a ſally upon the Saxons' quarter, and preſently overturned every thing before them; but the Imperialiſts coming to their relief, there happened a moſt terrible ſlaughter on both ſides, the French loſing a great many men, and the Confederates many more.

A few days after, they made three ſallies in two hours; in the two firſt they made great ſlaughter among the beſiegers, and cleared the trenches; the third was made with 3000 men, with drums beating and colours flying, the beſiegers did not expect this third effort, and were ſo ſurpriſed, that the French at firſt killed near 600 of them, nailed up ſeveral of their cannon, filled up the trenches, and poſted their main guard of horſe in a place where the beſiegers had begun to open new ones. The Imperialiſts, by their ſuperiority, rallied, and drove back the enemy with prodigious loſs, and in the purſuit they ſeized ſome of the outpoſts of the city, and ſecured them.

On the 6th of September, in the evening, the whole army of the beſiegers marched to give the general aſſault, but with all their impetuoſity, they could gain no more than the outworks, which, however, had ſuch an effect on the garriſon, that they deſired to capitulate on the 11th, and obtained honourable conditions.

The taking of this town was of ſignal ſervice to the Emperor, inaſmuch as he gained poſſeſſion of the whole electorate by it; but upon the moſt modeſt computation he loſt 6000 men before it, and the brave garriſon were reduced to near half their original number.

MENTZ an imperial city, governed by its elector and archbiſhop, ſituated on the Lower Rhine, and ſtrongly fortified, was beſieged by the French in 1792, when it ſurrendered on the 21ſt of October, the garriſon conſiſted of 10,000 with immenſe ſtores of ammunition.

In December following, General Cuſtine declared this city to be in a ſtate of ſiege, and retired to it with 40,000 men, determined to defend it to the laſt. The Pruſſians and Heſſians, with the king and the landgrave at the head of about 70,000 men, ſurrounding it cloſe, with a formidable train of artillery. The garriſon made a ſortie, in which the Pruſſians loſt fifteen men and two cannons.

In June 1793, the allied armies opened all their batteries to play upon this place, and ſet fire to the houſes in the neighbourhood of the cathedral and St. Stephen's church. In July the palace and cathedral were deſtroyed. The cannonading continued night and day, and a great part of the town was in ruins. A ſmall town adjoining to Mentz was ſtormed by the Auſtrians. About eleven o'clock they threw a vaſt number of grenades into the town, which killed many of the garriſon and inhabitants, and threw the former into ſuch confuſion, that they took to their heels and abandoned their poſt. The Auſtrian infantry purſued them to the French intrenchments, their light horſe being ordered to attack, which they did with great ſucceſs. The Auſtrians gave no quarter, and drove the French into Mentz.

About an hour after, the garriſon attempted a ſally on the Pruſſian ſide, in which however they were repulſed with great loſs. In theſe two affairs the French loſt about 400 men killed and wounded. The Auſtrians only ſix men killed and four wounded: the Pruſſians about thirty killed and ſix wounded. The Auſtrians had about fourteen horſes killed.

July 3.—The following are the particulars reſpecting the capture of the iſlands at the point of the Rhine: Colonel de Ruchel, who commanded at Guſtavuſbourg, having reſolved to attack theſe iſlands during the night, ordered Major de Keiſerling with eighty men to mount a floating battery prepared for that purpoſe, and to defend the Rhine. This battery, however, was carried away by the force of the current before it was provided with cannon. It caſt anchor near the iſland poſſeſſed by the enemy, but one of the cables broke, and the enemy cut the other, ſo that the battery was again carried away, but part of the ſailors ſaved themſelves by ſwimming. Major de Maſſau, Captain de Benningſen, with ſeveral other officers and eleven men, leaped on ſhore. Colonel Ruchel then reſolved to make an attack for the purpoſe of ſupporting the Pruſſians who were on the iſland. Lieutenant Hagen took poſſeſſion of the neareſt iſlands, and Lieutenant de Reitzenſtein ſupported him with forty men. Lieutenant de Walden proceeded in a boat with twelve cavaliers, and fell upon the enemy ſword in hand. The French immediately abandoned their moſt advantageous and beſt fortified poſt, and made their eſcape in eight boats,

one

one of which loaded with artillery was ſunk. One of our officers was killed, and five wounded.

Major de Keiſerling, Lieutenant de Winterfeld, four ſubalterns, and ſeventy privates, who had been driven near Mentz with the floating battery, were taken by the enemy, but afterwards ſet at liberty. The enemy left in the iſlands a number of muſkets, ſeveral litters, and a large quantity of bread, wine, and intrenching tools.

During the whole of this day the Auſtrians kept up a heavy fire near Weiſſenau, as did the Pruſſians near Hocheim, and on the banks of the Mein. The firing was redoubled in the evening. From the commencement of the ſiege till the 30th ult. the number of houſes deſtroyed in Mentz amounted to 250.

July 5.—The cannonade continued very furiouſly all laſt night, and Mentz was on fire in the environs of the Dominican Convent. The flames, however, were extinguiſhed, but they broke out again this morning.

During the whole of this day the combined army kept up a heavy fire upon Fort Albanus and the redoubts on the Rhine towards Caſſel. A French deſerter ſtated, that for ſome days paſt the flames had conſumed in Mentz at leaſt 8000 maders of flour; that there are but few horſes in the place, the garriſon uſing them as food; and that the famine daily increaſes.

About four this morning, the combined forces began to cannonade from the batteries of Hockheim, thoſe of the Mein and the Rhine, the enemy's batteries of Coſtheim. The enemy anſwered at intervals.

July 6.—During the whole night a conſtant ſhower of bombs and red-hot balls has been thrown upon the city, and the houſes at the end of the ſtreet des Capuchins, near the new gate, and in the environs of the wooden gates appeared to be on fire, but the flames were ſoon extinguiſhed.

July 7,—A deſerter informs us, that there was yeſterday, a great ferment among the troops of the line, the national guards, and the clubbiſts, reſpecting the ſurrender of the town. Laſt night a great number of bombs and red-hot balls were thrown into Mentz, but they occaſioned no conflagration.

During the whole of this day we kept up a heavy fire on Fort Albanus, the citadel, and the batteries of Bouc and Caſſel. The enemy did not return the fire from Fort Albanus, but only from the citadel.

Laſt night the combined forces took poſſeſſion of the redoubts which the French occupied at Zahlbach, and drove them as far as Mentz but they returned ſoon after, to the number of 500 men, and retook this redoubt which was occupied by a Pruſſian battalion They were, however, again driven from it by the Pruſſians.

July 8.—Laſt night orders were given to the different battalions to hold themſelves in readineſs to cut off the French garriſon at Coſtheim. The attack was made at ten o'clock at night, with ſuch a terrible cannonade as has never yet been heard during the ſiege of Mentz: an immenſe ſhower of grenades and ſtone mortars fell all at once upon the chapel and batteries of Coſtheim; and amidſt this firing the allies ſurrounded the place, and cut the French advanced poſt in pieces.

The engagement laſted till two o'clock this morning, when the French were obliged to take flight; between 300 and 400 of them, many of whom hid themſelves in cellars, &c. were made priſoners. The ſtreets of Coſtheim are full of dead bodies.

The latter took alſo two ſconces and batteries ſituated cloſe to Coſtheim.

July 9.—The day before yeſterday, at ſix o'clock in the morning, the French advanced in great force to the redoubt of the clubbiſts, and immediately made preparations to take it by ſtorm. A heavy cannonade took place, and a moſt deſperate and ſanguinary conflict was the conſequence. The enemy was twice repulſed, and twice they renewed the attack with freſh troops and renovated vigour. They marched over dead bodies till the maſs became ſo accumulated, as to enable them to ſcale the redoubt. But no ſooner had they obtained poſſeſſion of it, than our troops attacked them with incredible fury, and drove them from it. The conflict was maintained with unparalleled intrepidity on both ſides during the whole day, under a heavy fire of cannon and muſquetry. The enemy obtained poſſeſſion of the redoubt a ſecond time, and was a ſecond time forced to abandon it. At two o'clock in the afternoon Eben's regiment of Pruſſian Huſſars croſſed the Rhine, to act in concert with ours. No ſooner had this regiment arrived, than the advanced guard came to cloſe quarters with the enemy, who retreated, and the Pruſſians recroſſed the river. Night alone put an end to the cannonade. The chain of advanced poſts and two centinels were happily recovered the next morning. The loſs on the part of the enemy amounts to ſeveral thouſand men, owing to the fury of their attack, while the loſs on our ſide does not exceed a few hundreds. We availed ourſelves of the darkneſs of the night to repair the parapet of the redoubt of Zahlbach, part of which the enemy had demoliſhed.

On examination, there had been found at Mentz, 220 French, and 180 German pieces of cannon and mortars, 200,000lbs, of good gunpowder, and corn and wine in abundance, and that it was ſuppoſed the diſcord among the garriſon had cauſed the ſurrender of Mentz.

In December 1794, the French having made an attack upon one of the out-works of Mayence, they were repulſed three different times, but on the fourth onſet carried the work. They kept poſſeſſion of it about an hour, when the garriſon, in a vigorous ſortie, drove the enemy from the work, and routed them with great ſlaughter. The French loſt 4000 men, the Allies not above four hundred. The Pruſſians and Auſtrians were both engaged, and General Mollendorf much diſtinguiſhed himſelf.

On February 5, 1795, The Auſtrians had erected a battery at ſome diſtance before Mentz, and the French judging that that battery would hinder them in the works which they propoſed to erect to approach the place, reſolved to deſtroy it, which they did after a long and briſk action.

On the 6th the French made an attack in the environs of Haupſtein, before Mentz, of which the official account ſays, that the French had began a work at 500 paces from the redoubt No. 1, at Hartenberg, when they

they were repulſed, and their works deſtroyed. The French, having received ſome re-inforcement, returned to the charge, reſumed their poſt, and formed in a line upon Hartenburgh; but they were again repulſed after a briſk action, The affair laſted from morning to noon. In the evening General Neu reconnoitred in the neighbourhood of Hartenburgh, where there was ſome firing; the French threw ſome ſhells from howitzers againſt the Germans, but without effect. On the 7th there was ſome ſkirmiſhing towards Haupſtein.

This morning a ſortie was reſolved on, to diſlodge the enemy from the important height of Hardenberg, and to cover it with freſh redoubts for our own ſecurity. The Auſtrians attacked the enemy's artillery on the Hartenberg at half paſt three this morning; after a ſhort reſiſtance, the enemy were driven from their intrenchments with the loſs of four pieces of cannon. The Auſtrians even penetrated as far as Mombach, which they took. The regiment of Waldeck, which was the moſt expoſed to the enemy's cannonade, ſuſtained ſome loſs. We had ſeven officers wounded, and one killed. The loſs of the French muſt have been conſiderable, and is eſtimated at 2000 men. Our troops had ſtrong redoubts to ſtorm; the conflict was obſtinate on both ſides, but the enemy, unable to reſiſt farther the gallantry of our troops, evacuated the place as far as the wood of Mombach, on which occaſion they were obliged to leave two pieces of cannon and two ammunition waggons behind them. At noon the French returned with reinforcements and ſtormed our new fleche, erected the day before yeſterday, but were ſo received by a well-directed caſe-ſhot fire, that what remained of them on the ſpot, were cut to pieces by our cavalry or taken priſoners. The cannonade and howitzer ſhells from the iſlet called Ingelheim Au, upon the intrenchments of Mombach, continued with unabated briſkneſs till night. On our part the Imperial regiment of Kleber, the companies of Mentzer grenadiers, and the Waraſdine Hungarians, ſuffered the moſt.

Diſpatches of which the following are Copies, were received from Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd.

Head Quarters, Weilmunſter,
October 18, 1795.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that ſince the 13th inſtant the advanced guards of the Auſtrian army, under Generals Boros, Kray and Haddick, have been in conſtant purſuit of the enemy on all the roads leading acroſs the Lahn, between Weilburgh and Naſſau. General Warneck, with the reſerve marched towards Limbourg, as a central point, from which he could ſupport the advanced guards to his right or left, according to circumſtances, whilſt the main army advanced to the camp of Weilmunſter, between Uſingen Weilbourg, ready to croſs the Lahn at the latter place, and attack the enemy's left if they ſhould attempt to maintain a poſition on that river.

The Marſhal has taken every ſtep that he judged beſt calculated to diſtreſs their army, but their retreat has been ſo precipitate, and the country through which they march ſo interſected with woods and deep vallies that he has only been able to bring on ſome affairs with the beſt troops of the rear-guards of their different columns. In theſe the Auſtrians have taken ſeveral cannon, a great many ammunition waggons, and between one and two thouſand priſoners, beſides having killed and wounded conſiderable numbers.

It is expected that the enemy will raiſe the ſiege of Ehrenbreitſtein to day, and they ſeem determined to croſs the Rhine, with the principal part of their army at Neuwied, (where they have bridges) as expeditiouſly as poſſible. Their left column was directing its march towards Cologne.

The Auſtrian advanced guards, ſupported by the reſerve, are ſtill in purſuit.

The enemy has deſtroyed a great quantity of powder and other ſtores, which they had not time to ſend away.

C. CRAUFURD.

Head Quarters, Weilmunſter,
October 19, 1795.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that the ſiege of Ehrenbreitſtein is raiſed, and the enemy are croſſing the Rhine as expeditiouſly as poſſible at Neuwied.

C. CRAUFURD.

Head Quartes of Marſhal Clairfayt's army, Limburg, October 16, 1795.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that General Wurmſer has obtained a ſignal advantage over the French in the neighbourhood of Manheim, of which the following is a detail:

In the night from the 17th to the 18th inſtant, that part of the Auſtrian army which was ſtationed before Manheim, aſſembled in five columns, commanded by General Wurmſer in perſon, to attack the different poſts that the enemy occupied in front of that place. The diſpoſition was very maſterly, and the ſpirited manner in which it was executed anſwered fully to the wiſh and expectations of the General. After a ſevere action, all the works which the enemy had thrown up were carried; their tents and a great deal of baggage were taken, beſides ſome cannon and ſeveral ammunition waggons.

Owing to an impenetrable fog, which continued the whole night and great part of the morning the communication between the different columns was extremely difficult, the prompt execution of orders was impoſſible, and the Generals could not conduct their tracks with any degree of certainty This unfortunate circumſtance enabled the enemy to get off moſt of their artillery, and prevented the Auſtrians from following them into the place as General Wurmſer intended.

The Auſtrians had upon this occaſion about thirty officers and between 6 and 700 non-commiſſioned officers and privates killed and wounded. The French had one general officer, twenty-one officers, and between 5 and 600 non-commiſſioned officers and privates taken priſoners; their killed and wounded are ſuppoſed to amount

amount to about 2000. In conſequence of this victory, Manheim is cloſely inveſted, and the bombardment will begin immediately.

C. CRAUFURD.

Head Quarters, Limbourg, Oct. 26.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that General Jourdan's left column, which had directed its march towards Cologne, has paſſed the Rhine, as well as all thoſe troops who retired upon Neuwied.

From the reports of the different corps which are now collected, it appears that the Auſtrians have taken in all, during the enemy's retreat, about 4000 priſoners, thirty pieces of cannon, and 200 ammunition waggons. The enemy deſtroyed a great quantity of military ſtores, which they had not time to carry away. It is impoſſible to aſcertain with any preciſion their number of killed and wounded, but it muſt have been very conſiderable, more eſpecially as the peaſants roſe againſt them in many places. The whole country through which the French marched on this occaſion bear the moſt evident marks of their depredations. There is no village, and I may almoſt ſay, no houſe that has not ample reaſon to lament this invaſion; for, however ſhort its duration has been, the effects will be felt for many years to come.

The inhabitants have been plundered of their cattle, grain, and whatever could be found that was valuable. In many places what could not be carried off was deſtroyed. Even women and children have been murdered, in ſhort, the manifold acts of atrocity which are proved in the cleareſt manner, are ſuch as could only be perpetrated by men loſt to every ſenſe of humanity.

The Pruſſian troops that were on the line of demarcation, and the guards which they ſtationed at different places for the purpoſe of affording protection, were ill treated and drove away by the French, with expreſſions of reſentment and contempt.

C. CRAUFURD.

Head-Quarters of Marſhal Clairfayt.
Mayence, Oct. 30, 1795.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that on the 28th inſtant the Auſtrian troops, under the command of General Wurmſer, ſtormed the Galyenberg, an intrenched height which formed an advanced poſt to the fortreſs of Manheim. The poſſeſſion of this important point facilitates extremely the approaches againſt the body of the place. To favour the aſſault of the Galyenberg, a falſe attack was intended to be made upon the Necker Fort; however, the impetuoſity of the troops was ſuch, that they ſtormed it without having order's to do ſo; but as it could not be maintained, being immediately under the fire of the town, they abandoned it, after ſpiking thirteen pieces of cannon.

C. CRAUFURD.

Head-Quarters of Marſhal Clairfayt,
Mayence, October 30.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that Marſhal Clairfayt attacked the enemy's intrenched camp before Mayence yeſterday, and gained a complete victory. The following is a detail of this very brilliant and important operation.

Your Lordſhips will recollect that in the month of November laſt the French took a poſition upon the heights in the front of Mayence, with their right to Laubenheim, and their left to Budenheim; both of which villages are on the Rhine, the former above, and the latter below the fortreſs. This poſition completely inveſted the place on that ſide; and from the time they firſt occupied it, almoſt to the day of the attack, they were conſtantly employed in conſtructing and perfecting the moſt formidable intrenchments. Theſe conſiſted of two lines. The firſt was compoſed of large detached works, cloſed in the rear, and covered and joined with each other by three diſtinct ranges of round pits of conſiderable depth; each range was compoſed of ſeverals rows of pits, placed irregularly, and quite cloſe together. The ſecond was a complete connected intrenchment, covered in the ſame manner. The ditches of both lines were of a depth and breadth far beyond what is uſual in field works. Every poſſible advantage had been taken of the ground, which is particularly favourable for the formation of a fortified camp: and the French Generals have been known to ſay frequently in private, that they conſidered this poſition as wholly impregnable.

Marſhal Clairfayt, after having forced General Jourdan to repaſs the Rhine, returned with a part of his army to the camp of Wickert, about five Engliſh miles from Mayence; and in conſequence of information received by him that the enemy intended to reinforce their army before that place very conſiderably, he, without waiting for thoſe troops that had advanced beyond the Lahn, determined to attack General Schaal, who occupied the intrenchments above deſcribed with fifty-two battalions of infantry and five regiments of cavalry.

The army that was deſtined for this attack conſiſting of thirty-two regular battalions, ſome light infantry, and twenty-eight ſquadrons of cavalry, taken partly from the garriſon of Mayence, was formed into four diviſions: one, of ten battalions and ſix ſquadrons, under General Neu; one, of ten battalions and ſix ſquadrons, under General Stader; one, of five battalions and ſix ſquadrons, under General Colloredo; and one, of ſeven battalions of grenadiers, under General Werneck. Generals Neu and Stader were to direct their march, the former towards the heights above Laubenheim, the latter towards Heiligy Creutz, (an old church in front of the enemy's right wing) forming their infantry into three lines, and attacking the right of the poſition in immediate connection with each other, whilſt the Waraſdine light infantry got round the village of Laubenheim; and about 1000 Sclavonians, who were embarked on the Rhine, landed under the protection of ſix gun boats behind the enemy's right, and kept up a heavy fire for the purpoſe of making a diverſion. General Colloredo was to march towards Bretzenheim, a village in front of the enemy's centre, from whence he was to detach a part of his troops, particularly cavalry, to co-operate with General Stader,

and

and with a part of the remainder he was to make demonſtrations towards different points of the centre, whilſt two of his battalions and two ſquadrons, with a conſiderable proportion of heavy artillery, made falſe attacks upon Monback and Gonſenheim, two villages in front of the enemy's left. Some light troops were to land behind the left of the poſition, for the ſame purpoſe as thoſe who landed behind the right. General Werneck's diviſion was to remain on the glacis of Mayence as a reſerve.

It muſt be obſerved that Marſhal Clairfayt directed his real attack upon the moſt commanding and by far the ſtrongeſt part of the camp, becauſe the immediate retreat of the enemy's whole army was the inevitable conſequence of ſucceſs on that point.

The attack commenced in this order at half an hour paſt five in the morning. The diſpoſition was executed with the utmoſt accuracy, and in a very ſhort time the battle was decided in favour of the Auſtrians, who diſplayed exemplary diſcipline and bravery. The general officers finding that they could not advance on horſeback on account of the *trous de loups*, diſmounted, and entered the intrenchments on foot, at the head of the troops. The enemy did not in the leaſt expect to be attacked; and although they certainly had ſome time to prepare for their defence from the difficulties that the Auſtrians troops had to ſurmount in approaching the works, yet it is to the circumſtance of ſurprize, as well as to the uncommon intrepidity with which the attack was executed, that muſt be attributed their having abandoned, without more reſiſtance, one of the moſt formidable poſitions that ever was occupied.

One hundred and ſix pieces of cannon, 200 ammunition waggons, and about 2000 priſoners (amongſt theſe, two generals and ſixty other officers) are already brought into Mayence; whilſt great quantities of ſtores of various kinds, collected for the purpoſe of the ſiege, have likewiſe fallen into the hands of the Auſtrians.

The enemy's killed and wounded are ſuppoſed to amount to about 3000.

The Auſtrians had on this occaſion between ſixty and ſeventy officers and about 1500 non-commiſſioned officers and privates killed and wounded: amongſt the former were Lieutenant-General Schmertring and Major-General Wolckenheim.

General Nauendorf croſſed the Rhine in the afternoon, with part of his troops that had been ſtationed in the neighbourhood of Gerau, and took poſſeſſion of Oppenheim.

The Marſhal is now encamped in front of Mayence, and his light troops are purſuing in all directions.

October 30.—One cannot look back on what has been performed within theſe laſt twenty days, without a mixture of pleaſure and aſtoniſtment. Marſhal Clairfayt, on the 11th, croſſed the Mein, and, in ſeven days, drove from the plains between Mayence and Frankfort to the other ſide of the Rhine, an army of 70,000 men, that had ſtruck a panic into all Germany. Returning from this expedition, he attacked and defeated, on the 29th, an enemy ſuperior in numbers, and covered by the moſt formidable lines that had perhaps, ever been conſtructed. He thus ſaved the important fortreſſes of Mayence and Ehrenbreitſtein, which otherwiſe muſt have fallen; freed all this part of Germany from a powerful and lawleſs enemy; reſcued the Houſe of Auſtria from the danger of being attacked, even in its hereditary dominions in Germany, and recovered its declining influence in the empire.

State of the loſs in the attack of the 29th before Mentz: killed, 2 generals, 4 officers, 154 men, 64 horſes; wounded, 72 officers, 1108 men, 49 horſes; miſſing, 1 officer, 124 men. Total, 1465 men, 113 horſes.

The number of French priſoners taken, according to the return is, 2 generals (1 dead), 3 lieutenant-colonels, 44 captains, 103 lieutenant-colonels, 1486 men. Total, 1533 men.

November 8. The Imperial troops took poſſeſſion of Worms the day before yeſterday, and yeſterday they defeated the French near Frankenthal, when they made 900 priſoners.—The Imperialiſts alſo ſuffered conſiderably, as ſeveral veſſels with wounded have been ſent in here. There is a report that Merlin of Thionville is taken priſoner.

December 15, 1795. We this moment learn that the French are completely routed. It is ſaid that General Metzaros ſucceeded yeſterday in cutting off a column of the French army, commanded by General Hatry; that the cavalry got in among them, and made a great carnage.

The trophies of this happy affair conſiſt in 1200 priſoners, and a great many cannon which the French were unable to carry off. The number is ſaid to be forty; but there is nothing yet certain as to the number of killed, wounded, &c. The fact, however, is, that the French have been entirely defeated, and that their loſs is immenſe.

It is alſo certain that Jourdan, frightened at the boldneſs as well as activity of the Auſtrians, ſet fire to his camp on quitting it, to prevent its falling into our hands. His army is going back along the right bank of the Moſelle, and will take a poſition on the ſide of Treves.

It is ſaid that the Prince of Wirtemburg had paſſed the Rhine near Coblentz.

December 20.—Jourdan's army continues to retreat, and a part of it is going to ſeek its ſafety behind the Moſelle. In proportion as it retires, the army of General Clairfayt advances, and we have already troops at Trerbach, Berncaſtel, Neumagen, and even at Treves, if we believe report. It is ſaid here that our advanced poſts are at La Chartreuſe, near Coblentz; and that the French are employed in evacuating that city, the only one which they now retain on the right bank of the Moſelle.

September 9, 1796. After ſuſtaining a blockade for two months, our fortreſs was happily relieved yeſterday. The French, in the night, evacuated all the left ſhore of the Maine, deſtroying all the bridges as they paſſed: they are, in ſhort, in full retreat, and the Imperialiſts have entered Frankfort.

This morning our joy was increaſed by the news that

the enemy had alſo abandoned all the country on the other ſide of the Rhine, and that our reſpectable governor was in purſuit of them with part of the garriſon.

During this long blockade, the French encamped around this place were tolerably quiet; and except the two ſorties which we mentioned on the 29th of July and 20th of Auguſt, there were only ſlight ſkirmiſhes, and ſome loſs on each ſide. The moſt afflicting occurrence which we experienced was an exploſion which happened in one of our laboratories on the 30th, occaſioned by the imprudence of one of the workmen; and by which a conſiderable number of ſhells and grenades blew up with an incredible exploſion: ſome edifices were damaged, 13 perſons loſt their lives, and 24 were wounded.

September 10.—Laſt night the enemy quitted our neighbourhood on this ſide of the Rhine. The French raiſed large contributions every where as they paſſed in their retreat, and at Wiſbaden their chaſſeurs pillaged ſome houſes. The Germans took ſeveral boats laden with effects, taken from the inhabitants by the Republicans. A park of artillery was found and taken at Florſheim, conſiſting of forty pieces of heavy cannon.

September 11.—The French have retired below the Seltz as far as Sprendlingin. The left wing of the Imperial army, which has been joined by part of our garriſon under our Governor Baron Neu, was this day poſted near Langenſchwalbach. The advanced poſts reach to Naſtelled. Yeſterday the French fired from towards Bingen upon Rudeſheim, and are ſaid to have ſet fire to ten or twelve houſes.

September 13.—This morning the enemy attacked our poſts near Engelheim, and repulſed them towards Finthen. Captain Berezi, at the head of thirty Barco huſſars, ſkirmiſhed with the enemy's troops, conſiſting of 200 horſe, who retired below the Seltz. Every thing remains quiet on the other ſide the Rhine beyond the Mountains. General Marceau is poſted at the Toll-Houſe, at a league on this ſide Limbourg. The French, before their retreat, blew up part of the fort of Konigſtein.

MESSINA, TAKEN IN 1719. A city and ſea port on the iſland of Sicily, in the Mediterranean.

George I. finding a rupture with Spain unavoidable, acted in ſuch cloſe conjunction with France, that the regent declared war againſt his couſin the King of Spain; and Mareſchal Berwick, who by the victory of Almanza fixed that prince upon his throne, accepted the command of the army, which was appointed to invade his territories, in order to force him to ſuch conditions as were thought requiſite for eſtabliſhing the general tranquillity of Europe. The Marquis de Cilly advanced in April as far as Port Paſſage, where he found ſix men of war juſt finiſhed upon the ſtocks, all which, puſhed thereto by Colonel Stanhope (the late Earl of Harrington), he burned, together with timber, maſts, and naval ſtores, to the value of half a million ſterling; which was a greater real loſs to the Spaniards, than that they ſuſtained by our beating their fleet off Port Paſſage. *See* PORT PASSAGE.

It was the 3d of February before Admiral Byng could diſembarraſs himſelf from the councils of the German and Sicilian generals, &c. who could not agree in their plan of operations for the next campaign. When he ſailed for Mahon to expedite the refitting of his peculiar charge, the fleet, that it might be ready to execute his further orders in the ſpring; he left his eldeſt ſon at Naples, to manage his correſpondence with the Viceroy, and to inform the court of England of what might paſs in thoſe parts; and left Captain Matthews with a ſquadron at Pontemelia, to obſerve the ſquadron under Rear-Admiral Cammock, and hinder his eſcaping out of Meſſina to the ſouthward.

This unhappy man was a native of Ireland, and being bred to ſea, had raiſed himſelf to the poſt of a captain, and ſerved in Queen Anne's war with no bad character. But aſſociating himſelf with thoſe who were enemies to the Houſe of Hanover, and becoming obnoxious to the government, on the acceſſion of that family to the crown he abandoned his country, and entered into the ſervice of Spain, where he was promoted to the rank of a rear-admiral, and ſerved in that poſt in the expedition againſt Sicily. He had never been obſerved to want courage, but in the action of Paſſaro he ran away among the firſt, and eſcaped to Malta, affording an inſtance, how much a conſciouſneſs of guilt, and dread of puniſhment depreſſes the heart more than the fear of a fair enemy. He was a vain boaſting man, with a roving unſettled head, filled with airy ſchemes and projects, without any judgment or diſcretion. He aſſured Signor Patintho, that he could put moſt of the Engliſh fleet into his hands, in recompenſe for that which he had loſt; and in that ſenſeleſs confidence wrote a letter to Admiral Byng to let him know, that he had the Pretender's commands to aſſure him, if he would bring over the greateſt part of his fleet to Meſſina, or to any port in Spain, he would create him Duke of Albemarle, with a royal bounty of 100,000 pounds to ſupport the honour and dignity of that rank; and that every captain ſhould have 10,000 pounds, and the ſeamen a gratuity of two months wages. That Signor Patintho would ſatisfy him of the King of Spain's ſecurity for the performance of this agreement, and that nobody elſe but the Dukes of Ormond and Mar were in the ſecret. Whether he wrote by direction or not, does not appear, but the letter met with the contempt it deſerved. He likewiſe ſent another letter to Captain Walton, with the promiſe of a reward of 10,000 pounds, a commiſſion of admiral of the blue, and to be made an Engliſh peer, if he would bring his ſhips into Meſſina, which the honeſt Captain brought to the Admiral, with vehement expreſſions of abhorrence and indignation.

The Captain had the good fortune to run on ſhore, a ſhip of ſixty-four guns, called the Santo Roſalia; another called the St. Pedro, of 60 guns, was caſt away in Tarento bay, and Cammock himſelf endeavouring to get away to Spain in a ſmall frigate of 22 guns, was chaſed the 6th of February by a ſhip of Captain Matthews's ſquadron, and eſcaped with much difficulty in his boat to Catania; but the frigate was taken, with all his effects and papers, amongſt which was a commiſſion from the Pretender, appointing him admiral of the white ſquadron.

Such expedition was uſed in refitting, that the Admiral ſailed from Mahon with four men of war on the 30th of March, and arrived at Naples on the 4th of April, leaving the reſt of his fleet to follow him. Here he found nothing ready to make head againſt the Spaniards in Sicily; and it was the 23d before the Count de Mercy arrived there from Vienna, to take upon him the command of the Auſtrian army.

All things being at length got ready, the army embarked, conſiſting of 10,000 foot, and 3500 horſe, all choice troops, and the flower of thoſe that had lately ſerved victoriouſly in Hungary. The Admiral ſet ſail from the bay of Bayæ the 22d of May, with eight men of war, and above 200 tranſports; and on the 27th in the evening arrived before Melazzo, from whence General Zumjungen came off, and adviſed Count de Mercy to land in the bay of Patti, about twenty miles weſtwards, the coaſt to the eaſtward being all guarded by the enemy. Upon this, ſo good a diſpoſition and order was made, that the next morning early, all the foot landed in leſs than two hours, and moſt of the cavalry by three in the afternoon, having only loſt two horſes in the voyage.

Upon the landing of the Imperialiſts, the Marquis de Lede decamped with precipitation, and marched without halting to Villa-Franca, a ſtrong poſt thirty-two miles diſtant, in a mountainous country, and from whence three roads led to Palermo, Meſſina, and Syracuſe. Count de Mercy arrived by eaſy marches at Melazzo, and found in the Spaniſh camp ſome cannon, with ammunition and utenſils of war, which the haſte of the Spaniards had left behind. The Admiral coaſting along with the army, anchored before Melazzo, and landed there the remainder of the horſe, with the tents and other neceſſaries of war.

The Spaniards fortified themſelves very ſtrongly at Villa-Franca. The rapid river Cantara, whoſe banks are of a ſteep quick rock, from ſix to eight feet perpendicularly deep, and runs through the valley of Villa-Franca, was in their front. Their left was on the riſing grounds about Villa-Franca (the town lying behind in their centre) and extended to a high mountain, where they had placed ſome armed peaſants, and a few foot. On the other ſide of the river, (but joined by a bridge to the town of Villa-Franca) was a ſteep rock, with a convent of capuchins upon it. Here they placed five battalions of their beſt troops, in as many rows of intrenchments cut into the rocks, one above the other; and at the point of the rock was a ſmall battery of two pieces of cannon of three-pounders. On their right they had carried on a fortification of large ſtones, like a wall, all along the river, as far as a high rocky hill, which had a convent on the top, as advantageouſly fortified as that of the capuchins; and cloſe behind the hill, the ſteep river Caſtiglione runs into the Cantara, by means of whoſe confluence, and the neighbouring mountains being guarded by armed peaſants, the Spaniards were ſecure from any danger in their rear. Notwithſtanding this, it being reſolved to attack them in their intrenchments before the ſiege of Meſſina, Count de Mercy made the beſt of his way through a barren mountainous country for that purpoſe. No general could make a better diſpoſition for the attack on his arrival at the ſpot, nor did ever ſoldiers ſhew more alacrity to engage, yet ſuch was the ſtrength of the Spaniſh intrenchments, and the want of proper intelligence of their diſpoſition and ſtrength, not one deſerter coming over to the Germans, that it was thought moſt expedient, after an obſtinate attack for a whole day (in which the Germans loſt 846 men killed, and had 2449 wounded, the General himſelf wounded in his reins), to extend themſelves to the left, and thereby cut off the enemy from Meſſina, and open a communication with the Engliſh convoy, which, according to agreement, was to rendezvous in Schiſo bay, near Taormina, a ſeaport town about three hours diſtant from Villa-Franca, with the tranſports laden with proviſions, ammunition, baggage, and other neceſſaries which the army ſtood in extreme need of.

When Count de Mercy parted from Admiral Byng at Melazzo, to go in queſt of the Spaniſh army, it was the Admiral's deſign to return to Naples, and put things there in motion for an intended expedition to Sardinia. But reflecting within himſelf, that the impetuous temper of the German General, and the contempt he ſaw he had of the enemy, might poſſibly bring about ſome occaſions that would want his aſſiſtance, he tarried a few days on the coaſt in uneaſy expectation of the news of the ſucceſs of their march from Melazzo. The armed peaſants had cut off all communication between Villa-Franca and Melazzo; ſo that the firſt doubt he entertained that things had not gone well, was from hearing the firing of the guns at Meſſina, and at the Fare, and ſeeing great illuminations made along the coaſt. Soon after he perceived the Neapolitan galleys rowing out of the Fare, and the general of them coming on board gave him an imperfect account of the action, but enough to ſatisfy him that it had not been fortunate; upon which he immediately embarked two battalions from the garriſon of Melazzo, and about 1000 recruits who were juſt arrived there, and ſent them the ſame day under a convoy through the Fare to Schiſo bay. In the evening he received letters from Count de Mercy informing him of the particulars of the whole action, with the great difficulties he laboured under, and uncertainty what to do, earneſtly preſſing him to come to the camp, that they might confer and conſult together. Upon this the Admiral ſent his firſt captain with his own ſhip, and two others to Naples, by whom he ſent a letter to the Viceroy, giving his opinion that all thoughts of an expedition to Sardinia ſhould be laid aſide for the preſent, and the troops which could be ſpared from his government ſent immediately into Sicily, till whoſe arrival all things there would be at a ſtand; and that he had ſent his officers and ſhips to aſſiſt in and expedite that ſervice. He then embarked on board the general of the galleys, laying aſide the ceremony of his flag and character; and in his way to Schiſo, Count de Ligneville came to him in a felucca, bringing freſh letters from Count de Mercy, which expreſſed his great impatience to ſee him. Being landed at Schiſo, General Wachtendonck renewed the ſame entreaties, which the Admiral's zeal did not want, who accepting that General's horſes, and forgetting for a while his own

ſtation

ſtation and element, ſet out under a ſtrong eſcort, attended by Captain Matthews and his eldeſt ſon; and paſſing through roads ſtrewed with dead bodies of men and horſes that had fallen in ſkirmiſhes the days before, between the ſea ſide and the camp, he alighted at Count de Mercy's tent in the evening, where a guard of grenadiers, being drawn out for his reception, one of them was ſhot through the head by a muſquet-ball from the enemy's camp, at the door of the tent, and fell down dead at his feet. He found the General very weak and faint with his wound, the ball ſtill remaining in his reins, but as he had a magnanimity of ſpirit ſuperior to his condition, it did not hinder him from entering into converſation on the melancholy ſituation of affairs.

The General caſt the blame upon General Zumjungen, who was next under him in command; accuſing him of ſlowneſs, and not coming up in time to ſupport him in the late action. On the contrary, when he viſited Zumjungen, who was of a ſedate deliberate temper, he complained of Count de Mercy's raſh impatience in not giving time to all the troops to come up; aſcribed their loſs to that impatience; bewailed the little regard he paid to the advice of his officers; and entreated him to interpoſe, that the Count might not be led away by a falſe courage to ſacrifice his men in ſuch another manner.

The Admiral complied; and in a council of war, and with ſtrong arguments evinced the hazard of a ſecond attack, and prevailed with them to reſolve upon the ſiege of Meſſina; concluding his ſpeech thus: "That as to what regarded the fleet, the experience of the laſt winter in keeping two ſquadrons, one within, the other without the Fare, to block up the ſhips in Meſſina, and ſecure the paſſage of the proviſions which the army at Melazzo drew from Calabria and Apuleia, had determined him never to hazard again the deſtruction of his maſter's ſhips on a ſervice of ſuch evident danger, in that tempeſtuous ſeaſon, without having a port to ſhelter or befriend him. That the reduction of Meſſina was their mutual intereſt, as his ſhips would then clean there, and be more at hand to aſſiſt them; and the cauſe of the blockade being removed, he ſhould be able to ſend a detachment to cruize on the coaſts of Spain, which would ſtraiten the enemy, and obſtruct their ſending ſuccours into Sicily.

But as this alteration in the operations for this year could not be confirmed without the concurrence of the ſeveral allies, the Admiral embarked, and ſailed to Naples with two ſhips only, to repreſent the neceſſity of complying therewith. In the mean time that couriers were diſpatched to the reſpective courts on this errand from their miniſters at Naples, the army aſſiſted by the tranſport veſſels coaſting along with proviſions, artillery, and heavy baggage, arrived and ſat down before Meſſina on the 20th of July, where alſo the Admiral arrived on the 28th off the Point of the Fare, and ſtaid there on board till he had the pleaſure of ſeeing the city of Meſſina open her gates to the Emperor's troops; the Spaniards under General Spinola being retired into the citadel, the Admiral landed ſome Engliſh grenadiers, who took the tower of the Fare, which opening a free paſſage for his ſhips, he came to an anchor in Paradiſe Road; which the officers of the Spaniſh men of war in the mole perceiving, and deſpairing now of getting out to ſea, they unbent their ſails and unrigged their ſhips, expecting their fate with that of the citadel. This gave the Admiral great eaſe, and enabled him to employ ſhips on other ſervices, which had long attended the blocking up of that port.

It came now to be matter of debate, what was to be done with thoſe ſhips when the citadel ſhould be taken and they fell into their hands. Signor Scarampi, general of the King of Sardinia's galleys, firſt ſtarted the queſtion, and claimed the two beſt of ſixty and ſixty-four guns, new ſhips, which had belonged to his maſter, and were ſeized by the Spaniards in the Port of Palermo. He grounded his right on a convention made at Vienna the 29th of December, 1718, in which it was ſaid, "that as to the ſhips belonging to the King of Sardinia, if they be taken in port, they ſhall be reſtored to him; but that this ſhall be referred to Admiral Byng to anſwer." To this the Admiral replied, "that this convention having been only a ground-work for another to be made at Naples, he could be directed by none but that which had been made in conſequence thereof in April 1719, between the Viceroy of Naples, the Marquis de Breille, miniſter of Sardinia, and himſelf, in which no mention is made of thoſe ſhips; and as to the reference to his opinion, he did freely declare, he could not think the King of Sardinia had any ſhadow of title to them; that they had been taken by the enemy, were now fitted out and armed at their expence, and under their colours, that they would put out to ſea if he did not hinder them, and attack all Engliſh ſhips they met with, and if ſtronger take them; ſo that he could not conſider them in any light, than what they were, the ſhips of the enemy."

Count de Mercy next put in his claim for the Emperor, alleging, "that as thoſe ſhips would be found within the port of a town taken by his maſter's arms, according to the right of nations they belonged to him."

The Admiral replied, "that it was owing to his keeping two ſquadrons on purpoſe, and at a great hazard, to watch and obſerve thoſe ſhips, that they were now confined within the port, which if he was to withdraw, they would ſtill be able to go to ſea, and he ſhould have a chance of meeting with and taking them." But reflecting afterwards with himſelf, that poſſibly the garriſon might capitulate for the ſafe return of thoſe ſhips into Spain, which he was determined never to ſuffer; that, on the other hand, the right of poſſeſſion might breed an inconvenient diſpute among the princes concerned; and if it ſhould prove that they did not belong to England, it were better they belonged to nobody, he propoſed to Count de Mercy to ſet up a battery, and deſtroy them as they lay in the baſon; who urging that he had no orders concerning thoſe ſhips, and muſt write to Vienna for inſtructions about it; the Admiral replied with ſome warmth, that he could not want a power to deſtroy every thing that belonged to the enemy, and inſiſted on it with ſuch firmneſs, that the General being concerned in intereſt not to carry matters to a diſagreement, cauſed a battery to be erected,

notwithſtanding the proteſt of Scarampi; which ſoon deſtroyed them, and ruined the naval power of Spain.

While the ſiege of the citadel was continued, arrived the Emperor's approbation and conſent for proſecuting the reduction of Sicily, and for employing the men deſigned for Sardinia, according to the Admiral's plan. But as the Germans were remarkable for delays, and the army under Count Mercy in great want of cannon and proviſions, Sir George undertook to ſolicit expedition and a ſupply of thoſe neceſſaries in perſon at Naples. Accordingly he arrived in that city on the 23d of Auguſt, where to his great ſurpriſe he found, after a ſtrict enquiry into the ſtate of the ordnance, that the whole country was not able to furniſh the cannon and ammunition which Count de Mercy wanted. This was ſuch a declaration of weakneſs, as was not to be expected in ſo fine a kingdom. The Admiral now plainly perceiving that the army had no reſource but what lay in himſelf, generouſly ſent them twenty-four pieces of cannon of eighteen-pounders, belonging to the Spaniſh prizes, and a proportionable quantity of powder and ſhot, contenting himſelf with the ſingle credit of the General for repayment to the captors, and at the ſame time wrote to Genoa and Leghorn to purchaſe 1000 barrels more of powder, engaging his own ſecurity to the Britiſh conſuls for their repayment.

From hence the Admiral proceeded with tranſports to take in the troops at Vado, ordered by the Emperor from the Milanſe, but none were yet arrived; and Count de Bonneval, who was to command them, declared he would not ſtir till he was ſatisfied in ſome particulars, which did not fall within the knowledge of our Admiral, and were charged upon the governor of Milan. After much pains he got two veſſels ſent away under convoy of a man of war, with ſome cannon and ammunition for the army at Meſſina; but as to the main point, he met with great perplexity and vexation. He had been twelve days ſoliciting their putting proviſions and neceſſaries on board the tranſports, that they might be ready againſt the arrival of the forces, without any the leaſt thing being done in it; upon complaining of which to Count de Bonneval, he contented himſelf with laying the blame on the commiſſaries, who, he ſaid, would do what they pleaſed in ſpite of all that he could ſay to them; and being appointed by the aulic council of war at Vienna, had no regard to his authority or orders. With difficulty the Admiral got them to come to a conference at the General's houſe, where laying before them a ſtate of the ſeveral particulars ſtill wanting for the intended embarkation, they proteſted they could not get together ſo much proviſions under fifteen days time: but entering into a diſcuſſion of each particular, he plainly ſhewed them that it might eaſily be compaſſed in ſeven. He then told them, "that as the governor of Milan had aſſured him, that the laſt column of troops would be at Vado the 23d, if any thing hindred their embarking the next day, he would be trifled with no longer but go away to Meſſina where his preſence was wanted and, leave a convoy to follow with the troops; and adviſed them to conſider ſeriouſly of the blame they would incur from their negligence." This brought them to promiſe, that all the proviſions, ammunition, and other neceſſaries, ſhould be got ready and ſhipped off by the time appointed for the arrival of the troops. They being accordingly arrived on the 23d, and the Admiral having made a diſpoſition to embark them, the commanding officer ſent him word, that very little of the proviſions were ſhipped on board the tranſports; that moſt part of the biſcuit and wine was wanting; that there was no ſalt, oil, brandy, or tobacco, nor any hay or oats; nor could he get any clear anſwer from the chief commiſſary, by what time thoſe things could be provided. The Admiral ſending his firſt captain to find out that officer, he concealed himſelf from his ſight; and indeed the whole conduct of thoſe officers looked as if they deſignedly delayed, inſtead of forwarding this ſervice. As to Count de Bonneval, who had been appointed to command thoſe forces on the intended expedition to Sardinia, he was ſo diſguſted at his diſappointment, and the diverting them to a different ſervice, and to find himſelf going to act under the command of another, that he gave himſelf no trouble to forward the ſervice, but ſpent his whole time in pleaſure at Genoa.

After incredible pains and labour, and at laſt ſuch menaces as the commiſſaries, and even Bonneval himſelf began to be afraid of, the Admiral ſhipped off the the troops to the number of about 6000, on the 27th of September, with ſuch proviſions as could be got, and leaving a man of war to convoy the remainder when ready, ſailed the 28th from Vado, but it blowing very freſh the 29th in the night, the ſettees and tartans, with about 600 men on board, and ſome horſes and baggage, parted from the fleet, and ſtood in with the ſhore for ſhelter. The Admiral receiving letters in his paſſage from Count de Mercy, requeſting that the troops might not be landed at Melazzo, but go to Meſſina, he ſtood away for the Fare, and arrived before Meſſina the 8th of October; which ſo elevated the ſpirits of the army, that upon the firſt ſight of the fleet, Lieutenant-General Wallis with 5000 men made a vigorous attack upon the half-moon, which was neareſt to their approaches, and carried it but with the loſs of 103 killed, and 830 wounded. The Admiral repairing aſhore to the General's quarters, was embraced by him and all the general officers with the moſt tender marks of affection and gratulation, the whole army being overjoyed to ſee a man who always brought them relief and ſucceſs, and every good that attended them.

On the 17th, at ten in the morning, the Imperialiſts aſſaulted the counter-guard, and mounted to the top of the breach with great gallantry, but after two hours very warm work, were repulſed with the loſs of 120 men killed, and 617 wounded. The Governor having acquitted himſelf with great honour in this repulſe, as well as the general defence of the place, and finding himſelf unable to hold it longer, beat a parley the next day, and ſurrendered upon articles. On the 19th, 600 Imperial grenadiers marched in and took poſſeſſion of a gate of the citadel. On the 21ſt the Spaniſh garriſon marched out through the breach, and were tranſported by ſea to Auguſta. Thus ended a ſiege of 91 days, which coſt the Germans above 5000 men killed or wounded.

MEUSE. April 15, 1794. The following account of the retreat of the Britiſh over the Meuſe and of the motives which induced his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York to make that movement, is given by a gentleman who was upon the ſpot at the time referred to.

The poſition his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York had occupied at Heſwick ſome days before, was excellent, ſuppoſing that the Auſtrians, as they promiſed, had ſtrengthened the communication between our left and their poſts at Waert, towards Helmont, and had guarded that part between the moraſs of Peel and the Meuſe.

The Britiſh army was encamped at Heſwick, on an eminence, covered with redoubts. In front was the river Aa; on the right the river Dommel, inundated from Gheſtel to Fort Iſabelle, and Bois-le-Duc; and on the left was the moraſs of Peel; the advanced poſts, which were rather too far advanced, were at Boxtel, on the right, where General During, (an excellent officer) of the Heſſe Darmſtadt troops commanded, with two battalions of Heſſe Darmſtadt troops, two companies of Yagers, two pieces of cannon, two ſquadrons of Britiſh light dragoons, under Colonel Churchill; Lieutenant-Colonel Irwine, with four ſquadrons of his regiment of huſſars, and two ſquadrons of Baron Hompeſch's, and one of Choiſeul's huſſars. At Ollaud, in front, General Liſingen commanded, with the Heſſe Caſſel infantry and cavalry; and on his left was General Hammerſtein, with the remainder of the Britiſh light cavalry, Hanoverian cavalry and infantry.

The enemy a few days before having aſſembled a corps at Oſterwick, formed the deſign of cutting us off from the Meuſe, or from the Grave; the army they had aſſembled, from every account, amounted to 80,000 men. Their plan was, that their column from Oſterwick was to have attacked Boxtel, and in front, near Schindal, whilſt their principal column from Endhoven was to have forced our left, and penetrated to Grave, cutting off by that means not only our communication with that place, but alſo with the Auſtrians.

On the 14th, they began their attack, about three o'clock in the afternoon on Boxtel, forcing back the piquets, which were at the other ſide the Dommel. They then advanced againſt the village with cannon and howitzers; the Darmſtadt infantry having broken down the bridge, defended the poſt as long as poſſible, and killed a number of the enemy with grape ſhot, as they were endeavouring to throw a bridge over; but a body of cavalry having paſſed at a ford higher up, took them in the rear, and cut moſt of his two battalions to pieces; and at the ſame time the enemy, with cannon and howitzers, drove back the cavalry, who could not form in its narrow roads, and was obliged to retire to Middleros-bridge, behind an Engliſh battalion there. The loſs there was of Heſſians, 1 colonel, 2 captains, and about 300 men; of Britiſh cavalry, 3 men taken; of Irwin's Huſſars, 2 officers, and 50 men; of Baron Hompeſch's, about the ſame number, and two pieces of Heſſian cannon.

The enemy attacked his left at the ſame time, but were repulſed. Salm's huſſars in the Britiſh ſervice, and Britiſh light dragoons, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by a ſucceſsful charge. General Hammerſtein, however, hearing of the misfortune at Boxtel, thought it prudent to retreat towards Erpe, leſt he ſhould be taken on his flanks.

His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief knowing the importance of Gheſtil, as an advanced poſt, diſpatched General Abercromby in the night with his guards, and two other battalions, and cavalry, to occupy it, but found it already in the hands of the enemy, who were ſo ſtrongly poſted, that from the nature of the ground and their numbers, he could not penetrate; and after a cannonade and ſome ſkirmiſhing, in which about fifteen men were killed, and Captain Briſtow of the guards, and another officer of the line, taken priſoner, General Abercromby ordered a retreat, which was conducted with that prudence that might be expected from his abilities; Colonel Burrard of the guards, forming his rear guard, and the whole arrived in the greateſt order at Middleray.

From every intelligence, the Duke of York found that the enemy, with their whole force, were marching to the left, and that hazarding an affair againſt ſo ſuperior a number, even if ſucceſsful, could anſwer no end, and that the enemy, by forcing back the Auſtrians, might paſs the Maeſe between Venlo and Grave, then unprotected; his Royal Highneſs ordered a retreat by Grave, which was conducted in the greateſt order, not a man, nor article of baggage being loſt: General Abercromby, with the reſerve and light cavalry, forming the rear-guard.

His Royal Highneſs having thrown a regiment into Grave, eſtabliſhed his head quarters at Whykem, and afterwards at Craſwigh, his right extending towards Battenburg, and joining the Dutch, and his left along the river by Gennep, towards Venlo, and communicating with the Auſtrians on the Roer.

On the Auſtrians abandoning that river, and falling back on the Rhine, the left wing of the Britiſh was unprotected, and the French having it in their power to croſs the Meuſe between Venlo and Grave, his Royal Highneſs changed his head quarters to Nimeguen, being obliged to detach ſome regiments to the aſſiſtance of the Dutch towards Alfen and Battenburg, where the enemy ſeemed to paſs the Meuſe.

In the Duke of York's preſent poſition, ſhould the enemy advance towards Nimeguen, his Royal Highneſs can ſtill defend the Waal, and the Rhine. The left wing of the army is at Mock; the reſt is ſtationed along the river to Battenburg and Tiel.

The coolneſs and intrepidity which his Royal Highneſs has ſhewn in the many trying ſituations he has been thrown into by our allies, particularly that at Renny and Comtink, is not to be conceived at his age; and at the end of the campaign, it will be found that any failure that has happened, has been neither owing to his fault, nor want of their accuſtomed courage in the troops, who have the honour of being commanded by him.

MIDDLETON, NOW MILTON, TAKEN. In 893, the Danes who were repulſed from the Continent by the valour of the French and Germans, divided their fleet, one part of which, conſiſting of eighty ſail, entered the Thames and took Milton, where they built a Caſtle,

a caſtle, part of which is now exiſting under the name of Caſtle Ruff, on Kempſley Downs; oppoſite which on the other ſide of the water, are yet remaining the fortifications of Alfred, now called Bavord Caſtle.

MILAN the capital of the duchy of the ſame name. It is ſaid to be ten miles in circumference including its gardens. It was ſeized by the French in 1796, when the garriſon conſiſted of 4000 men, 1500 Auſtrians, and 2500 Neapolitans. They had a numerous artillery, and ſupplied with proviſions for four months. The citadel is at ſome diſtance from the city of Milan, which ſurrounds it in the ſhape of a half moon; the country near it is a kind of moraſs. The city of Milan, with reſpect to its wealth, and the number of its inhabitants, is conſidered as the fourth city in Italy; contains ſixty-one pariſh churches, beſides a number of other churches and chapels. The cathedral is the largeſt church in Italy, excepting St. Peter's at Rome. It is all marble. The eccleſiaſtical treaſure is eſtimated among the richeſt in Italy; conſiſting of a great number of golden and ſilver utenſils, ſeveral ſtatues of St. Ambroſe and other ſaints, all of maſſive ſilver, as large as life; and various other valuables.

The Auſtrians opened the campaign here by ſeveral actions, in which they were victorious. The following are official accounts, dated from Novi, on the 9th of April, 1796.

On the 6th, the French advanced againſt Marone with 800 men, when Colonel Vuckaſſowich advanced againſt them with a few more than 100 men, and obliged the enemy, ſeven times ſtronger than himſelf, to retreat, wounding many of them. Our ſoldiers took a number of muſkets.

On the 8th the enemy advanced againſt the neighbouring heights, from Voltri, threatening the abovementioned Colonel's left wing; but as he attacked the enemy with four companies, he obliged them to leave the heights and throw themſelves into their intrenchments at Aqua Santa. Our troops not contented with this happy conſequence, ſtormed theſe intrenchments, and drove the enemy from the ground. The Croats followed them almoſt to Voltri. The enemy left forty dead on the place, and three officers; they carried off a number of wounded with them, and twenty-eight were made priſoners of war. Our loſs is one killed and eleven wounded. Our head quarters are now removed from Aleſſandria to Novi. Baron Latour is returned from Vienna, bringing inſtructions for the conduct of the preſent campaign.

Our troops have again defeated the French near Voltri, by which they loſt 500 men in killed, wounded, and priſoners.

The following is a ſuccinct account of the military events which have taken place from the 10th to the 16th of this month.

The 11th the column under the orders of Lieutenant-General d'Argenteau, and conducted by the General Boccavina, attacked the poſitions of the French under Montinotte. He ſucceeded in repulſing them from beyond the poſt of Montinotte as far as Monte-Regino; but the enemy, profiting by the night and a thick fog, returned the following day to attack, in their turn, the poſts they had been driven from. For this purpoſe, a column, arriving from Savona, advanced againſt the front of the Auſtrians; another corps, arrived from Vado, took them in flank at the ſame time; and a third corps, having advanced from Mont St. Jaques along the mountains of Madona del Monte, marched by Carcara, and took our troops in the rear. In this manner the enemy ſucceeded in keeping in awe the four diviſions of the regiments of Tezzi and Stein, which formed the rear-guard.

At break of day the French began a cannonade, as alſo the fire of muſketry, from Monte Regino; the Auſtrians, attacked on three ſides at once by an enemy much ſuperior in number, were obliged to retreat; after having experienced a pretty conſiderable loſs in killed and wounded, as alſo in priſoners, eſpecially in the battalion of Stein, of which the Lieutenant-Colonel Neſling has not been found; and in thoſe of Tezzi and Pelligrini, the colonel of the firſt, M. Starler, is wounded and taken; the Lieutenant-Colonel of Pelligrini is wounded; the General Boccavini himſelf has received a ſlight contuſion. The regiment of the Archduke Antony, having ſuſtained the fire of one of the enemy's batteries, has ſuffered much.

At the concluſion of this affair, General d'Argenteau judged it proper to retire with his troops to Dego. He was attacked there again the 14th, by a French column arrived from Caire, and alſo by another arrived from Coſſeria, which took him in flank. This laſt column had attacked, the evening before, the body of troops which was poſted at Coſſeria under the orders of Lieutenant-General Prevora, compoſed of a free corps of Auſtrians and a corps of Piedmonteſe grenadiers, and had already obliged them to ſurrender. This corps found themſelves ſurrounded on all ſides; notwithſtanding which, they defended themſelves with much courage for many hours, and the French loſt a number of men, and among others a general. The capitulation was, that the ſoldiers ſhould be tranſported to France until they ſhould be exchanged at Baſle, and that the officers ſhould be releaſed on their parole.

The ſame column of the enemy, after having likewiſe made priſoners, on the morning of the 14th, the corps abovementioned at Coſſeria, went the ſame day to form the attack at Dego; and obliged General d'Argenteau, with the remainder of his troops, compoſed of Auſtrian and four Piedmonteſe battalions, to retire to Acqui, after having loſt ſome cannon and different waggons, which the badneſs of the roads hindered the tranſporting of. The Colonel de Vuckaſſowich, having gone away from Saſſelo with five battalions to ſupport the poſt of Dego, arrived there on the 15th; but finding that poſt already abandoned by the Auſtrians, he reſolved to follow the French, who had advanced towards Spigno, and to attack them.

This bold reſolution had a happy ſucceſs. The colonel, with his battalions of Croats, and two others, completely defeated the enemy's column, and not only obliged them to retreat, but retook even the cannon which they had poſſeſſed themſelves of the day before, with a part of the ammunition and proviſions belonging

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ing to the French. He made beſides 500 priſoners of the enemy, and purſued them in their flight to the other ſide of Dego, notwithſtanding his having met in thoſe places other French corps who advanced from Montenotte; but was obliged, for want of ammunition, to return and abandon the prizes he had made. It is not known yet, exactly, what has been the loſs of the Auſtrians in theſe different actions; but it is reckoned at about 4000 men killed and wounded, diſperſed, or made priſoners.

Milan, May 31, 1796.

General Count Hohenzollern, who was entruſted with the ſiege of the citadel of Milan, has ſent Captain Ottol, of the engineers, with a report, that, in conſequence of the orders he had received on the night of the 14th to blockade the citadel of Milan, and to ſupport Colonel Prince Rohan, againſt whom the enemy was advancing with very ſuperior numbers, he, on the 15th, left General Lattermann at Milan, with five battalions and one ſquadron, and haſtened with the remaining five battalions to join the Prince, whoſe advanced poſts were oppoſite to thoſe of the enemy at Ponte Ceresa in Anio. Notwithſtanding the great diſtance General Count Hohenzollern on the 17th had advanced beyond Ponte Ceresa, and formed a junction with the Prince. The enemy's poſition was immediately reconnoitred, and the attack to be made upon them, in three columns near Caverna, was fixed for the 18th. It was accordingly made, and with ſuch vivacity, that the enemy was driven back for the ſpace of five leagues, and forced over the rivulet Ancre. From the extent of the poſition to be occupied by Colonel Prince Rohan, Count Hohenzollern reinforced him with one battalion, and left his corps poſted near Luciono, Ponte Ceresa, and Lugano, with his advanced poſts in Caverna. His march back to Milan with the remaining four battalions was ſo expeditious that he reached it early on the morning of the 20th. In the night between the 20th and 21ſt the trenches were opened before the citadel of Milan. On the 23d, notwithſtanding the very heavy fire from the beſieged, the batteries were in a ſufficient ſtate of forwardneſs to begin playing upon the works. Upon a ſecond ſummons being ſent, the enemy agreed to capitulate; and the garriſon, conſiſting in the whole of 2220 men, of which nine chiefs of battalions, 158 officers, are not to ſerve againſt their Imperial Majeſties for the ſpace of twelve months. One hundred and ten pieces of cannon, and a quantity of ammunition and military ſtores of every deſcription were found in the citadel. The total number of killed on our ſide does not exceed forty-ſix men.

Copy of General Deſpinoy's Letter to Citizens Salicetti and Garreau, &c.

Head-quarters at Milan, June 29,

Citizens Commiſſaries,

I have to inform you, that after the trenches had been opened for twelve days, the citadel of Milan ſurrendered to the Republic at five this morning. We have taken 2800 priſoners, 150 pieces of cannon, 200,000lb. of powder.

Annexed are the terms of capitulation which I propoſed, and which the Commandant of the fortreſs accepted, without any reſtrictions.

Greeting and reſpect,

Deſpinoy.

Head-quarters at Milan, June 29, at three in the morning.

Capitulation granted by General Deſpinoy, Governor of Lombardy, for the French Republic, to M. Lancy, the Auſtrian Commandant of the citadel of Milan.

The citadel of Milan ſhall be given up to the troops of the French Republic, with its artillery, ammunition, proviſions, magazines of all kinds, military cheſts, and other effects, preciſely at five in the morning.

Immediately after the ſigning of the preſent capitulation, four companies of French grenadiers ſhall take poſſeſſion of the gate of Milan, and the baſtions of Velaſco, Dorn-Pietro, and Danigna.

French guards ſhall be placed at all the magazines, which ſhall be verified by commiſſaries to be appointed by either party.

The garriſon of the citadel ſhall inſtantly march out at the gate of Milan, and defile along the glacis of Verulines, before the French troops, with the honours of war, arms, and baggage only. As ſoon as they ſhall arrive at the bridge of the Naviglio, they ſhall lay down their arms, and become priſoners of war.

The emigrants and deſerters ſhall be given up to the French general.

The ſick and wounded ſhall be treated with all poſſible care, and in that generous manner by which the French nation has been ever diſtinguiſhed.

The garriſon ſhall be furniſhed with the neceſſary means of tranſporting themſelves and baggage to the place of deſtination that ſhall be pointed out to them.

If any diſpute ſhould ariſe about the conſtruction of the above articles, they ſhall be conſtrued to the advantage of the French troops.

Deſpinoy and Lancy.

June 29.—The garriſon of the citadel of Milan, conſiſting of 3000 men, were ſent priſoners, by the way of Lodi, to France: 150 pieces of cannon, 12,000 muſkets, and an immenſe quantity of powder and ball, 100 oxen, and large ſtores of grain, have fallen into the hands of the victors. The citadel was well provided with proviſions and ammunition, but it had only nineteen artillery men, who, at the time of its ſurrender, were reduced to thirteen.

Conſiderable magazines of cloathing, arms, and proviſions were found. A general with 500 men were alſo taken priſoners here. The loſs of the enemy, as far as could be aſcertained when the meſſenger left the army, amounted to four generals and upwards of 5000 men taken priſoners, and 6000 killed. Eighty pieces of cannon

cannon were taken, of which forty-ſix are heavy beſieging artillery; ſeveral ſtandards were alſo taken.

The following is an exact copy of the contributions levied on the following merchants at Milan, by the French.

	£. Tournois		£. Sterling.
A. Franco, Carlo and Co. Frapoli	100,000	or	4200
Tratolli Rouggieri	90,000	—	3900
Thomas Carli	80,000	—	3400
Joſeph Tanſi	70,000	—	2920
Broſ. Balabio and Beſana	70,000	—	2920
Ambo. Uboldi and Brunati	70,000	—	2920
Charles Caſtelli	65,000	—	2700
Ant. Carnagni	50,000	—	2100
Charles Clani	50,000	—	2100
Bignami and Vaſſalli	50,000	—	2100
Paſq. Carozzi and Co.	40,000	—	1700
Charles Mariotti and Co.	40,000	—	1700
Gottardo Salice	40,000	—	1700
Ginlo Ceſare Buſti	35,000	—	1500
Gaſtano Tavioli	30,000	—	1250
Gio. Bta. Cattaneo	30,000	—	1250
Gio. Numagalli	30,000	—	1250
Ignazio Mainone	25,000	—	1050
Andrea Saglio	15,000	—	625
Pro. and Broſ. Mariotti	10,000	—	450
Joſ. M. Roſetti and Borgnis	10,000	—	450
	1,000,000		42,185

When we conſider the difference of the money between Milan and London, we ſhall find the above contributions fall very heavy on the merchants abroad.

May 28, 1799.

Marſhal Suwarrow having forced the paſſage of the Adda on the 27th paſt, completely beat the enemy, and eſtabliſhed his head-quarters on the 30th at Milan. By this victory all the Milaneſe, except the caſtle of Milan, is wreſted from the French, and it muſt alſo ſoon fall, as the garriſon does not exceed 1200 men, of which only 400 are French. The diſorder of the enemy in their flight was extreme; and it is ſuppoſed that they went towards the Po. Another body of the enemy, it is ſaid, are throwing up works at Reggio and Parma, in order to cover Mantua.

MILAN was taken poſſeſſion of by General Bonaparte, June 21, 1800, after the battle of Marengo. *See* MONTENOTTE.

MINCIO, a river in Italy, battle near. On the day upon which the armiſtice was ſigned at Steyer for the armies in Germany, a very bloody engagement took place in Italy between the Auſtrians and the French, and continued two days. The French attacked on the 25th of December 1800, paſſed the Mincio, and were three times repulſed. On the following day, they collected their force and made a freſh attack from the ſide of Monzanbano; in conſequence of which, General Bellegarde ordered the army to retreat, and take a poſition behind the Adige.

Vienna Gazette of January 3, 1801, contains the following account of that battle.

According to letters from the general of cavalry, Count Bellegarde, dated from head-quarters at St. Michell near Verona, 27th of December the enemy on the 25th, at day-break, with four diviſions and a large train of artillery, which they had poſted on the heights near the Molino di Pozzolo, to command the paſſage of the Mincio, laid ſiege to the Piazza di Pozzolo, and in the mean time threw their bridges over the river.

General Bellegarde gave orders to both Field-Marſhal Lieutenants Kaim and Vogelſang, to attack the enemy who had croſſed the river, in front and in flank; and theſe officers ſucceeded in driving them back as far as the river, with a great loſs on the part of the French, but were prevented by the enemy having brought their artillery from the other ſide of the river, from deſtroying their bridge of boats.

As ſoon as the enemy had brought up their troops of reſerve, and as General Bellegarde had reinforced the two before-mentioned officers, the battle was again begun, and the enemy were again a ſecond time driven back to the bridge, with a ſtill more conſiderable loſs. They were forced to abandon their artillery which they had brought to Pozzolo, and to retreat under the ſhelter of their own batteries. It was late at night when the enemy attacked for the third time, and were for the third time repulſed.

General Count Bellegarde expected, on the following day, a new attack from the enemy, and made his arrangements accordingly; but the enemy, whoſe hopes in that quarter were weakened by their loſſes, led back their troops over the bridge, and directed themſelves againſt the tete du pont, near Borghetto. This circumſtance induced General Bellegarde to order the corps de reſerve to Vallegio; but when the corps arrived there, intelligence was brought to the General, that the enemy had aſſembled all their forces at Monzanbano, had thrown over a bridge, and during a thick fog, had brought over more troops, and taken and driven in our advanced poſt.

General Bellegarde ordered a choſen body of troops to follow the corps de reſerve, which turned back and occupied the heights of Salionza, and the road which leads from Caſtel Nuovo to Vallegio. The enemy began to beſiege a ſtrong point, where we commanded the heights: owing to this circumſtance, they were unable to ſtorm Salionza. General Bellegarde cauſed them to be attacked by the corps de reſerve, in three diviſions: they were worſted in ſeveral points, particularly their left wing, and weakened; but a freſh column of them advancing from Monzanbano, along the left bank of the Mincio, occupied the heights by Vallegio, and by this advantage, compelled Count Hohenzollern, who had come up, to take a ſtation for his left wing, on the road from Vallegio to Villa Franca, and to retreat to the Fucone, with the troops which he had, in good order.

As the night prevented any attack being made on the

the place of Vallegio, General Count Bellegarde ordered the army to retreat, and led the way to behind the Etſch, whither he was followed by the whole army in the beſt manner. The army was ſtationed near St. Marino, with its advanced poſts at Villa Franca.

The loſs in killed and wounded on both ſides is dreadful. General Bellegarde promiſes to ſend further details, with the names of the officers who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves. Among the wounded is General Kaim.

The French papers give the following gaſconading account of this battle.

The General of Diviſion, Chief of the Staff of the Army of Italy.

Monzanbano, 5 Nivoſe, 9th Year of the Republic.

In conſequence of the operations of the army, the General in Chief made diſpoſition, and gave orders for effecting the paſſage of the Mincio, yeſterday morning at day-break, on two bridges, which were to be thrown over it before Monzanbano. The right wing, commanded by Lieutenant-General Dupont, had orders to remount the Mincio, leave a corps of obſervation before Goito, and to make feint of marching to Volta.

Orders were at the ſame time given to the other diviſions. Accordingly General Dupont, perceiving no great body of troops before him, threw over his bridge, and happily effected a paſſage.

The Auſtrians then collected in force on this point, and a very ſmart action enſued. Our troops ſuſtained the ſhock with their uſual intrepidity; the enemy was repulſed and warmly purſued.

General Dupont, after giving an account of his movements to the General in Chief, to ſupport himſelf, without coming to an engagement or retiring under the protection of his artillery, placed himſelf on the right bank of the river. During this time the ardour of our troops hurried them along; and the enemy directing all their attention to this point, carried thither the greater part of their forces. The poſition of Lieutenant-General Dupont became critical. Lieutenant-General Suchet, who found himſelf diſengaged, did not heſitate to detach from his corps the troops of diviſion Gazan, and to march at their head, to ſupport the efforts of the right wing.

The obſtinate reſiſtance of the Auſtrians was extreme: they were infinitely ſuperior in numbers—four times in ſucceſſion they attempted in vain to overcome the intrepidity of our troops. The village of Rozollo, after being ſeveral times taken and loſt, finally remained in our hands, and we remained maſters of the field of battle, after a conteſt the moſt bloody, the moſt obſtinate, and the moſt unequal. The battle continued even at ten o'clock at night.

A vigorous charge of a detachment of the 6th dragoons contributed much to decide the fate of the day, which left us in poſſeſſion of 2000 priſoners, and a number of ſtands of colours.

The loſs of the enemy in killed and wounded was very conſiderable.

At the moment I have the honour to write to you, the army has effected a paſſage before Monzanbano.

(Signed) OUDENOT.

Head-quarters at Villa Franca, Dec. 30.

I had the honour of addreſſing to you, Citizen Miniſter, ſome details reſpecting the affairs of the 26th and 27th. In the night between the 25th and 26th, Lieutenant-General Delmas, commanding the advanced guard of the army, had received orders to paſs the Mincio at break of day, on the 26th, by two bridges, which were to be conſtructed before Monzanbano. At five in the morning, forty pieces of cannon were placed on the batteries on the right bank, by the care of General Marmont, commanding the artillery, in order to cover the conſtruction of the bridges. This general officer, to whom we are indebted for the organization of the ſuperb artillery of the army, has been of the greateſt ſervice. At ſeven ſix companies of carabiniers, commanded by C. Devillers, chief of the 25th light battalion, paſſed the Mincio in boats, and covered the conſtruction of the bridges. At nine one of the bridges was completed, and the advanced guard effected its paſſage. A general charge of infantry and cavalry was immediately executed by the orders of Lieutenant-General Delmas: it was effected without firing a ſingle cannon, while expoſed to a briſk fire of muſketry and grape-ſhot from the enemy againſt the front of all the columns; at the ſame time that they were ſtrongly cannonaded in flank from redoubts conſtructed on the heights of Salionza. The enemy ſoon gave way to an attack ſo impetuous, and fled with precipitation; all thoſe who remained were either killed or made priſoners. The brigades of Generals Caſſagne and Biſſon purſued them more than three miles, as far as the heights of Vallegio. The brigade of General Lapiſe, and that of the dragoons commanded by General Beaumont, advanced to the left to keep in check the forces which the enemy had under the redoubts. The brigade of dragoons, compoſed of the 1ſt and 9th, made a ſucceſsful charge. Four pieces of light artillery were placed on a battery, near enough for grape-ſhot to counteract the fire of the redoubts, which very much galled the brigades of Lapiſſe and Beaumont; the horſe artillery and ſoldiers of the train performed prodigies of valour; they manœuvred during more than hour againſt the grape-ſhot of the enemy, which diſabled many of the men as well as the horſes; the chief of battalion Aubry conſtantly directed this battery.

The enemy were at length driven from their poſitions by the brigade of Lapiſſe, who carried them by the bayonet, received with firmneſs the different charges of cavalry, waited for them within piſtol-ſhot, and compelled the enemy to make a precipitate retreat. In the mean time, Generals Caſſagne and Biſſon had taken a poſition on the heights towards Vallegio, where they were ſoon attacked by the reſerve of the enemy, compoſed of the Hungarian grenadiers, to the number of 12,000. Nothing but the bravery of our troops could have ſupported, for more than two hours, the repeated attacks of forces ſo ſuperior. The iſſue of

this unequal conteſt might have proved unfavourable to our troops; but the diviſion on the right of Lieutenant-General Moncey, near which he himſelf was in perſon, commanded by General Boudet, came up; the charge being beat along the whole line, hurried on our troops. The route became complete; we took from them four pieces of cannon, one caiſſon, and about 2000 priſoners. This movement carried a part of the advanced guard towards Vallegio, where it had ſtill to encounter a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance; three times was the village taken and retaken. The grenadiers joined to the diviſion of Boudet, and led on by the Adjutants Dalton and Devaux, came up very opportunely to ſecond the efforts of the 52d demi-brigade, and at laſt occupied Vallegio, after taking two pieces of cannon. Adjutant Dalton was ſeverely wounded by a ball at the head of the grenadiers. On the firſt cannon ſhot fired againſt Vallegio, General of Brigade Leſuire, forming part of the central corps, at the head of the brave 72d, marched along with its chief, Freatier, againſt the palliſaded redoubts of Borghetto. The courage of theſe brave men was at firſt not able to triumph over the obſtacles they experienced. Several of them fell below the intrenchments, but ſoon rallying, they hurried to a new attack, when the Auſtrian commandant, unwilling to incur further danger, beat a retreat, and offered to capitulate: 200 priſoners, twenty-nine of whom were officers, five pieces of cannon, two howitzers, 900 muſkets, and eighty horſes, were the reſult of this capitulation.

In conſequence of theſe memorable actions the centre of the army, under the command of General Suchet, the reſerve under General Michaud, and the cavalry commanded by the General of Diviſion, Davouſt, effected their paſſage, and took their poſitions; the reſerve of artillery followed.

In the night the enemy, who had remained maſters of the Caſtle of Valleggio, evacuated the place. The day of the 20th was ſtill more glorious for all the troops who had occaſion to be engaged—the route of the enemy was complete. They loſt fourteen pieces of cannon, and about 3500 priſoners. The general officers of the ſtaff who diſtinguiſhed themſelves deſerve the greateſt praiſe. They all fought with diſtinction.

The activity of C. Alix, director-general of the parks of artillery, who was charged with the conſtruction of the bridges, deſerves to be recommended to notice; he was perfectly well ſeconded by C. Ponge and Dardeunne, chief of battalion of the pontoneers.

The brave General of Brigade, Mermet, was ſeverely wounded fighting at the head of his troops in the road to Vallegio.

Among the ſuperior officers wounded are the Chiefs of Brigade, Gaſpard, commanding the firſt of the proviſional line; Godinot, commandant of the 25th light; Devilliers, chief of brigade of the 25th light; and Debeſgues of the 52d.

General Beaumont, charging at the head of the 1ſt and 3d regiment of dragoons, had a horſe wounded; General Lapiſſe, a horſe killed; the Chief of Brigade, Baltazer, of the 20th light, a horſe wounded; C. Beyermann, of the 20th light, a horſe killed and another wounded; C. Martin, a horſe wounded. We muſt not paſs over in ſilence the bravery diſplayed on that day on the front of the line of the advanced guard by C. Andrieu and Hervo, commanding adjutants; Soubeyran, Thierry, chef d'Eſcadron; Farine, chief of battalion; Lamotte, Bauſch, Delmas, captain of the ſtaff; Demenger, chef d'Eſcadron; and Guſtavus Knorring, captain aid-de-camp of General Oudinot, chief of the ſtaff. All theſe officers, accompanied by only four chaſſeurs of the 14th and 21ſt regiments, in concert with the brigades of Caſſagne and Biſſon, contributed not a little by that impetuous ardour, inſpired by honour, to repulſe the enemy, who were marching in a body with very ſuperior forces againſt theſe two brigades.

Conducted by a general out of the line, to that point where the greateſt reſiſtance was made, they drove back every thing that oppoſed them, took one piece of cannon, and by this movement gave time to the diviſion of Baudet to reach the heights.

In this charge the General at their head had his horſe wounded; the Chef D'Eſcadron, Thierry, was knocked down, being ſtruck with the buts of the enemy's muſkets; Adjutant Andrieu had his horſe killed under him—ſome hours before his horſe had been wounded. C. Chapelle, aid-de-camp of General Vignolle, was killed by the ſide of his General, who was preſent in this affair.

Next day, the 27th, Lieutenant-General Delmas, having entirely ſurrounded the redoubts of Salionza, was preparing for an aſſault, when the enemy offered to capitulate, but they were not admitted but at diſcretion; fourteen pieces of cannon, 1000 priſoners, and two pair of colours fell into our hands. Twenty-eight pieces of cannon, two howitzers, with their ammunition, about 8500 priſoners, among whom are ſixty officers, and two pair of colours, are the fruits of theſe two days.

I have the honour to ſalute you with reſpect,

(Signed) OUDINOT, Gen. of Diviſion.

MINDEN, BATTLE AT. A city in Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the river Weſer, about forty miles weſt from Hanover. We are now come to an article, the moſt diſagreeable in the whole work; for in an age like the preſent, where every thing is carried away by prejudice and partiality, to be impartial in the opinion of the world is an impoſſibilty. If we ſpeak our real ſentiments, and gather our relation from the beſt Engliſh, Hanoverian, and French accounts, we are afraid, nay, we are certain, we cannot pleaſe the admirers of Duke Ferdinand, and the friends of Lord George Sackville; and not to pleaſe, is the ſame thing as to be in an error. If we adhere to one party, no matter which, our account is imperfect, becauſe only the good qualities of one ſide, and only the bad of the other, are ſet down, while the contraſt is omitted in both. Thus either way it appears, we cannot pleaſe every body, for our own ſakes therefore, we would have omitted the article, could we have hoped for that indulgence from the public.

As no ſuch favour would be granted, we muſt proceed

The Battle of Minden in Westphalia 1st Aug.st 1759.

ceed to give an account of the battle, which we ſhall do in the beſt manner we are able, and beg to obſerve previouſly, that we are not particularly attached to either party, that we ſhall ſpeak according to the beſt of our judgment and without reſerve.

The reader by peruſing the article Bergen, will find, that by that unfortunate ſtroke, the whole plan of operations for the year 1759, was fruſtrated. In conſequence of which, Duke Ferdinand retreated, and the Duke de Broglio, afterwards a mareſchal of France, joined his victorious troops to the grand army, commanded by M. de Contades. The French army after this junction, amounted to at leaſt 68,000 men, ſome accounts ſaid 75,000. The Allies were not inferior, but were ſoon after conſiderably weakened by making detachments for garriſons. Contades purſued, and as he thought, with great caution; he was fortunate in taking ſuch ſteps, as did not expoſe him to the enemy, but it was rather the effect of chance than judgment, for often times he was obliged to encamp in thoſe places, where he was happily ſecure, when he intended to have gone further. This good luck continued with him all June and moſt part of July. On the 31ſt of this month, 1759, the two armies encamped about the diſtance of ſeven miles from each other. The Allies extended from Thornhauſen, almoſt to Hille, making a line of little leſs than nine miles, while the French were more compact, they did not take up the ſpace of three miles. They were a little higher than Minden, having that city and Torffmoor in their front. About evening they ſtruck their tents, and advanced to the moor or marſh, and in the dead of the night proceeded to Minden heath. Mareſchal Contades drew up his army in a very imprudent manner, if we may credit the report of his own officers, or the diſlike they expreſſed of it. He placed his infantry on the wings, and his cavalry in the centre. He expected to find the Allies in that diſpoſition; but ſurely no general would place his infantry on the wings, where there was a probability of being flanked, and as the French army was by much the ſuperior, it could conſequently form a larger front; therefore Contades ſeems ſtrangely erroneous in his judgment, to think that Duke Ferdinand ſhould draw up in ſuch a diſadvantageous manner on a plain. He alſo entertained a notion, that the left wing of the Duke's army, commanded by Lieutenant-General Wangenheim, which extended to the banks of the Weſer, was extremely weak, that it conſiſted rather of a detachment, than a wing of the army, becauſe it was ſeparated, and that his main force was at Hille. Certain it is, his main force was near Hille, and Wangenheim's corps was encamped at ſome diſtance from it; but ſtill there was a communication between them.

On the 30th and 31ſt days of July, Mareſchal Contades, having called in all his detachments, by it alarmed the commander of the allied army, who gueſſed at the Mareſchal's deſign, and therefore on the 31ſt, at five o'clock in the afternoon, he ordered the army to hold themſelves in readineſs to march at one in the morning, and gave all his advanced poſts a ſtrict charge to be very attentive to the motions of the enemy during the night, to prevent a ſurpriſe.

As ſoon as the French army entered the heath of Minden, M. Contades detached the Duke de Broglio to attack Wangenheim's corps. But before this could be executed, two deſerters came to the tent of Prince Ferdinand, and acquainted him with the deſign of the enemy. They had, indeed, left their regiments four hours before, but ſtill they came time enough to confirm thoſe ſuſpicions which reaſon and experience had ſuggeſted. The Prince ſent advice of it to Wangenheim at three o'clock, and at the ſame time ſent all the aid-de-camps about him to every part of the army, with orders to move without the leaſt delay. Broglio's corps appeared before Thornhauſen, between three and four o'clock, but did not fire till the cannon of the left wing ſhould play on the village of Hille, which was not till four, then he attacked the advanced guard; but how great was his ſurprize, when, inſtead of finding Wangenheim's troops aſleep in their tents, as he expected, they were drawn up in order of battle, and had even an intrenched poſt at Thornhauſen: he, however, began the attack by a diſcharge of cannon, which was at firſt but faintly returned, but after ſome more ſalutes of this ſort, they quickly gained the aſcendant, and Broglio thought proper to retreat a little.

At four o'clock, the village of Hille was cannonaded from a battery which the enemy had erected at Eikhorſt. The Engliſh officers were alarmed at this, for they had never been made acquainted that the enemy intended to give battle, though the reſt of the army had. The Marquis of Granby as ſoon as he heard the firing, immediately ordered his horſe, and ſent to Lord George Sackville's quarters to know if there were any orders, and what the firing was; every thing was quiet there, and the meſſenger returned without having been able to learn any thing. The Marquis then repaired to the Duke's quarters, and preſently found that here it was the enemy had been firing.

About this time the army was put in motion, except that part of it under the command of General Wangenheim, which kept its old poſition at Thornhauſen. By ſome miſtake in the hurry of making ready, the artillery never received orders to advance till very late; the commanding officer enquired after them, and received them from Lord George Sackville between ſix and ſeven o'clock. As ſoon as the army had marched through the great wood, and being got on Minden heath, the infantry were formed in ſight of the enemy; a body of German cavalry was on their left, which preſerved the communication with Wangenheim, and that was all the ſervice they were of, for they were never in the action: another body of cavalry, commanded by Lord George Sackville, was on their right, but the wood which ran obliquely and between them, hindered them from ſeeing each other.

What followed muſt aſtoniſh every military and common capacity; ſix regiments of Britiſh infantry, aſſiſted by two of Hanoverian guards, were detached from the right of the line of infantry, to charge the enemy's centre, which conſiſted of ſixty ſquadrons of

cavalry; they obeyed this order, and to their eternal honour, by half an hour paſt eight drove the enemy before them, without any other aſſiſtance than from the artillery of their own country. In vain did the French cavalry attempt to rally, they could not look this little corps of infantry in the face. In vain was it taken in front and flank by their artillery, its reſolution was not to be daunted; the ground where they marched was ſtrewed with ſlaughter and blood, and carnage now paved the path to glory. Juſt before this brave body of infantry advanced to attack, Duke Ferdinand ſent Captain Winſchingrode, his Heſſian aid de camp, with an order to Lord George Sackville to march with the right wing of cavalry, and form a line behind the infantry, which he might do by marching through the wood, that hindered him from ſeeing the infantry; Lord George did not underſtand how this march was to be made, and heſitated concerning the order, which, as the aid-de-camp thought he delivered in a very clear manner, and fully perſuaded that Lord George underſtood it, he immediately left him; but as Lord George obſerved: "It is very natural for a perſon to ſuppoſe, that what he means to expreſs, he has expreſſed plainly, though the perſon to whom he ſpeaks finds great difficulty in underſtanding it." No ſooner was Winſchingrode gone, than Colonel Ligonier came to Lord George Sackville, with an order from the Duke, for his Lordſhip to march with the cavalry under his command, and profit of the diſorder which appeared in the enemy's cavalry; upon which his Lordſhip began to advance when Colonel Fitzroy arrived with another order from the Duke, for him to advance with the Britiſh cavalry only. Lord George told them their orders diſagreed, "In numbers, my Lord, ſaid Fitzroy, "but their deſtination is the ſame, to the left." Neither of theſe gentlemen could tell which came laſt, as they both ſet out at different times, and both were poſitive in their injunctions. Lord George thereupon went to the Duke himſelf, and having received the order from his own mouth, proceeded to obey it. But now it was too late to do any ſervice, the little body of infantry had obliged the enemy to retreat, but they did it in extreme good order, by the ſpecial care and vigilance of the Duke de Broglio, who having made no impreſſion on Wangenheim, drew off to ſuccour the centre; and here it is amazing that the French cavalry did not double up and incloſe thoſe few combatants, for they were at a diſtance from all their friends.

There is evidently great room to charge all the commanders with miſconduct, Lord George Sackville for not immediately obeying the order brought by Captain Winſchingrode; Duke Ferdinand for never putting the allied army in a line, and ſuffering the eight regiments of infantry to be unſuſtained and uncovered in their flanks, though the reſt of the infantry was behind them, and the cavalry of the left wing nearer to them than the cavalry on their right. It may be thought temerity in us to ſay, that ſince the commander on the right did not obey, it was but reaſonable to aſſiſt them with ſome commander that would.

The Marechal de Contades was inexcuſable for his diſpoſitions, which had often loſt his country great advantages, and by which he loſt his command; and Broglio, after he had joined the centre, for not ſurrounding the detached body of infantry, which would have given them the victory.

The French not having been moleſted by the cavalry of either wing in their retreat, had an opportunity of regaining their former advantageous camp. They had indeed loſt the honour of the day, and miſſed the ſtroke which they had meditated. They had likewiſe loſt a great number of men. But all their loſſes and diſgraces might be repaired, and there ſeemed nothing deciſive in the day of Minden. It had certainly happened, as it then appeared, that the Duke, who forſeeing this, had not formed the plan and detached the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, at five in the morning of that day.

This young hero attacked a large body of the French under the Duke de Briſac; this body, though poſted in a moſt advantageous manner, he entirely defeated, and obliged them to take refuge in Minden. The news of this blow came with an ill omen to M. de Contades, in the inſtant when the Engliſh infantry began to engage his centre. The enemy himſelf could not help admiring the dexterity of the ſtroke under which he ſunk; and full of aſtoniſhment at a conduct at once ſo daring and judicious, paid the juſt applauſe to a general who could detach with ſecurity ſo large a body from his army, when he was going to attack an enemy already much ſuperior to him in numbers.

This happy ſtroke decided the affair; all the paſſes through which the French could draw ſuccour or proviſion were ſeized. They relinquiſhed their ſtrong poſt; they fled through Minden, and paſſing the Weſer, retreated to the eaſtward of that river; thus loſing all the advantages which they had made in the campaign, and forced to retreat through a country different from that through which they had advanced, and in which they had taken no meaſures to procure ſubſiſtence.

The loſs of the French in this action amounted to about 7000 men killed, wounded, and priſoners, among whom were many officers of conſiderable rank. The loſs of the allies was not more than 2000. The Engliſh as they gained the greateſt glory, ſo they were the greateſt ſufferers; 1200 of the killed and wounded were of that nation. The Prince, on the day after the battle, paid the due honours to theſe illuſtrious corps, as well as to the ſeveral corps of the Hanoverians who had behaved in the ſame gallant manner. He did juſtice to the merit of the officers, he diſtinguiſhed their names, and even particularized ſo low as captains. To ſome in the moſt obliging manner he ſent conſiderable preſents; and he omitted nothing to ſhew that he knew what it is to be well ſerved, and how to encourage the troops and officers to do their duty with ſpirit and cheerfulneſs.

Although the Engliſh had the greateſt ſhare in the honour of this ſignal day, and that the French acknowledged their merit in the ſtrongeſt terms, yet a cloud was caſt over the triumph. There were ſome expreſſions in the orders for rejoicing which was ſuppoſed to convey

convey a very ſevere reflection on Lord George Sackville, commander in chief of the Engliſh forces. The Duke required with an emphaſis, which ſeemed particularly pointed, that his orders by his aid de camps for the future ſhould be more particularly obeyed. In a manner ſtill leſs to be miſunderſtood, he expreſſed his concern that the Marquis of Granby had not the command of the Britiſh cavalry. Had he commanded, his Highneſs made no doubt the ſucceſs of the day had been much more complete and brilliant. The ſevere inſinuation concerning the diſobedience to orders, and the invidious complement to a ſubordinate officer were clear declarations.

The news of a victory ſo glorious to our troops, and of a cenſure ſo diſgraceful to their commander came at once to England. In proportion to the joy that filled all hearts, in proportion to their opinion of the great general to whom they owed ſo ſeaſonable an advantage, was their indignation againſt the unfortunate commander, to whom it was attributed that this advantage was not greater. The public, as uſual, judged definitively upon the firſt charge. They never pardon a general whoſe error it is to fall ſhort.

A few days after the battle his Lordſhip reſigned his command, and returned to London. He was but a few days in London when he was deprived of all his military employments. The Marquis of Granby, whom the opinion of Duke Ferdinand, and the deſires of the whole had pointed out, ſucceeded him in his command.

Whilſt theſe changes were making, Duke Ferdinand loſt no time to improve his victory, by the purſuit of the French. The allies were not indeed able to overtake the main body of their army, but they haraſſed them extremely, and the French were obliged to ſacrifice a great part of their army by piece-meal, to preſerve the reſt entire.

The neceſſity of providing ſubſiſtence drove them towards Caſſel. The Prince purſued them, obliged them to evacuate that place, and once more freed that poor diſtreſſed country from French tyranny. The caſtle of Zeigenhayn after an hour's defence, gave the Allies about 400 priſoners. After this the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, equally conſpicuous in the greater and the leſſer operations of war, made a private march at night (Auguſt 27th) in order to ſurpriſe a corps of French irregulars, commanded by the famous partiſan Fiſcher, which were poſted at Wetter, where it was convenient for the Allies to encamp; this corps he entirely routed, killing a great number, and taking 400. The French threw a garriſon into Marpurg, in hopes of putting ſome ſtop to the rapid career of the Allies. In effect, this did prove an obſtacle for ſome days, but at length the caſtle ſurrendered, and the garriſon, conſiſting of between 800 and 900 men, became priſoners of war.

Here a bound was ſet to the progreſs of the allied arms; not that they were ſtopped by any conſiderable obſtruction from the main body of the French in that quarter, but from ſome effects in another quarter of the unſucceſsful beginning of the campaign, from which the battle of Minden had not yet perfectly diſengaged them. Munſter was ſtill behind them, and ſtill in the hands of the enemy, who had a powerful garriſon in that city. M. de Contades, who, even after his defeat, exceeded the Allies in numbers, and had now no further view of an offenſive campaign, ſent a ſtrong body under d'Armentieres, which was reinforced by ſome troops from the Lower Rhine, to near 15,000 men to cover that place. Duke Ferdinand had before detached General Imhoff from Caſſel, in order to reduce it. On the approach of d'Armentieres, Imhoff was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. But being ſoon after reinforced, the French commander retired in his turn towards Weſel, the poſſeſſion of which place had all along proved of infinite importance to the French in all their operations. The ſiege of Munſter was again reſumed, but the buſineſs threatened to be difficult and tedious. This, however, was the only rub which the Allies encountered. In all other reſpects they were perfectly fortunate. They had driven their enemy 200 miles before them, and at the end of the campaign, after all their efforts, and all their ſanguine hopes of conqueſt, ſat them down juſt where they had began it.

The event of the battle of Minden, and the ſubſequent misfortunes of the French arms, threw Verſailles into the utmoſt confuſion. The news of that defeat arrived juſt as the King was taking horſe to hunt. He retired ſilent and dejected into the apartment of Madame de Pompadour, and for ſome time ſaw none of his miniſters. The Duke de Broglio and M. de Contades mutually accuſed each other for the ill conduct of that day. The public acquitted Broglio. Belleiſle, and his General Contades, loſt all reputation; but the Duke ſtill preſerved his employment, and a conſiderable part of his influence at court.

As ſoon as the firſt confuſion and ſurpriſe of ſo unexpected an event was a little abated, it was reſolved to ſend reinforcements to their army in Germany, and at the ſame time to ſend thither ſome officer of experience and authority, who might judge and compoſe, if poſſible, the differences which ſubſiſted between the commanders; as well as to aſſiſt in the deliberations for retrieving their affairs.

Public misfortunes call great men from their obſcurity. M. de Etrees was choſen on this occaſion, and inveſted with an authority which he unwillingly accepted. When he arrived at the French camp, (September 25th) he could not avoid a ſigh on viewing the ruins of that army, which had triumphed under his command at Haſtenbeck. However, his behaviour to M. de Contades was polite and generous. The old Mareſchal told him, that he was not come to take his command, but to ſerve under him, and whilſt he aſſiſted him with his advice, he would receive his orders.

As ſoon as the officers could leave their poſts, Lord George Sackville, at his own requeſt, was admitted to a trial by a court-martial. The charge was diſobedience of orders, which was proved, but the court incurred the laſh of partiality, and the odium of being under the neceſſity of proving the charge, in order, as it was ſaid, to juſtify the taking away his commiſſions. Part of the trial was afterwards laid before the King, who was

pleaſed

pleaſed to confirm the ſentence, that he (Lord G. S.) was unfit for any military employment; but this did not deprive him of ſerving his future ſovereign in another department of government, wherein his conduct was more ſucceſsful to his country, and honourable to himſelf.

Partiality and malice never appeared in more ſtriking colours, than in the courſe of this proceeding; the witneſſes for the priſoners were diſmiſſed from their employments; how the evidence for the crown fared needs no explanation, take Colonel S——r for an inſtance; and admitting Lord George to be guilty, obſerve with what indignity he treated his ſuperior officer, as if it were to ſhew his own courageous ſpirit. Thoſe who have read the whole trial, cannot but have noticed the malicious obſervations of this invidious witneſs; and however blameable Lord George might appear, whoſe conduct we do not pretend to juſtify, can the attempts made to ſupport ſuch a witneſs be called impartiality? Good manners was the leaſt favour that could be offered the priſoner; if they were by obligation forced to be partial, they were not conſtrained by obligation to be uncivil: good manners compoſe a duty we owe to all mankind, and where this duty is thrown aſide, the void is commonly filled with ſcurrility and abuſe. Even in caſes of murder, we have ſeen all noble priſoners treated with all imaginary reſpect; in that caſe life and death were only depending, but in this reputation and all were at ſtake.

The orders of his Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, relative to the behaviour of the troops under him at the battle near Minden, on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1759, were

His Serene Highneſs orders his greateſt thanks to be given the whole army, for their bravery and good behaviour yeſterday, particularly to the Engliſh infantry, and the two battalions of Hanoverian guards; to all the cavalry of the left wing, and to General Wangenheim's corps, particularly the regiment of Holſtein, the Heſſian cavalry, the Hanoverian regiment Du Corps, and Hamerſtein's; the ſame to all the brigades of heavy artillery. His Serene Highneſs declares publicly, that next to God, he attributes the glory of the day to the intrepidity and extraordinary good behaviour of theſe troops, which he aſſures them, he ſhall retain the ſtrongeſt ſenſe of as long as he lives; and if ever, upon any occaſion, he ſhall be able to ſerve theſe brave troops, or any of them in particular, it will give him the utmoſt pleaſure. His Serene Highneſs orders his particular thanks to be likewiſe given to General Sporcken, the Duke of Holſtein, Lieutenant-Generals Imhoff and Urff. His Serene Highneſs is extremely obliged to the Count de Buckeburg, for his extraordinary care and trouble in the management of the artillery, which was ſerved with great effect; likewiſe to the commanding officers of the ſeveral brigades of artillery, viz. Colonel Browne, Lieutenant-Colonel Hutte, Major Haſſe, and the three Engliſh captains, Philips, Drummond, and Foy. His Serene Highneſs thinks himſelf infinitely obliged to Major-Generals Waldegrave and Kingſley, for the great courage and good order in which they conducted their brigades. His Serene Highneſs further orders it to be declared to Lieutenant-General the Marquis of Granby, that he is purſuaded, that if he had had the good fortune to have had him at the head of the cavalry of the right wing, his preſence would greatly have contributed to make the deciſion of that day more complete and more brilliant. In ſhort, his Serene Highneſs orders, that thoſe of his ſuite whoſe behaviour he moſt admired, be named, as the Duke of Richmond, Colonel Fitzroy, Captain Ligonier, Colonel Watſon, Captain Wilſon, aid-de-camp to Major-Generals Waldegrave; Adjutant-Generals Erſtoff, Bulow, Durendolle, the Counts Tobe and Malerti; his Serene Highneſs having much reaſon to be ſatisfied with their conduct. And his Serene Highneſs deſires and orders the generals of the army, that upon all occaſions, when orders are brought to them by his aid-de-camps, that they be obeyed punctually and without delay.

And his Serene Highneſs on diſcovering a miſtake in the preceding order of thanks to the officers of the Britiſh artillery, by which Captain Macbean was omitted to be mentioned, his Serene Highneſs was pleaſed to write a letter with his own hand to Captain Macbean, which was delivered by his Excellency Count La Lippe Buckeburg, grand maſter of the artillery in the Allied army, and of which the following is a tranſlation:

SIR,

It is from a ſenſe of your merit, and a regard for juſtice, that I do in this manner declare, I have reaſon to be infinitely ſatisfied with your behaviour, activity, and zeal, which in ſo conſpicuous a manner you made appear at the battle of Thornhauſen on the 1ſt of Auguſt. The talents which you poſſeſs in your profeſſion did not a little contribute to render our fire ſuperior to that of the enemy; and it is to you and your brigade, that I am indebted for having ſilenced the fire of a battery of the enemy, which extremely galled the troops, and particularly the Britiſh infantry.

Accept then, Sir, from me, the juſt tribute of my moſt perfect acknowledgments, accompanied with my ſincere thanks. I ſhall be happy in every opportunity of obliging you, deſiring only occaſions of proving it, being with the moſt diſtinguiſhed eſteem,

Your devoted, and
entirely affectionate ſervant,
FERDINAND,
Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburg.

To Captain Macbean, of the Royal Britiſh Artillery.

Again his Serene Highneſs, on the 3d, iſſued the following order:

In the compliment his Serene Highneſs made to the troops yeſterday, he forgot four regiments that particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, viz. Hardenburgh's 3rd battalion of Heſſian guards, Prince William's, and Gillſe's. It is not that his Serene Highneſs has reaſon to complain of any others, but as they had particular opportunies of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, it is for that reaſon his Serene Highneſs mentions the attention he himſelf gives to their good conduct.

Head-quarters at Bielefeld.
Auguſt 7, 1759.

His

His Serene Highneſs Duke Ferdinand, ſent orders to Monſieur Hedeman, his treaſurer, to pay the following officers of the Britiſh artillery, the undermentioned gratuities, as a teſtimony of his great ſatisfaction of their gallant behaviour in the action of the 1ſt of this month.

To Captain Philips — —	1000 crowns.
To Captain Macbean —	500
To Captain Drummond —	500
To Captain Williams —	500
To Captain Foy — —	500

I hope the ſaid gentlemen will accept of this preſent from his Highneſs, as a mark of his particular eſteem for them.

Among the papers which were taken at Detmold, on the 5th of Auguſt, by his Majeſty's light troops, an original letter was found, from the Mareſchal Duc de Belleiſle to Mareſchal Contades, dated Verſailles, July 23, 1759, in which there is the following paſſage:

I am ſtill afraid that Fiſcher ſets out too late. It is, however, very important, and very eſſential, that we ſhould raiſe large contributions. I ſee no other reſource for our moſt urgent expences, and for refitting the troops, but in the money we may draw from the enemy's country; from whence we muſt likewiſe procure ſubſiſtence of all kinds, (independently of the money), that is to ſay, hay, ſtraw, oats, for the winter; bread, corn, cattle, horſes, even men, to recruit our foreign troops. The war muſt not be prolonged; and perhaps it may be neceſſary, according to the events which may happen, between this time and the end of September, to make a downright deſert before the line of the quarters, which it may be proper to keep during the winter, in order that the enemy may be under a real impoſſibility of approaching us: at the ſame time reſerving for ourſelves a bare ſubſiſtence on the route which may be the moſt convenient for us to take, in the middle of the winter, to beat up, or ſeize upon the enemy's quarters. That this object may be fulfilled, I cauſe the greateſt aſſiduity to be uſed, in preparing what is neceſſary for having all your troops, without exception, well clothed, well armed, well equiped, and well refitted, in every reſpect, before the end of November, with new tents, in order that, if it ſhould be adviſable for the King's political and military affairs, you may be well able to aſſemble the whole, or part of your army, to act offenſively, and with vigour, from the beginning of January; and that you may have the ſatisfaction to ſhew your enemies, and all Europe, that the French know how to act, and carry on war in all ſeaſons, when they have ſuch a general as you are, and a miniſter of the department of war, that can foreſee, and concert matters with the general.

You muſt be ſenſible, Sir, that what I ſay to you may become not only uſeful and honourable, but perhaps even neceſſary, with reſpect to what you know, and of which I ſhall ſay more in my private letter.

M. Duc de Belleisle.

MINORCA taken in 1708. An iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, formerly ſubject to Spain, but now to the Engliſh. Sir John Leake, with the aſſiſtance of Lieutenant-General Stanhope, was ſucceſsful in the reduction of the iſland of Minorca. He arrived before Port Mahon the 25th of Auguſt, from whence he ſent two third-rates to Majorca, to haſten the embarkation of the troops which were to be furniſhed from that iſland. They returned the 1ſt of September, with a ſmall number of ſettees, laden with materials of war for the army; and on the 3d, the Milford, and three Dutch men of war, with the Lieutenant-General, arrived, being followed by five third-rates, and fifteen tranſports, with the land forces. That and the following day, the troops were all landed; upon which the inhabitants declared for King Charles. But the enemy had yet three ſtrong holds in their hands.

It being ſoon after reſolved in a council of war, that Sir John Leake, with part of the fleet, after they had landed what was neceſſary for the ſiege, ſhould return to England, he ſet ſail the 6th, leaving Sir Edward Whitaker with his ſquadron before Port Mahon. Being informed off Gibraltar, that ſome French men of war from Cadiz had taken ſome of our merchantmen near Cape Spartel, and carried them into that port, he left a ſquadron to cruize in that ſtation, and purſuing his voyage, arrived at St. Helen's the 19th of October.

Sir John Leake being departed, Sir Edward Whitaker made preparation for attacking the caſtles of Port Mahon; but while the artillery, and all things neceſſary, were putting on ſhore, he ordered Captain Butler, in the Dunkirk, and Captain Fairborne, in the Centurion, to go and batter fort Fornelle, that the tranſports might ſafely ride into the harbour of that name. They anchored before it the 9th, and after ſome reſiſtance, obliged the garriſon, of about fifty men, to ſurrender priſoners of war. The 11th, at the ſight of a detachment of our troops, and two of our men of war, the garriſon of Ciudadella, conſiſting of 100 Frenchmen, and 100 Spaniards, ſurrendered likewiſe. The 17th, they began to play from their batteries on the two middlemoſt towers, and the line they ſupported; and having beat down the former, and made ſome breaches in the latter, they attacked and took the lines by ſtorm, notwithſtanding the enemy's fire from the three forts, with the loſs only of Captain Stanhope of the Milford galley, the General's brother, and about forty men killed and wounded. The enemy beat a parley the next morning, and the capitulation being agreed to, the General took poſſeſſion of this important place on the 19th.

In the caſtles and forts they found about 100 pieces of cannon, 3000 barrels of powder, and all things neceſſary for a good defence. The garriſon, conſiſting of about 1000 men, half French half Spaniards, were to be tranſported to their reſpective countries: but the former were detained by way of repriſal, for the garriſon of Xativa, treated by the French in the ſame manner. Thus we became poſſeſſed of Port Mahon, the advantage of which to our fleets, when in the Mediterranean, we have ſufficiently experienced. *See* more under Mahon.

MINORCA was taken by the French in June 1756, and reſtored to the Engliſh by the peace of 1763. *See* MAHON.

MINORCA was beſieged by the Spaniards in Feb. 1782, when it ſurrendered as follows:

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable General Murray, Governor of Minorca, to the Earl of Hillſborough, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Minorca, February 16, 1782.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that Fort St. Philip's was ſurrendered to his Catholic Majeſty the 5th inſt. The capitulation accompanies this. I flatter myſelf all Europe will agree the brave garriſon ſhewed uncommon heroiſm, and that thirſt for glory which has ever diſtinguiſhed the troops of my royal maſter. Our neceſſary guards required 415 men the night before the capitulation; the whole number able to carry arms amounted to 660 only, of courſe there were none for piquet, and a defect of 170 to relieve the guards, as is evident by the returns. The moſt inveterate ſcurvy, which I believe ever has infected mortals, reduced us to this ſituation. The reports of the faculty fully explain the dreadful havock it made, and that three days further obſtinacy on my part muſt have inevitably deſtroyed the brave remains of this garriſon, as they declare there was no remedy for the men in the hoſpitals, but vegetables; and that of the 660 able to do duty, 560 were actually tainted with the ſcurvy, and, in all likelihood, would be in the hoſpitals in four days time. Such was the uncommon ſpirit of the King's ſoldiers, that they concealed their diſorders and inability, rather than go into the hoſpitals; ſeveral men died on guard, after having ſtood centry; their fate was not diſcovered till called upon for the relief, when it came to their turn to mount again. Perhaps a more noble, nor a more tragical ſcene was never exhibited than that of the march of the garriſon of St. Philip's through the Spaniſh and French armies. It conſiſted of no more than 600 old decrepid ſoldiers, 200 ſeamen, 120 of the royal artillery, twenty Corſicans, and twenty-five Greeks, Turks, Moors, Jews, &c. The two armies were drawn up in two lines, the battalions fronting each other, forming a hay for us to march through: they conſiſted of 14,000 men, and reached from the glacis to George-Town, where our battalions laid down their arms, declaring they ſurrendered them to God alone, having the conſolation to know, the victors could not plume themſelves in taking an hoſpital. Such was the diſtreſſing figures of our men, that many of the Spaniſh and French troops are ſaid to have ſhed tears as they paſſed them; the Duke de Crillon and the Baron de Falkenhayn declare it is true: I cannot aver this, but think it was very natural: for my own part, I felt no uneaſineſs on this occaſion but that which proceeded from the miſerable diſorder which threatened us with deſtruction. Thanks to the Almighty, my apprehenſions are now abated; the humanity of the Duke de Crillon (whoſe heart was moſt ſenſibly touched by the misfortunes of ſuch brave men) has gone even beyond my wiſhes in providing every thing which can contribute to our recovery. The Spaniſh as well as the French ſurgeons attend our hoſpitals. We are greatly indebted to the Baron de Falkenhayn, who commands the French troops. We owe infinite obligations to the Count de Crillon; they can never be forgot by any of us. I hope this young man never will command an army againſt my ſovereign, for his military talents are as conſpicuous as the goodneſs of his heart.

Liſts of the killed and wounded, with the number of our guns which were deſtroyed by the enemy's battering artillery, which conſiſted of 109 pieces of cannon, and thirty-ſix mortars, are incloſed. I ſhall wait here until I ſee the laſt man of my noble garriſon ſafely and commodiouſly embarked. If my accompanying them in a tranſport to England, could be of the ſmalleſt ſervice to any of them, I would cheerfully go with them by ſea; but as I can be of no further uſe to them after they are on board ſhip, I truſt his Majeſty will approve of my going to Leghorn to bring home with me my wife and my children, who fled to Italy the evening of the day the Spaniſh army landed on the iſland.

My aid-de-camp, Captain Don, will have the honour to preſent this letter to your Lordſhip; he is well acquainted with the moſt minute circumſtance relative to the ſiege, is an intelligent diſtinguiſhed officer, and is furniſhed with copies of all the papers I have, which he will lay before your Lordſhip, if requiſite.

The Captains Savage, Boothby, and Don, of the 51ſt regiment, Lieutenant Mercier, of ditto, Lieutenant Botticher, of Goldacker's regiment, and Lieutenant Douglas, the engineer, are exchanged for the officers we made priſoners at Cape Mola.

Colonel Pringle and his nephew Lieutenant Pringle are to be left hoſtages until the tranſports return agreeable to the capitulation.

I have the honour to be, with great truth and regard, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

JAMES MURRAY.

Articles of capitulation propoſed by his Excellency the Honourable James Murray, lieutenant-general of his Britannic Majeſty's forces, colonel of the 31ſt regiment of foot, captain-general and commander in chief of Fort St. Philip's, to his Excellency Louis Berton des Balls, Duc de Crillon, lieutenant-general of the French and Spaniſh forces, and commander in chief of the combined army.

Art. I. That all acts of hoſtility ſhall ceaſe till the articles of capitulation are agreed upon and ſigned.

II. That the garriſon, upon their ſurrender, ſhall be allowed all the honours of war, viz. to march out with ſhouldered arms, drums beating, colours flying, twenty-four rounds per man, matches lighted, four pieces of cannon, two mortars with twenty-four rounds of ammunition for each piece. Four covered boats not to be ſearched upon any account.

III. That the whole garriſon, comprehending all his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects, civil as well as military, and the Corſican corps and Greeks, &c. ſhall have

have all their baggage and effects ſecured to them, with leave to move or diſpoſe of it as they ſhall think proper; and that his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects ſerving in the garriſon, who poſſeſſed houſes and grounds in Mahon and George-Town, ſhall have leave to diſpoſe of them to any of his Catholic Majeſty's ſubjects.

IV. That the garriſon, including officers, artificers, ſoldiers, and other Britiſh ſubjects, and their families, ſhall be provided with convenient tranſports at the rate of one ton and a half per man, and to be carried to the firſt port in Great Britain, and landed there as ſoon as they arrive, at the expence of the crown of Spain; and that proviſions ſhall be allowed to them, out of ſuch as remain in the magazines of the garriſon at its ſurrender, for the time they remain in the iſland, and for their voyage by ſea for ten weeks, in the ſame proportion as they now receive it; and the officers with their families, who have the Governor's permiſſion, ſhall have paſſports granted to them to go to England or Germany by land; that the Corſicans, Greeks, &c. now ſerving in the garriſon, who do not exceed ſeventy men, ſhall be tranſported to Leghorn, and landed there likewiſe at the expence of the crown of Spain, but their proviſions for the paſſage to be taken from the magazines of the garriſon. That the tranſports are to be provided, for the accommodation of the troops during the voyage, with the bedding of the garriſon. That a proper hoſpital for the ſick and wounded, during the time that the tranſports are getting ready (which time ſhall not exceed one month from the ſigning of this) ſhall be provided; and ſuch as may not then be in a condition to embark, ſhall be allowed to ſtay behind, and be properly taken care of, till they ſhall be able to be ſent to Great Britain by another conveyance.

V. That while the garriſon continues in the iſland, permiſſion ſhall be granted to purchaſe vegetables and freſh meat in the markets, for the ſick in the hoſpitals.

VI. Until the garriſon quits the place, it ſhall not be permitted to corrupt the ſoldiers, and try to make them deſert from their regiments, and the officers ſhall have acceſs to them at all times; for which purpoſe no communication betwixt the ſoldiers of his Catholic Majeſty and the troops of the garriſon ſhall be admitted of.

VII. That exact diſcipline ſhall be kept up on both ſides.

VIII. That the four inhabitants of the iſland, viz. Paul Guiard, Marc Reure, Michael Amengual, and Lewis Roca, who have joined in the defence of the garriſon, ſhall be permitted to remain and enjoy their properties in the iſland unmoleſted.

IX. That all priſoners of war, made ſince the landing of the Spaniſh army, ſhall be delivered up on both ſides.

X. Hoſtages being delivered on both ſides for the faithful execution of the preceding conditions, his Excellency the Honourable Lieutenant-General Murray conſents to deliver up the place, with all the military ſtores and ammunition, cannon and mortars, except what is reſerved in the ſecond article, to his Catholic Majeſty; likewiſe to direct that all mines and underground works ſhall be ſhewn to his Catholic Majeſty's engineers: plans of the galleries, mines, and other ſubterraneous works, ſhall be likewiſe delivered up.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

Duc de Crillon's Anſwer to General Murray's firſt Propoſal to Capitulate.

The order which I have from my court forbidding me to liſten to any capitulation, except under the expreſs condition, that the garriſon of Fort St. Philip's ſhall be priſoners of war, I am under the obligation to return his Excellency General Murray the articles which he propoſes to me; but I am very ſorry I have not an opportunity to make known to him my deſire for the preſervation of his men, and particularly the eſteem with which his perſon and his brave garriſon have inſpired me.

B. B. DUKE DE CRILLON.

Mahon, February 4, eleven o'clock in the morning.

MINORCA was taken by the Engliſh in 1798.—*Captain Gifford, Firſt Aid-de-Camp to General the Honourable Charles Stuart, arrived this afternoon at the Office of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, with a Diſpatch from the General, of which the following is a Copy.*

Ciudadella, November 18, 1798.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that his Majeſty's forces are in poſſeſſion of the iſland of Minorca, without having ſuſtained the loſs of a ſingle man.

As neither Commodore Duckworth or myſelf could procure any uſeful information relative to the object of the expedition at Gibraltar, it was judged adviſable to diſpatch the Peterell ſloop of war to cruize off the harbour of Mahon for intelligence; where, after remaining a few days, ſhe joined the fleet near the Colombrites, without having made any eſſential diſcovery. So circumſtanced, it was agreed to attempt a deſcent in the Bay of Addaya, and the wind proving favourable on the 7th inſt. a feint was made by the line of battle ſhips at Fornelles, and boats were aſſembled for that purpoſe under the direction of Captain Bowen, Captain Polden, and Captain Preſland. Previous to the landing of the troops, a ſmall battery at the entrance of the bay was evacuated, the magazine blown up, the guns ſpiked, and ſhortly after the firſt diviſion, conſiſting of 800 men, was on ſhore. A conſiderable exploſion to the weſtward indicated that the Spaniards had alſo abandoned the works at Fornelles. Nearly at the ſame moment 2000 of the enemy's troops approached in ſeveral different directions, and threatened to ſurround this inconſiderable force, but were repulſed with ſome loſs on the left, while the guns of the Argo checked a ſimilar attempt on the right flank, and the poſt was maintained until the debarkation of the different diviſions afforded the means of eſtabliſhing a

poſition, from whence the enemy's troops would have been attacked with conſiderable advantage, had they not retired in the beginning of the night.

The ſtrength of the ground, the paſſes, and the badneſs of the roads in Minorca are ſcarcely to be equalled in the moſt mountainous parts of Europe; and what increaſed the difficulty of advancing upon this occaſion was the dearth of intelligence; for although near 100 deſerters had come in from the Swiſs regiments, and affirmed, that the remaining force upon the iſland exceeded 4000 men, no particular account of the enemy's movements was obtained. Under this uncertainty it was for a few minutes doubtful what meaſure to purſue, but as quickly determined to proceed by a forced march to Mercadal, and thereby ſeparate the enemy's force by poſſeſſing the eſſential paſs, in the firſt inſtance, and from thence advancing upon his principal communications to either extremity of the iſland, juſtly depending upon Commodore Duckworth's zeal and exertions to forward from Addaya and Fornelles ſuch ſupplies of proviſions and ordnance ſtores as might favour ſubſequent operations.

To effect this object, Colonel Graham was ſent with 600 men, and by great exertion arrived at Mercadal a very few hours after the main force of the enemy had marched towards Ciudadella, making ſeveral officers and ſoldiers priſoners, ſeizing ſeveral ſmall magazines, and eſtabliſhing his corps in front of the village.

The perſevering labour of 250 ſeamen, under the direction of Lieutenant Buchannan, during the night, having greatly aſſiſted the artillery in forwarding the battalion guns, the army arrived at Marcadel on the 9th, where learning that Mahon was nearly evacuated, a diſpoſition was inſtantly made to co-operate with the whole force in that direction, and Colonel Paget detached under this movement with 300 men to take poſſeſſion of the town; upon his arrival, he ſummoned Fort Charles to ſurrender, and made the lieutenant-governor of the iſland, a colonel of artillery, and 160 men priſoners of war, removed the boom obſtructing the entrance of the harbour, and gave free paſſage to the Cormorant and Aurora frigates, which were previouſly ſent by Commodore Duckworth to make a diverſion off that port. But theſe were not the only advantages immediately reſulting from this movement; it favoured deſertion, intercepted all ſtragglers, and enabled the different departments of the army to procure beaſts of burthen for the further progreſs of his Majeſty's arms.

Having aſcertained that the enemy's troops were throwing up works and intrenching themſelves in front of Ciudadella, it was reſolved to force their poſition on the night of the 13th inſtant, and, preparatory to this attempt, Colonel Paget, with 200 men, was withdrawn from Mahon; Colonel Moncrief, ſent forward with a detachment to Ferarias; three light twelve-pounders, and five and a half-inch howitzers, and ninety marines landed from the fleet; when, in conſequence of its having been communicated to Commodore Duckworth, that four ſhips ſuppoſed of the line, were ſeen between Majorca and Minorca, ſteering towards the laſt-mentioned iſland, he decided to purſue them, requeſted that the ſeamen and marines might reembark, and ſignified his determination of proceeding with all the tranſports to ſea: but weighing the ſerious conſequences which would reſult to the army from the ſmalleſt delay on the one hand, and the advantages to be reaſonably expected from a ſpirited attack on the other, it was thought adviſeable to retain them with the army; and on the 12th inſtant, the whole force marched to Alpiuz, and from thence proceeded on the 13th to Jupet; Colonel Moncrief's detachment moving on a parallel line on the Ferarias road to Mala Garaba. Theſe precautions, and the appearance of the two columns approaching the town, induced the enemy to retire from their half-conſtructed defences within the walls of Ciudadella; and in the evening of the ſame day, a ſmall detachment under Captain Muter, was ſent to take poſſeſſion of the Torté den Quart, whereby the army was enabled to advance on the 14th, apparently in three columns upon Kane's, the Ferarias, and Fornelles Roads, to the inveſtment of the town at day-break, occupying ground covered by the poſition the enemy had relinquiſhed: thus ſtationed, in want of heavy artillery, and every article neceſſary for a ſiege, it was judged expedient to ſummon the governor of Minorca to ſurrender; and the preliminary articles were immediately conſidered; but doubts ariſing on the part of the enemy whether the inveſting force was ſuperior in number to the garriſon, two batteries of three twelve-pounders and three five and a half-inch howitzers were erected in the courſe of the following night within 300 yards of the place, and, at day-break, the main body of the troops formed in order of battle conſiderably to the right of Kane's Road, leaving the piquets to communicate between them and Colonel Moncrief's poſt. This line, partly real and partly imaginary, extended four miles in front of the enemy's batteries, from whence two eighteen-pound ſhot were immediately fired at the troops; but a timely parley and the diſtant appearance of the ſquadron, occaſioned the ceſſation of hoſtilities, and renewed a negociation, which, through the addreſs of Major-General Sir James Erſkine, terminated in the annexed capitulation.

Four weeks ſalt proviſions for the garriſon beſides the encloſed liſt of ordnance ſtores, were found in the town of Ciudadella.

The aſſiſtance received from Commodore Duckworth, in forwarding the light artillery and proviſions, greatly facilitated the rapid movements of the army; and I am happy at the opportunity of declaring my obligation to Lord Mark Kerr and Captain Caulfield, for the ſupplies they ſent from Mahon, and their exertions to land two mortars, which, in the event of further reſiſtance, might have proved of the utmoſt importance in ſecuring the army, or compelling the enemy to ſurrender.

The ſupport I have experienced from Major-General Sir James St. Clair Erſkine, Brigadiers-General Stuart and Oakes, the exertion of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, my adjutant-general, the zeal, ſpirit, and perſeverance of both the officers and men of the different regiments under my command, have eminently con-

contributed to the ſucceſs of the expedition, and authoriſe me to repreſent their ſervices as highly deſerving his Majeſty's moſt gracious approbation.

Captain Gifford, my firſt aid de camp, who is perfectly acquainted with every circumſtance concerning the capitulation of Ciudadella, and the reduction of the iſland of Minorca, will have the honour to deliver this diſpatch.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) CHA. STUART.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Terms of capitulation demanded for the ſurrender of the fortreſs of Ciudadella to the arms of his Britannic Majeſty.

I. The garriſon ſhall not be conſidered priſoners of war, but ſhall march out free, with their arms, drums beating, colours flying, with twelve rounds of cartridge per man.

Anſwer.—The town and fortreſs of Ciudadella, and the fort of St. Nicholas, together with all the artillery, ammunition, ſtores, proviſions, or effects, the property of his Moſt Catholic Majeſty, ſhall be ſurrendered to his Britannic Majeſty's arms, and the gate of Mahon, and the fort of St. Nicholas, ſhall be delivered up to the Britiſh army to-morrow at noon.

II. They ſhall be preceded by four braſs four-pounders and two two-inch howitzers, with lighted matches, and twelve rounds for each.

Anſwer.—The garriſon ſhall march out as propoſed in the firſt and ſecond articles, but the guns muſt be left with the artillery.

III. The ſaid garriſon ſhall be ſent with all due convenience to Spain, at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty, to one of the neareſt ports of the Peninſula, excepting the firſt battalion of the Swiſs regiment of Yan, and the detachment of dragoons of Numancia, with their horſes and furniture, who ſhall be ſent to Majorca, as belonging to corps which garriſon that iſland.

Anſwer.—The garriſon ſhall be conveyed to the neareſt port of his Moſt Catholic Majeſty.

IV. The officers in this iſland and fortreſs ſhall keep their arms, horſes, and equipage, with the funds of their regiments, and be permitted to go to Mahon, for the purpoſe of bringing away their families and removing or diſpoſing of their property there.

Anſwer.—Admitted, they paying their juſt debts, and the officers having occaſion to go to Mahon, to bring away their families or diſpoſe of their property, will have paſſports on applying to the Britiſh Commander in Chief.

V. The officers of the war department, the revenue, and marine, together with the perſons employed in every branch thereof, ſhall be permitted to follow the garriſon, and are to be included in the articles, 3, 4, and 5.

Anſwer.—Admitted.

VI. Whatever officers and troops have been made priſoners in Mahon, or other parts of the iſland, ſince the 7th inſtant, are comprehended in the above five articles.

Anſwer.—People who have already ſurrendered cannot be included in the above capitulation.

VII. The deſerters from this army who have given themſelves up to the protection of his Britannic Majeſty ſince the ſaid 7th inſtant, ſhall be reſtored to our army.

Anſwer.—Refuſed.

VIII. Beaſts of burthen, both great and ſmall, ſhall be granted at the ordinary prices, for thoſe who may be deſirous of going to Mahon.

Anſwer.—Admitted.

IX. During the time the garriſon may remain in this iſland, their neceſſary wants ſhall be ſupplied at the expence of Spain.

Anſwer.—There will be no obſtacle to the garriſon's being ſupplied with proviſions by its own officers while it remains, which will be as ſhort a time as poſſible, and be regulated by the commander in chief.

X. The ſick and wounded ſhall remain in the hoſpitals, and their treatment be at the expence of their regiments.

Anſwer.—Admitted.

XI. The inhabitants of this iſland ſhall be allowed to continue in the free exerciſe of their religion, enjoying peaceably the revenues, property and priviliges which they poſſeſs and enjoy at preſent.

XII. The epiſcopal ſee of the iſland ſhall remain eſtabliſhed in it, according to the bull for its new creation, enjoying the honours, authority, and rents belonging to the biſhopric, and ſubſiſting with the eccleſiaſtical chapter and as ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Valencia.

XIII. The univerſities (or corporations) of the iſland ſhall be maintained in the enjoyment of the particular privileges and franchiſes which have been granted to them by the ancient Kings of Spain, as they now poſſeſs them, and as they have been allowed to them in the treaties which have taken place as often as this iſland has paſſed from one dominion to another.

Anſwer.—11, 12, and 13, are articles which do not properly belong to this capitulation, but of courſe due care will be taken to ſecure the peaceable inhabitants in the enjoyment of their religion and property.

XIV. The merchant ſhip named Experiencia, which is in the port of Mahon, coming from Smyrna, and belonging to the conſulate of Cadiz, and its cargo, ſhall remain free, and a paſſport be granted for its ſafe conduct to Spain.

Anſwer.—Refuſed.

XV. Commiſſioners will be appointed on both ſides to ſettle the detail of the execution of this treaty; and to deliver and receive all ſtores, &c. the property of his Moſt Catholic Majeſty.

(Signed) CHARLES STUART,
General and Commander in Chief.
J. T. DUCKWORTH,
Commodore and Naval Commander in Chief.
JUAN NEPOMUSENO DE QUESADA.

Ciudadella, 13th November, 1798.

Copy of an Embarkation-Return delivered by his Excellency Don Juan Nepomuſeno de Queſada, to his Excel-

lency General the Honourable Charles Stuart, Commander in Chief of the Britiſh Forces in the Iſland of Minorca.

Fortreſs of Ciudadella, in the Iſland of Minorca. General State of the Spaniſh Troops who are to embark for the Evacuation of this Iſland.

153 Officers.—3528 ſerjeants, drummers, and rank and file.—56 horſes.—General ſtaff 16, including 1 governor, 1 lieutenant-governor, 1 major-general, &c.

(Signed) PEDRO QUADRADO,
Ciudadella, Nov. 17, 1798. Major-General.

I certify the above to be a true copy; and that ſince the landing of the Britiſh forces, and previous to the ſurrender of Ciudadella on the 16th inſtant, nearly 300 deſerters have come over to the Britiſh army.

RD. STEWART, Adj. General.

N. B. The corps compoſing the Spaniſh force in this iſland are as follows: viz. regiment of Valencia, 3 battalions.—Swiſs regiment of Ruttiman, 2 battalions.—Swiſs regiment of Yann, 1 battalion.—A detachment of the dragoons of Numancia:—and a detachment of artillery.

A Diſpatch from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, of which the following is a Copy.

Le Souverain, Gibraltar, Dec. 6, 1798.

I incloſe the copy of a letter from Commodore Duckworth, with other documents relating to the conqueſt of the iſland of Minorca; upon which important event I requeſt you will congratulate the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Lieutenant Jones, firſt of the Leviathan, is the bearer of this diſpatch, who, from the report of Commodore Duckworth, and my own obſervation while my flag was on board that ſhip, is highly deſerving their Lordſhips favour and protection.

ST. VINCENT.

Leviathan, off Fournelles, Minorca, Nov. 19.

In purſuance of your Lordſhips inſtructions to me of the 18th and 20th of October, I proceeded with the ſhips under my orders, and the troops under the command of the Honourable General Charles Stuart, to the rendezvous off the Colombrettes; and after having been joined by his Majeſty's ſloop Peterell, and the arrangements for landing had been completed, on the 5th in the afternoon I ſtood for Minorca, but in conſequence of light winds, I did not make that iſland till daybreak on the 7th, then within five miles of the Port of Fournelles, where finding the wind directly out of that harbour, and the enemy prepared for our reception, I (having previouſly conſulted the General) made the ſignal for Captain Bowen, of the Argo, accompanied by the Cormorant and Aurora, to aſſiſt in covering the landing, to lead into the Creek of Addaya, there not being water or ſpace enough for the line of battle ſhips, which he executed in the moſt officer-like and judicious manner; and in hauling round the northern point, a battery of four 12-pounders, fired one gun, but on ſeeing the broadſide, the enemy left it, blowing up their magazines, and ſpiking the guns, when the tranſports were got in without damage, though there was ſcarcely room for ſtowing them in tiers.

During this ſervice, which was rapidly executed, the Leviathan and Centaur plied on and off Fournelles, to divert the attention of the enemy; but knowing an expeditious landing to be our greateſt object, as ſoon as I obſerved the tranſports were nearly in the creek, I bore away, and anchored with the Leviathan and Centaur off its entrance, to ſee that ſervice performed. One battalion was put on ſhore by eleven o'clock, and directly took the height, which proved fortunate, as the enemy very quickly appeared in two diviſions, one of which was marching down towards the battery beforementioned, when I ordered the covering ſhips to commence a cannonade, which effectually checked their progreſs, and the General kept them at bay with the troops he had; and by ſix o'clock in the afternoon the whole were on ſhore, with eight ſix-pounders, field-pieces, and eight days proviſions, as alſo two howitzers.

On the ſame evening, after ordering the Cormorant and Aurora to proceed off Port Mahon, with ſeven tranſports, to form a diverſion, I got under weigh with the Leviathan and Centaur, and turned up to Fournelles with an intent to force the harbour; but on my entering the paſſage, I found the enemy had evacuated the forts, and the wind throwing out cauſed me to anchor, when I made the Centaur's ſignal, (which was following me) to haul off, landed the marines of the Leviathan, took poſſeſſion of two forts of four guns each, and one of ſix: but ſoon after the General requeſting I would not enter this port, I ordered Captain Digby to embark the marines, and to put to ſea, and cruize under the command of Captain Markham, who was employed in covering the port of Fournelles and Addaya, and preventing ſuccour being thrown in, whilſt my pendant was hoiſted on board the Argo, where I continued two days, aiding and directing the neceſſary ſupplies for the army. In this I was ably aſſiſted by Captain Bowen. During theſe two days, I viſited the head-quarters to conſult with the General, when it was decided, as the anchorage at Addaya was extremely hazardous, and the tranſports in hourly riſque of being loſt, to remove them to Fournelle, which was executed under cover of the Leviathan and Centaur.

On the 11th, I ordered the Centaur off Ciudadella to prevent reinforcements being thrown in, and anchored the Leviathan at Fournelles, landed ſome twelve-pounder field pieces and howitzers, the ſailors drawing them up to the army, ſhifted my pendant to the Leviathan, and left the Argo at Addaya, ordering Captain Bowen to continue there till all the depots were re-embarked and removed, which was effected that day. Late that evening I received information from the General that four ſhips, ſuppoſed to be of the line, were ſeen between Minorca and Majorca. In the middle of the night the General ſent me another corroborating report from the look-out man, of the four ſhips ſeen being of the line. I inſtantly put to ſea (though one fifth of the crews were on ſhore) with two ſhips of the line, a forty-four, and three armed tranſports, and ſtood towards Ciudadella, when at day-light the next morning, that

that place bearing S. E. by S. eight or nine miles, five ſhips were ſeen from the maſt-head, ſtanding directly down for Ciudadella. I inſtantly made the ſignal for a general chaſe, when I ſoon obſerved the enemy haul their wind for Majorca; but I continued the purſuit to prevent the poſſibility of their throwing in ſuccour to Minorca; and at noon I diſcovered the enemy from the fore-yard to be four large frigates and a ſloop of war; this latter keeping her wind, I made the Argo's ſignal to haul after her, and Captain Bowen, by his letter of the 15th, informs me he took her at half paſt three that afternoon, and proved to be his Majeſty's ſloop, Peterell, which had been captured the preceding forenoon by the ſquadron of frigates I was in chaſe of. For further particulars on that head I ſhall refer you to Captain Bowen's letter, where I am convinced you will obſerve with great concern the very harſh treatment the officers and crew of the Peterell met with when captured; and he has ſince added, that one man, who reſiſted the Spaniards plundering him of forty guineas, was murdered and thrown overboard. I continued the chaſe till eleven o'clock that night, when I was within three miles of the ſternmoſt frigate; but finding the wind become light, I feared it would draw me too far from the iſland of Minorca; I therefore hailed the Centaur, and directed Captain Markham to purſue the enemy, ſteered directly for Ciudadella, which I made the ſubſequent afternoon (the 14th), with the Calcutta and Ulyſſes.

The next morning (the 15th) at day-break, the Argo joined us off Ciudadella. Having had no communication from the General, I ſent the firſt Lieutenant, Mr. Jones, though a very hazardous night, in the ſhip's cutter, with a letter to the General, propoſing to cannonade Ciudadella if it would facilitate his operations. In the morning of the 16th, Lieutenant Jones returned with duplicates of two letters I had previouſly received by Captain Gyfford, the General's aid-de-camp, acquainting me that he had ſummoned the town on the 14th, and that terms of capitulation were agreed upon on the 15th to ſurrender to his Majeſty's arms. When I went on ſhore I ſigned the capitulation the General had made, on which fortunate event I moſt truly congratulate your Lordſhip. The Centaur joined, not having been ſo fortunate as to capture either of the Spaniſh frigates, though within four miles of the ſternmoſt, Captain Markham being apprehenſive the continuance of the chaſe would carry him to a great diſtance from more eſſential ſervice.

From the 13th in the morning, when Fort Charles was put into our poſſeſſion, and Lord Mark Kerr in the Cormorant, with the Aurora, Captain Caulfield, entered the port, thoſe ſhips have been employed for the defence of the harbour, guarding the priſoners; and I have the pleaſure to aſſure your Lordſhip, in the performance of the various ſervices incident to the movements I have ſtated, I cannot paſs too high encomiums on the captains, officers, and ſeamen, under my command. From Captains Poulden and Preſsland, Agents of Tranſports, I received every poſſible aſſiſtance in their departments; and when it was neceſſary I ſhould proceed to ſea to bring to action a reputed ſuperior force, they ſhewed great ſpirit, and uſed every exertion to accompany me in their armed tranſports, as did Lieutenant Simmonds, the other agent, in his. I muſt now beg leave to mention my firſt Lieutenant Mr. George Jones, who, in the various and hazardous ſervices he had to undergo during the attack of the iſland, has proved highly deſerving my praiſe; I have therefore put him to act as Commander of the Peterell, which ſhip I have preſumed to re-commiſſion to convey the preſent diſpatches.

There is alſo high merit due to my ſecond Lieutenant, Mr. William Buchannan, whom I landed as ſecond in command under Captain Bowen, with more than 250 ſeamen; there were likewiſe the Leviathan's and Centaur's marines with the army, to the number of 100; but other eſſential ſervice calling Captain Bowen on board his ſhip, the command of the ſeamen devolved on Lieutenant Buchannan, and, as will appear by the ſtrongeſt accompanying teſtimony given him from the Commander in Chief of the army, he performed the ſervices with the army with the greateſt ability and exertion. I ſhould feel myſelf remiſs was I to cloſe this without noticing to your Lordſhip the particular exertions, activity, and correctneſs of Lieutenant Whiſton, of the Conſtitution cutter, in the various ſervices and meſſages he had to execute.

The General having ſignified his wiſh that his diſpatches ſhould be ſent without delay, I have not yet been able to viſit the Port of Mahon, to obtain a return of the ſtate of the dock-yard or veſſels captured in that place; but I underſtand, from Captain Lord Robert Mark Kerr, that there are no ſhips of war, and only one merchant ſhip of value; the particulars of which I will tranſmit by the earlieſt opportunity. I have the honour to be, my Lord, with the higheſt reſpect, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.

Argo, at Sea, Nov. 15, 1798.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that at half paſt three P. M. on the 13th inſtant, I had the good fortune to come up with the ſhip that I hauled the wind after round Cape Rouge, conformable to your ſignal; ſhe proved to be his Majeſty's ſhip Peterell, in poſſeſſion of Don Antonio Franco Gandrada, ſecond Captain of the Spaniſh frigate Flora, who, in company with the Caſilda, of 40 guns, Pomono, of 40, and Proſerpine, of 40, captured her the day before.

Theſe frigates had come from Carthagena, had touched at Barcelona, ſailed from thence on Saturday laſt, bound to Mahon, with eight millions of rials to pay the troops.

Deeming it abſolutely neceſſary to make the Peterell uſeful until your return, I took all the Spaniards out (72 in number) and gave her in charge of my firſt lieutenant, Mr. Lyne, with a mate, two midſhipmen, thirty ſeamen, and twelve marines, directing them to land an officer and guide at Fornelles, with a letter for General Stuart, and to return here immediately.

I am ſorry to inform you that the Spaniards behaved very ill to the officers and ſeamen of the Peterell, having robbed and plundered them of every thing. Great part of the Captain's and officers clothes I have recovered.

I returned

I returned off this place yeſterday, but being calm I could not get near the ſhore.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

JAMES BOWEN.

Commodore Duckworth.

Before Ciudadella, Nov. 18, 1798.

I have the honour to return you and the gentlemen employed on ſhore under your command, my ſincere thanks for your activity, zeal, and aſſiſtance, in forwarding the light artillery of the army; neither can too much praiſe be given to the ſeamen for their friendly and cheerful exertions under very hard labour; exertions which were accompanied with a propriety of behaviour which I greatly attribute to your management, and which will ever merit my acknowledgments, and affords me the ſatisfaction of aſſuring you that I am with ſincere regard, yours, &c.

CHARLES STUART.

Lieutenant Buchannan.

A Liſt of Stores found in the Arſenal at Port Mahon.

The keel and ſtern frame for a man of war brig, on the ſtocks, with all the timbers, and part of the cloathing, all the rigging, &c. 14 gun-boats, hauled up with all their rigging in good order, but the boats very old; 13 boats, from 36 to 20 feet in length, all their rigging in good order, and fit for ſervice; 2 cables of 17 inch; 2 cables of 9 inch; 2 cables of 5½ inch; rope of 5 inch, 400 fathoms; rope of 3 inch, 400 fathoms; rope of 2½ inch, 600 fathoms; rope of 1½ inch, 400 fathoms; rope of 1 inch, 300 fathoms; rope of ¾ inch, 400 fathoms; old junk, 6000 pounds; 6 anchors, from 14 to 17 hundred weight; 7 grapnels, of 700 weight; a large quantity of all ſorts of iron work; a braſs mortar, of 13 inch; three ditto, of 12 ditto; ſome ſhells, of 13 inch and of 8 inch; two top-maſts for 74 gun ſhips; 3 leſſer ones; ſeveral caps and ſpars; 1000 fir planks; ſeveral knees, and ſome oak plank; 24 tons of nails of all ſorts; 30 bolt of new, and about 400 yards of old canvas; 14 Spaniſh pendants; blocks for the ſheers and heaving ſhips down of all deſcriptions, with various other ſmall articles.

(Signed) J. WOOLDRIDGE,

Nov. 18, 1798. Lieutenant of the Cormorant.

Liſt of Ships and Veſſels, found at Port Mahon, and taken poſſeſſion of.

A ſhip of 540 tons, partly laden with cotton, gum, and drugs. A ſhip of 200 tons, in ballaſt. A zebec of 60 tons, laden with horn. And four ſmall tartans.

(Signed) J. WOOLDRIDGE,

Nov. 18. Lieutenant of the Cormorant.

MIQUELON, ISLAND OF, TAKEN IN 1778. It is ſituated on the coaſt of Newfoundland; and at the peace of Paris, in 1762, was granted to the French, as well as the iſland of St. Peter, in order for them to cure the fiſh they caught on the banks of Newfoundland. But on their declaring in favour of America, Vice-Admiral Montague, then commanding on the Newfoundland ſtation, ſent Commodore Evans to ſeize thoſe places, which he effected on the 14th of September, and entirely deſtroyed all their ſtages, &c. and embarked the ſettlers for France.

MIRANDA, TAKEN IN 1762. A city of Tra los Montes, in Portugal, a frontier againſt Spain, near Leon, twenty-ſix miles ſouth of Braganza. It is a place of ſome ſtrength; and on the 9th of May, it was obliged to ſurrender to the forces of Spain, by the exploſion of a powder magazine, by which the walls were ſo damaged, and two ſuch breaches made, beſides the loſs of above 500 men buried in the ruins, that it was rendered untenable.

MISITRA, TAKEN IN 1770. This town is ſituated in the ſouth part of the Morea, on the banks of the river Vaſilipotomos, fifty-three miles from Corinth. It conſiſts of the town, caſtle, and ſuburbs, ſtrongly fortified, ſubject to the Turks. Captain Barker having routed 1000 Turks near this town, attacked it, and after two days ſiege, the enemy quitted both town and caſtle to the Ruſſians, who plundered them of immenſe booty. This place was taken by Mahommed II. in 1457.

MOESKIRCH, BATTLE AT, May 5, 1800.—*Diſpatches, received from William Wickham, Eſq. his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary and Commiſſary at the Imperial, Royal, and Allied Armies.*

May 6.

The army marched from Donauſchingen the 2d inſtant, and arrived at Engen in the courſe of the afternoon, before the enemy had reached that place. Notwithſtanding the great importance which was attached to the gaining the poſition of Stockach, yet it was not thought poſſible to proceed ſo far that day, without expoſing to imminent danger the ſeveral corps of the Archduke Ferdinand (which covered the march on the ſide of the Zolhaus) and thoſe of Generals Giulay and Kienmayer, which had received orders to retire from Fribourg and Oiffenbourg, and join the main army. On the ſame day the enemy withdrew the army which had till then occupied the north-eaſt part of Switzerland, and was oppoſed to the Auſtrians on the ſide of the Griſons and the Voralberg, and brought the whole of it towards Conſtance and Schaffhauſen in the courſe of the following night, leaving the eaſtern frontier of Switzerland entirely open. On the 3d in the morning, this force, united to that which had paſſed the Rhine at Schaffhauſen on the 1ſt inſtant, attacked and carried the Auſtrian poſition at Stockach, occupied by Prince Joſeph of Lorraine, with a force under his command quite inadequate to meet that which the enemy had brought againſt him. On this occaſion the Auſtrians ſuſtained a very conſiderable loſs both in men, cannon, and ſtores; though, fortunately, a part of the magazines which had been formed at Stockach had been carried away in the courſe of the two preceding days. The Prince having been obliged to fall back on Pfullendorff and Moeſkirch, the left flank of General Kray's army was uncovered. In this ſituation of things, and before the Archduke Ferdinand had effected his junction, General Kray was attacked at Engen, about two o'clock in the afternoon, by the main French army,

my, commanded by General Moreau in perſon. This army had been reinforced by a detachment from the camp at Dijon, and conſiſted of five entire diviſions. A ſeparate force fell at the ſame time upon the Archduke, and obliged him to fall back on Dutlingen. The French attacked every where with the utmoſt impetuoſity, bringing up freſh columns in ſucceſſion, and ſacrificing immenſe numbers of men on every part of the Auſtrian line where they had hoped to penetrate. They were, however, unable to make any impreſſion on any one point, and at nine in the evening they gave up the attempt; at which time the Auſtrians remained maſters of the whole poſition which they had occupied in the morning, and the Archduke had joined the main army, after having defeated the corps oppoſed to him, and taken ſeveral priſoners and three pieces of cannon. His Royal Highneſs, to whoſe perſonal exertions this ſucceſs was chiefly owing, has, on this occaſion, merited and gained the eſteem and admiration of the whole army. At this moment the ſpirit and confidence of the army was ſuch, that General Kray would, in his turn, have attacked the enemy, but for the loſs of Stockach, which rendered his retreat abſolutely neceſſary. He remained, however, in the field of battle all night, and only began his march at day-break. The army arrived at Leiptingen, at nine in the morning of the 4th, where it halted till three in the afternoon, and then marched forward to Moeſkirch, where a junction was effected with Prince Joſeph of Lorraine at nine in the evening. The Archduke covered the march, in the courſe of which his Royal Highneſs was joined by General Giulay, with the corps from Fribourg, and by the firſt diviſion of the Bavarian ſubſidiary army from Baylingen. The whole of this march was made, and the junction with General Giulay, Prince Joſeph of Lorraine, and the Bavarians, effected without any material interruption from the enemy. In the afternoon of yeſterday, the different corps of the enemy being concentrated in one great army, whilſt General Kray had ſtill between 30 and 40,000 men detached on different points, General Moreau attacked the Auſtrian poſition at Moeſkirch with his whole force, but owing to the ſteady bravery of the Auſtrian troops, and particularly to the decided ſuperiority of their artillery, he was unable to make any material impreſſion, and at ſun-ſet each army retired to its reſpective quarters. The loſs was very conſiderable on both ſides; but there is every reaſon to believe that the enemy has ſuffered much more conſiderably than the Auſtrians. This opinion, which is confirmed by the unanimous report of the priſoners made at the cloſe of the day, is founded not only on the circumſtance of his not renewing his attack in the night or this morning, notwithſtanding his very great ſuperiority of numbers, but on the nature of the action itſelf, which conſiſted in a ſucceſſion of impetuous but unſucceſsful attacks made by the French infantry, under the fire of the Auſtrian artillery, and expoſed to frequent charges of cavalry. Unleſs General Kray ſhould be again attacked in the courſe of the day, he will, probably, take a poſition this afternoon or to-morrow behind the Danube, his left at this place, and his right at Sigmaringen. Your Lordſhip will probably have been much alarmed at the firſt reports of this affair that will have reached England through France, nor indeed can it be ſuppoſed that the expectation of the enemy ſhould not have been extreme during the whole day of the 3d, or that the French officers ſhould not have holden out to their government the moſt flattering hopes of ultimate and complete ſucceſs; but the ſteady valour of the Auſtrian troops, the order that reigns through every department of the army, and the ſkill and unſhaken courage and coolneſs of the generals have, I truſt, under the bleſſing of God, fruſtrated the great deſigns of the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

On the 6th inſtant, the Auſtrians took a poſition behind the Danube without any material oppoſition from the enemy, whoſe loſs in the battle of the 5th appears to have been greater than was at firſt ſuppoſed. On the ſame day the junction was effected with Lieutenant-General Kienmayer. The ſecond diviſion of the Bavarians paſſed through this place yeſterday, and marched about a league further, where they will halt to-day, and their junction with General Kray will be effected either to-morrow or the day after, according to the neceſſity that may exiſt for haſtening their march. The firſt diviſion, conſiſting of 6000 men, had joined the main army in time to render very eſſential ſervices, and was cloſely engaged with the enemy in the battle of the 5th. The Swiſs regiment of Roverea in his Majeſty's ſervice, under the command of Colonel de Watteville, has formed a part of the Archduke's corps from the beginning, and has been particularly diſtinguiſhed by its bravery and good conduct: I am ſorry to add, that it has ſuffered in proportion, and that a number of excellent officers have been either killed or ſeverely wounded. It is impoſſible at preſent to obtain any exact return of the Auſtrians' loſs in killed and wounded. Though the general officers expoſed themſelves on every occaſion, yet I believe not one of them has been killed or made priſoner, and only one (Major-General Karazai) wounded. Few priſoners have been made on either ſide; but the Auſtrians were obliged to leave ſome of their wounded at Engen, for want of carriages to carry them away. No one corps of the Auſtrians has been broken or diſperſed by the enemy, nor have they loſt a ſingle piece of cannon in the different actions between the main armies, though ſeveral fell into the hands of the enemy at Stockach. The Archduke Ferdinand, as I have mentioned in another diſpatch, took three pieces from the enemy, at the time when his Royal Highneſs formed his junction with the Commander in Chief near Engen.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

The battle at Moeſkirch, on the 5th, was dreadful! the earth was covered with dead. Moreau fought with the courage of a Roman hero. He had four horſes killed under him: a ball that happily was already ſpent, ſtruck him on the breaſt, and lodged in his clothes. His intrepidity decided the victory in the moment when

when it appeared doubtful. At the head of a corps of heavy cavalry, he turned the enemy at the moment they believed themſelves conquerors. The Auſtrians loſt 6,000 men, without counting the priſoners. On the 6th there was an armiſtice of twenty-four hours to bury the dead, and the 7th, the French were advancing.

MOHATZ, BATTLE AT. A town of Lower Hungary, ſituated on the Danube, ſeventeen miles north-weſt from Eſſeck. In the year 1678, the Emperor of the Turks, and the Emperor of Germany being at war, their reſpective armies met here on the 4th day of Auguſt, and fought a deſperate battle, of which the Turkiſh writers preſent us with the following account.

The two armies being very near, firſt try their fortunes by ſkirmiſhes, and then fall to work with their cannon, which doing moſt execution on the part of the Turks, the Germans were forced to give way. The Turks taking this for a flight, follow the enemy, who retreat towards the Danube. Yet, while the Vizier proceeds more ſlowly, by reaſon of his numbers, the Duke of Lorraine, the Imperial General, encamps at Mohatz, where, having refreſhed his troops, he ſet out for Zikli; but he had ſcarce left his camp, when a great number of Turkiſh horſe appear, and attack the Germans on all ſides, as they moved ſlowly, in order to detain them till the Vizier came up with his whole army. After three days ſkirmiſhing, comes and poſts himſelf in a little wood through which the Imperialiſts were to paſs. Next day, which was the 4th of Shawal, (Auguſt 1ſt), he draws up his army; when obſerving the front of the Germans to be too wide for the wings to aſſiſt each other, commands his troops to annoy the enemy's right wing with continued but ſlight attacks; and at the ſame time, to ruſh with their whole ſtrength upon the left wing. The Turks accordingly fell upon the left wing with ſuch fury, that they muſt needs have routed it, but for the cannon placed among the enemy's ſoldiers, which killed great numbers of Othmans as they moved incautiouſly forward, and made them retreat to the wood. However, they attacked the ſame wing a ſecond time, with a larger force, but with no better ſucceſs than the firſt.

The Duke of Bavaria, who commanded that body, imagining the courage of the Turks to be abated by theſe two repulſes, leads his troops to attack them in the wood; but before he could execute his deſign, he ſees the Othmans advancing in a body againſt him. Hereupon, he ordered his cannon to be placed in the front, loaded with ſmall bullets and pieces of iron, which did ſuch execution, that they were forced to retire in haſte. The Duke follows them, but had ſcarce continued the purſuit an hour, when to his great ſurpriſe, he ſees the Othman camp entire, and fortified with a ſtrong trench in ſo ſhort a time. However, the trenches being demoliſhed by the Imperial cannon, the enemy penetrate into the camp itſelf, and put to the ſword almoſt all the Janiſſaries, deſerted by their horſe. The Vizier, perceiving things to be deſperate, with a few only eſcapes by flight; leaving the camp a prey to the victors, who purſue them with their horſe, when he was out of their reach.

Our hiſtorians relate this action with different circumſtances from the Turkiſh. Their account of the battle is this: the Duke of Lorraine, joined by the Duke of Bavaria, Prince Louis of Baden, Caprara, Heuſler, and other generals, having paſſed the Drave, on the 18th of July, marched to Eſſeck, and next day advanced towards the Vizier, who was ſtrongly and regularly encamped under that fortreſs, by the direction of ſome French engineers: for at this time, the French began to enter into a confidence with the Turks. The Imperialiſts finding it impoſſible either to draw them out to a battle or force their camp, which was impregnable, and being themſelves expoſed by their ſituation to 150 pieces of the enemy's cannon, as well as in want of proviſion and forage, they determined to repaſs the Drave. The Turks, believing this to be a kind of flight, made ſeveral attacks on their rear; but being repulſed by the ſignal addreſs of the generals, they ſuffered them to croſs the river unmoleſted, without laying hold of the great advantages which the paſſage of it would have given them.

The Imperial army having paſſed the Drave, encamped on the 28th near Mohatz, where they were joined by 5000 German foot, and 1000 horſe. Next day, on advice that the Vizier began to paſs that river, all things were diſpoſed for a battle; and the Duke, the better to invite him to it, ſtill retreated, being followed by the enemy, who were reported to be 80,000 ſtrong, beſides attendants. At length, on the 12th of Auguſt, when the Duke had advanced with his right wing within an hour's march of Siclos, the Elector of Bavaria, who commanded the left, was attacked by 8000 Turkiſh horſe, ſupported by 6000 Janiſſaries, who had the night before intrenched themſelves on the ſide of a hill, from whence they fired many vollies on the cavalry. But Prince Louis of Baden, having obſerved a very advantageous poſt on the ſide of the ſame hill, he was ordered to take it, which he did with admirable ſucceſs; for the Janiſſaries having fired three vollies, and the Spahis as often furiouſly charged the rear-guard, the brave Elector ſet his men firm againſt the frequent and forcible attacks of the enemy. Theſe not being able to endure the fire and unſhaken order of the Imperialiſts, betook themſelves to a diſorderly and precipitate flight; ſo that the horſe breaking in upon the foot, trampled down the Janiſſaries, and drove them back to their trenches; into which the Germans entered at the ſame time, and put the whole army to a ſhameful route, leaving their camp, with all their tents and baggage behind them. There were found in the camp ſixty-ſeven pieces of cannon, 1000 kintals of powder, of match 400; 8000 cannon-balls, 3000 bombs and carcaſſes, 10,000 grenades, arms of all ſorts, 2000 oxen, 500 horſes, and other animals, beſides great plenty of proviſions. In this battle, 8000 Janiſſaries with their Aga were killed, 3000 others drowned, and 2000 taken priſoners. Of the Imperialiſts only 1000 were ſlain.

Near this place, on Auguſt the 29th, 1520, was fought

fought another battle. Solyman, Emperor of the Turks, having invaded Hungary with an army of 300,000 men, Louis II. King of that country and of Bohemia, a weak and inexperienced Prince, advanced raſhly to meet him with a body of men which did not amount to 30,000. With an imprudence ſtill more unpardonable, he gave the command of thoſe troops to Paul Tomori, a Franciſcan Friar, Archbiſhop of Golocza. This aukward General, in the dreſs of his order, girt with its cord, marched at the head of the troops; and hurried on by his own preſumption, as well as by the impetuoſity of the nobles, who deſpiſed danger, but were impatient of long ſervice, fought this fatal battle, in which the King, the flower of the Hungarian nobility, and upwards of 20,000 men, fell the victims of his folly and ill conduct. Solyman, after this victory, ſeized and kept poſſeſſion of ſeveral towns of the greateſt ſtrength in the ſouthern provinces of Hungary, and over-running the reſt of the country, carried near 200,000 perſons into captivity.

MOHAWK RIVER, EXPEDITION ON, IN 1780. It runs through a country of the ſame name between Lake Ontario and the province of New-York. For an account of which ſee the following letter.

Extract of a Letter from General Haldimand, Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in the Province of Quebec, to Lord George Germaine: one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

Quebec, October 25, 1780.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that I have juſt received an expreſs from Major Carleton, who commands one of the detachments mentioned in my letter to your Lordſhip of the 17th ultimo.

The ſecrecy and diſpatch with which this detachment penetrated, prevented any oppoſition of conſequence on the part of the enemy; and on the 10th and 11th inſtant, the garriſon of Fort Anne and Fort George ſurrendered priſoners of war.

Major Carleton, who has, as well as his detachment, ſhewn great zeal and activity in this affair, having fully anſwered the purpoſe for which he was ſent, is returned to Crown Point, where he is to remain as long as the ſeaſon will permit the veſſels to navigate the lake, in order to draw the attention of the enemy.

The reports aſſiduouſly publiſhed on all occaſions by the enemy, of cruelties committed by the Indians, are notoriouſly falſe, and propagated merely to exaſperate the ignorant and deluded people. In this late inſtance, Major Carleton informs me, they have behaved with the greateſt moderation, and did not ſtrip, or in any reſpect uſe ill, their priſoners.

I incloſe, for your Lordſhip's information, a liſt of the killed, wounded, and priſoners.

A party of 100 men and Mohawk Indians croſſed Lake Champlain, with Major Carleton, to co-operate with Sir John Johnſon, who muſt be before this time upon the Mohawk river; and another party of 200 Canada Indians, with their proper officers, under the command of Lieutenant Houghton, of the 53d regiment, marched at the ſame time towards Connecticut river. They are returned, having brought away thirty-two priſoners, without any loſs, although purſued by a ſuperior force, of which it is thought many were killed.

I every day expect to hear of Sir John Johnſon's ſucceſs upon the Mohawk river.

P. S. November 2.—I have kept this letter open in hopes to give your Lordſhip an account of the party which was ſent upon the Mohawk river, under the command of Sir John Johnſon. The enemy, by means of two Oneida Indians, who had deſerted from Niagara, had received information of an intended attack upon the Mohawk river, and had prepared accordingly: but this did not prevent his ſucceſs, though it occaſioned him to meet with great oppoſition. I have juſt received a letter from Sir John, wherein he acquaints me, that he has deſtroyed the ſettlements of Schohary and Stone Arabia, and laid waſte a great extent of country. He had ſeveral engagements with the enemy, in which he came off victorious. In one of them, near Stone Arabia, he killed a Colonel Browne, a notorious and active rebel, with about 100 officers and men.

I have the pleaſure to acquaint your Lordſhip, from Sir John's letter, that I have great reaſon to hope, that many of the miſſing will find their way to Oſwego or Niagara, as ſome Indians and rangers, well acquainted with the woods, are with them. I cannot finiſh without expreſſing to your Lordſhip, the perfect ſatisfaction which I have from the zeal, ſpirit, and activity, with which Sir John Johnſon has conducted this arduous enterpriſe.

MOLA, in the Livora of Naples, in Lower Italy, where the following remarkable anecdote of Engliſh courage was ſhewn in 1638, to the Captain Baſſa of the Porte, who was with the whole Turkiſh fleet under his command, on a viſit to Cairo, and other ports, for the purpoſe of convoying the veſſels laden at thoſe places for Conſtantinople, and at Mola to meet with two ſhips, the Hector, and the William and Ralph, laden with corn, in the Gulf of Mola. Corn being a prohibited commodity, and not to be tranſported, under penalty of forfeiting ſhips, cargo, and liberty of the men, the Baſſa was invited, by the proſpect of ſuch a treaty, to command the ſeizure of theſe veſſels, which, as they were but two, it was not queſtioned but they would yield at the firſt ſummons; but in this the Turk was miſtaken; he had to deal with people who knew their ſituation, who were unuſed to fear, and were reſolved to make the infidels pay as dear as poſſible for the property, liberty, and lives of Britons. Immediately the Engliſh ſhips cut their cables, and ſtood out to ſea, where they were attacked by the whole Ottoman fleet, being ſometimes boarded by one, and then by two gallies at once; yet as they plied their guns with ſmall ſhots and made a gallant defence with their half pikes, they often cleared their decks, and beat off the enemy with great ſlaughter. The Captain Baſſa being aſhamed that his whole fleet ſhould meet ſuch oppoſition from ſuch veſſels, reſolved to enter his men at the gun room port of one of the ſhips, and running the prow of his own galley into the ſtern, the gallant crew clapt an iron ſpike into the loop-hole of the prow, by which the gal-

ley being wedged to the timbers of the ſhip, they brought their guns to bear aft, and charging them with croſs bars, pieces of iron, and partridge ſhot, raked them fore and aft, killed the Captain Baſſa himſelf, and near 300 in the galley. At length, having ſpent all their ſhot, they charged their guns with pieces of eight, but being overpowered by numbers of the enemies, and not able to make farther reſiſtance, after maintaining this unequal conflict for more than three hours, they ſet fire to their ſhips, which, blowing up, deſtroyed two or three gallies which lay alongſide them, together with their men who were then fighting upon deck hand to hand with the defendants; ſo that none of theſe undaunted fellows were taken, but three or four that were picked up out of the ſea. Thus ended this extraordinary action, the Turks gaining the victory with the loſs of 1200 ſlaves killed and wounded, beſides the Captain Baſſa, and ſeveral other officers of note killed, and 500 Turks ſlain and wounded. The gallies were forced into port, where they remained a full month to repair. This affair ſtruck the whole Porte with amazement at the bravery, or obſtinacy, as they called it, of the Engliſh; and is a matter not altogether forgotten at Conſtantinople at this day.

MOLDAVIA, ſurrendered to the Auſtrians on the 7th of June 1788, when the hoſpodar of the province and Prince Ipoilanti were made priſoners of war. Among other circumſtances attending this diſaſter, it is related, that the force of the Ottomans conſiſted of only 6000 men, while that of the enemy amounted to 15,000; but that the former made a long and vigorous reſiſtance, nor yielded up their arms till they had made a prodigious ſlaughter, which, after all, they found fruitleſs.

MOLWITZ, BATTLE AT. A little town of Sileſia, ſituate about three miles from Creiſs, and forty ſouth from Breſlau. In the year 1741, when half the powers in Europe were buſying themſelves about the election of an Emperor, Frederic III. then King of Pruſſia, who ſaw the general confuſion, marched an army of 60,000 men directly into Sileſia. His pretenſions were to four duchies, which his family had formerly acquired by purchaſes, and by acts of confraternity, which his anceſtors not being able to maintain, had been obliged to relinquiſh. The Queen of Hungary was incenſed to find herſelf attacked in the day of her diſtreſs, by a Prince to whom ſhe had given no ſort of provocation; and his Pruſſian Majeſty charged the court of Vienna with a deſign either to aſſaſſinate or carry him off by treachery: a deſign which was diſowned with expreſſions of indignation and diſdain; and which was founded in no other place than his own imagination. Both parties were now inflamed. The Queen ordered Count Neuperg to aſſemble a body of forces, and ſtop the progreſs of the Pruſſians in Sileſia. Accordingly, on Monday the 10th day of April, 1741, the two armies met at Molwitz, and the engagement began about two o'clock in the afternoon. The Auſtrians at firſt drove back the left wing of the Pruſſians, commanded by Lieutenant-General Schuylemburg. But his Pruſſian Majeſty having been informed that the Auſtrians were ſuperior to him in cavalry, had intermixed grenadiers with his horſe, by which means this confuſion was recovered. The attack on the right wing of the Pruſſians was likewiſe very intrepid, but the heat of the action was on the left wing; which having been rallied, now repulſed the Auſtrians in turn, and purſued their advantage ſo well, that at ſix o'clock they began to retire, and made a retreat in very good order, and encamped under the cannon of Neiſs, leaving the field of battle to the King, who dearly purchaſed this ſpot of ground. He loſt at leaſt 3000 men, beſides his kinſman Frederic, Margrave of Brandenburgh, and Lieutenant-General Schuylemberg. The loſs of the Auſtrians, as they were defeated, muſt have been greater than that of the Pruſſians, though they endeavoured to conceal it; therefore there is no aſcertaining it exactly; but according to all probability, it could not be leſs than 4000. Notwithſtanding the King of Pruſſia remained maſter of the field of battle, the action was far from being deciſive. The Auſtrians faced the Pruſſians ſeveral times in their camp, and frequent ſhirmiſhes happened. The neceſſitous affairs of the Queen of Hungary, at length obliged General Neuperg to be recalled with his army. The King of Pruſſia then made a conqueſt of Sileſia, for there was no oppoſition.

MONA, an iſland ſituated on the Baltic ſea. Near this place, on the 18th of April, 1782, at two P. M. Sir Samuel, now Lord Hood, made ſail from the fleet, with ten ſail of the line, a frigate, and a fire-ſhip. On the 19th at ſix A. M. ſaw five ſail in the paſſage of this place; at half paſt ſix A. M. the Admiral made ſignal for chaſe. At two P. M. ſome of the ſhips came up with two French line of battle ſhips and a frigate, after ſome action, both the line of battle ſhips and frigate ſtruck. They continued chaſe after another frigate, which eſcaped them in the night.

MONDOVI, November 13, 1800. This day the Imperialiſts entered this city, which is in Piedmont. The French had left a battalion in the citadel of that place, where it remained till eleven o'clock at night. From fear of the inhabitants, they would not attempt to effect their retreat by way of the gate leading to the town, but opened a breach towards Vico, and thus formed the rear of the French army. This battalion was greatly haraſſed by the country people on its retreat, who killed ſeveral of the troops compoſing it, and took ſome of its horſes and baggage. The town and diſtrict of Mondovi have ſuffered greatly during the ſtay of the French.

The loſs of the Auſtrians in killed and wounded is very inconſiderable; their artillery made great havoc among the French, whoſe loſs cannot yet be poſitively ſtated. The regiment of Lattermann forms the garriſon of Mondovi.

MONS, SIEGE OF. A city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated on a hill, near the confluence of the rivers Haine and Trouille, about twenty-two miles ſouth-eaſt from Tournay. The brilliancy of the campaign of 1690, had ſo much revived the military genius of Louis XIV. that he had a deſire to taſte again of war, and make ſome campaigns yet in his old age. All things had been prepared for opening the campaign for

1691,

1691, very early with the ſiege of Mons. Oats were bought up for the ſubſiſtence of the cavalry inſtead of forage. The King ſet out from Verſailles the firſt of March, and put himſelf at the head of his army, compoſed of 30,000 horſe, and 70,000 foot. The Mareſchal de Luxemburg begged his Majeſty, that he would permit the ladies of the court to partake of the pleaſures and advantages of the field with the generals; thinking that the ſiege of Mons (the Confederates not being able to diſturb them in it) would at the ſame time afford leiſure enough to divert themſelves in their tents, which the King very readily granted, deſigning to make this campaign gallant in appearance, as well as glorious in victory.

A few days after the King's arrival, Mons was inveſted and beſieged in form. Whilſt the artillery fired upon the place, and the ſoldiers kept the trenches, the generals had balls in their tents, to entertain the ladies of the court who had followed the army. Louis ſeemed to be young again, and pleaſed himſelf as much with the converſation of the fair, as the youngeſt general that was there. The court of France never made war with leſs danger, and more pleaſure.

The lines being brought to perfection, the cannon began to play from the batteries with incredible fury; one battery ſeconding the other without intermiſſion, and with ſo much diſpatch, that, by the confeſſion of the moſt expert engineers, never any artillery did greater execution. Twenty-four mortars, and ſixty pieces of cannon, were continually employed againſt the place. There was about 1,000,000 weight of powder laid up in the camp for the ſupply of them. The King, betwixt the ſiege and his diverſion, was day and night in motion. He viſited the trenches once or twice daily, encouraging every one to do his duty, with ſuch ſucceſs that both the officers and ſoldiers ſhewed the utmoſt eagerneſs in out-braving one another. They frequently worked uncovered, and carried their faſcines at noon day, in ſpite of the continual fire of the garriſon, to the trenches. The beſieged ſeemed to have put their chief hopes in their artillery, having not made one ſally during the whole ſiege. The only place that was defended with much gallantry was a horn-work, which the French, making their way through the grenades and carcaſſes of the enemy, carried ſword in hand. The citizens of Mons were all along in hopes that King William would come to their relief; and in effect, he marched with an army of 44,000 men as far as Halle, within ſix leagues of Mons; but finding himſelf not ſtrong enough to attack the French army, he remained in that poſt till after the ſurrender of the place, which perceiving itſelf not in a condition to ſuſtain a general aſſault, came to a capitulation, after a ſiege of ſixteen days.

After the taking of Mons, the troops on both ſides returned to quarters of refreſhment, and the reſt of the campaign was ſpent in marches and countermarches, without any remarkable action. The Confederates had boaſted, ever ſince the beginning of the ſummer, that they would beſiege ſome place or other in Flanders. They attacked Beaumont, a ſmall place without much defence, the garriſon conſiſting only of 150 men.

The Duke of Marlborough, after the battle of Blaregnies, or Malplaquet, reſolved on the ſiege of Mons. On the 18th of September, 1709, he ordered and haſtened the march of the artillery and ammunition waggons, deſigned for that enterprize: a great number of horſes were ſent from the army, to aſſiſt in bringing up the ſame to the camp; and the 19th, the Duke of Marlborough removed his head-quarters to Havre. The Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, having taken the neceſſary meaſures to ſecure the march of the artillery, appointed the generals that were to command in this ſiege, under the Prince of Orange-Naſſau. The latter gave an account of the diſpoſitions made thereto, and the progreſs thereof till the 27th, in the two following letters to the States-General.

High and Mighty Lords,

I received with due reſpect your High Mightineſſes letter of the 16th inſt. in which you expreſs your ſatisfaction in my conduct, ſhewn in the battle of Tanieres, or Malplaquet; and as this declaration is very acceptable to me, ſo it ſhall animate me for the future, not to regard any pains or trouble, but ever to ſacrifice my life in the ſervice of your High Mightneſſes, in hopes to deſerve your favour and affection more and more.

The ſiege of Mons being reſolved upon, I have the honour to command it, and under me, of the infantry, the Lieutenant-Generals Pattendorf, Rantzau, and Dohna; the Major-Generals Lord North and Grey, Sacken, Els, Ammama, and Ivoy; the Brigadiers Evans, Earl of Orrery, Weecks, Horſt, Rechteren, and Ockinga: of the cavalry, Lieutenant-General Schullemburg; the Major-Generals Stain, Chanclos, and Cheus; and the Brigadiers Fabricus and Hunderbein.

The moſt part of the thirty battalions and thirty ſquadrons, appointed for the ſiege, being arrived in this camp, I repaired hither on the 20th inſt. and the projects of the directors of the approaches, in reſpect to the attacks, being approved of, it was, with the advice of the field-deputies of your High Mightineſſes, and the Princes of Savoy and Marlborough reſolved to open the trenches to-morrow night, if every thing requiſite and neceſſary thereto be ready in two ſeveral places, viz. at the gate of Bertamont, where the chief attack will be, and the gate of Havre. This evening, 100 ſoldiers, and 100 workmen, are ordered to poſſeſs themſelves of a mill on the Trouille, and thereby to cut off the enemy's proviſions on that ſide. The Sieur Dru de Caſtillon, captain of the regiment of Guethem, and a peaſant who offered himſelf voluntarily, have been ordered to drain the inundations between St. Guiſlain and Mons, to execute which, 150 pioncers, with a ſufficient guard to ſupport them, are commanded, and they are to begin that work to-morrow.

Thirty ſquadrons, under the command of a lieutenant-general, two major-generals, and two brigadiers,

have been ordered to guard the artillery hither, which is to break up from Bruſſels to-morrow: all the other poſts are, for their better ſecurity, aſſigned to the commanding officers.

In the mean time, nothing is omitted for making the neceſſary preparations to continue this important ſiege with a happy ſucceſs, &c.

(Signed) J. W. F. Prince of Orange and Naſſau.

From the camp before Mons,
September 23, 1709.

The other Letter, dated the 26th of September, was as follows:

High and Mighty Lords,

On the 23d, I had the honour to give your High Mightineſſes an account of my arrival in this camp, and what had been done to that time, in the preparation towards the proſecuting of this ſiege.

The perſons who were ordered to drain the inundations between Conde and Mons, did ſo happily execute theſe orders, that the water on one ſide is already fallen above ſix feet.

The deſign of cutting off the mills on the Trouille, has likewiſe had good ſucceſs, the garriſon therein, conſiſting of twenty-four men, under the command of an officer, ſurrendered priſoners of war, without any reſiſtance; whereupon a beginning was made to draw off the water on that ſide likewiſe.

Laſt night, at half an hour after nine, the trenches were opened at the attack of Bertamont, with all the ſucceſs imaginable. A parallel of 550 feet was drawn before the horn-work of that gate, with a line of communication from the village of Hyron to the parallel aforeſaid, and another was begun from the height of the road of Bavay; but the time falling too ſhort, it could not be joined to the other. We had, on this occaſion, three men killed; and one major, one captain, one ſubaltern, one engineer, and fifty-four common ſoldiers wounded. On the attack of the gate of Havre, Engineer de Boffe run a parallel along the foot of the glacis, but an unforeſeen accident incapacitated him to draw a communication with his line on the rear, which was the reaſon that it could not certainly be known what number were killed and wounded on that ſide. I was only informed, that Lieutenant-General Cadogan, his aid-de-camp, and another officer, who had advanced too near, were wounded.

The Engineer Rietquetſeler, with 300 ſoldiers, 100 pioneers, four pieces of cannon, and the neceſſary ammunition and faſcines, were ordered to make themſelves maſters of the redoubts of Nimy; but the men and other requiſites not being ready time enough laſt night, that deſign was deferred till to-morrow morning, &c.

(Signed) J. W. F. Prince of Orange and Naſſau.

P. S. After the concluding of theſe, I received advice, that the redoubt of Nimy had been forced this day, wherein were found two pieces of cannon, twenty-five men, an officer, and a ſubaltern. This afternoon the enemy made a ſally upon our trenches, on the attack of Havre, with 300 men, on which occaſion, the Engliſh regiment of Hill had about ſixty men killed and wounded; but being ſuſtained by the regiment of Prince Albert, the enemy was obliged to retire with ſome loſs.

The 27th, Lieutenant-General Wilks joined the army, with five battalions and ten ſquadrons from Duillemont. The two days following the beſiegers carried on their approaches, as much as the badneſs of the weather would allow of, and finiſhed their batteries. The 30th, another convoy of ammunition and artillery being arrived, thirty-two pieces of cannon were brought to the batteries, at the attack of the gate of Bertamont, and ſixteen to thoſe at the gate of Havre. It is remarkable, that the Allies made no lines of circumvallation at this ſiege; a plain mark they were no ways apprehenſive of the enemy; nor did not think them ſo formidable as the Mareſchal de Villars endeavoured to perſuade the King his maſter that they were.

The firſt of October, purſuant to the diſpoſition made the night before, Major-General Ivoy, with a detachment, advanced in the morning to attack the horn-work and the redoubt without the park-gate, which covered the mills where the beſieged uſed to grind their corn. In this ſervice four pieces of cannon and two howitzers were uſed, which had not fired above three rounds, when the enemy ſeeing the Confederates, who had marched a conſiderable way up to the waiſt in water, ready to make an aſſault, yielded themſelves priſoners of war, to the number of fifty-four men, one captain, and two lieutenants; but the officers were permitted to return into the town.

By the taking of theſe works, in which the beſiegers found forty ſacks of meal, two pieces of cannon, and ſome ammunition, they became maſters of a ſluice, which was of great uſe for letting out the water; and the ſame day they began to fire from twenty-ſix pieces of cannon. The 2d, nothing paſt of any moment. The 3d, the weather being become fair, the beſiegers obliged the enemy to quit a ſmall redoubt, on the right of the gate of Havre, and continued their approaches, with very little loſs at both attacks, till the 8th, when they were not above ten paces from the counterſcarp of the horn-work at the gate of Havre, which they attacked that day, and after half an hour's reſiſtance, lodged themſelves on the covered way, with the loſs only of ſixty men killed and wounded, and among the latter Colonel Hara, of the Engliſh artillery, and Captain Petit of the guards. They perfected their approaches, lodged themſelves on the covered way of the horn-work at the gate of Bertamont, and begun to batter the face of that work, from two batteries of twelve pieces of cannon each.

From the 8th to the 16th, nothing happened worthy of notice, only that the beſiegers continued to bombard the place. The 16th, in the morning, 400 grenadiers, ſuſtained by 500 fuzileers, and 700 workmen, attacked the ſecond counterſcarp of the horn-work at the gate of Havre, which the enemy quitted after a

ſhort

ſhort reſiſtance; and thereupon, the Allies made a good lodgement, and removed their batteries to the palliſades, to batter the horn-work in breach. At ſeven in the morning, they began with a great diſcharge of bombs and grenades, to attack the horn-work of Bertamont, by which the enemy were ſo much annoyed, that when the beſiegers had mounted the breach, they found, to their great amazement, that the beſieged had quitted both the ravelin and the horn-work, and they lodged themſelves therein with very little loſs. They took at the ſame time, a little out-work, on the right of the horn-work, without loſing one man, and in it a lieutenant and fifteen ſoldiers priſoners.

They began the 18th, at the attack of Bertamont, to remove the batteries into the horn-work, in order to batter the baſtions, and continued to work on them with all poſſible diligence. The 19th, in the morning, their batteries began to fire upon the face of the horn-work at the gate of Havre, and continued to do ſo, with very good ſucceſs, till the 20th about noon, when the breaches being almoſt practicable, and the beſiegers making preparations for an attack, they were prevented by the enemy's beating a parley, and hanging out white flags at both attacks, to ſignify their deſire to capitulate. Hoſtages were hereupon exchanged, and the enemy having ſent to M. de Sonnegar, major-general, M. Grimaldi, a brigadier, and M. Lellier; the Allies, on their ſide, ſent into the town Major-General Ranck, Brigadier Orkinga, and Colonel Alberti.

The French hoſtages, having dined with the Prince of Naſſau, near the Bertamont attack, went in the afternoon to the Duke of Marlborough's quarters, where Prince Eugene was at the ſame time; and having delivered in their propoſals, conſiſting of twenty-two articles, returned into the town in the evening with their Highneſſes' anſwer. They came out again the next morning, and after ſome debates, accepted ſuch terms as the Confederate generals thought fit to grant them: by which they were allowed to march out with other marks of honour, but without cannon or mortars.

The articles were ſigned about ten at night, at Prince Eugene's quarters, by that Prince, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Field-Deputies of the States-General, on the one part, and General Grimaldi, Governor of the town on the other: and immediately after, 500 men took poſſeſſion of the gate of Nimy.

The reduction of this important place, after the memorable and bloody battle of Malplaquet, was a plain demonſtration that the Allies obtained in that action, ſomething more ſubſtantial than the name of a victory; ſince the enemy, who had hazarded a battle to prevent the ſiege of this town, did not make the leaſt motion to relieve it; notwithſtanding the aſſurances given by the Mareſchal de Villars and Bouffiers to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that he would not loſe an inch of ground by that action; and their boaſts of marching towards the Confederate army, if the King's ſervice required it.

The 23d, the garriſon marched out with all the marks of honour allowed them by the capitulation; beſides which, the Confederate generals granted them two pieces of cannon and one mortar, by way of compliment. The whole did not exceed 100 men, the reſt being either ſick or wounded; and a great number of Walloons and others having ſtayed behind in the town, to liſt themſelves in the ſervice of the Allies. Count Dohna, who was appointed to command in that place, marched in at the ſame time with a detachment of troops, which were to be in garriſon during the winter. Of the Britiſh troops employed in this ſervice, Colonel Hill received a hurt in his ſide, Colonel Clayton was dangerouſly wounded in the eye, and Colonel Foxton and Major Mortimer were killed.

The French army, commanded by Marechal Saxe, took Mons in 1746, with very little trouble.

MONS, November 6, 1792. A battle was fought at the village of Gemappe, near this place, of which the following account was given to the National Convention, it being the firſt victory obtained by their troops, againſt the Auſtrian army.

Dumourier informed the Convention, that, after fighting with the Imperialiſts for five ſucceſſive days, the army of the Republic had conquered, and Mons had been the fruit of their victory. Forty thouſand French had attacked 28,000 Auſtrians, intrenched on all ſides, defended by forty redoubts, twenty pieces of heavy artillery, and a great number of cannon of a leſs weight of metal and howitzers. As to the number of French killed on this occaſion, he cannot give any account, but ſuppoſes there may have been 300, and double the number of wounded. Fifteen hundred of the enemy were either taken or deſerted, and they had about 4000 killed and wounded. The French took nine pieces of cannon, and a number of cheſts of ammunition. He diſpatched General Bonneron with 8000 men on one ſide, and General Dampier with as many on the other ſide, to ſeize on the city of Aeth, which contained ſeveral large magazines. He found ſeveral in Mons. The Auſtrian army retired in the greateſt diſorder, towards Bruſſels and Brune le Compte.

An officer who was preſent in the action near Mons, between the French and Auſtrians, on the 6th inſt. ſtates, that the force of the latter did not exceed 19,000 men.

This officer affirms, that the French had between 9 and 10,000 killed; that as the French advanced to the Auſtrian intrenchments, they were mowed down by whole battalions, but that they perſevered with an ardour worthy of a better cauſe.

The French account of the loſs of the Auſtrians is accurate; it amounted to near 4000.

MONTI-CHRISTI, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1780. A ſettlement ſituated on the north ſide of Hiſpaniola, or St. Domingo, in the Weſt-Indies. Captain Cornwallis, with a ſquadron from Jamaica, being on a cruize off this place, fell in with, on the morning of the 20th of April, four ſail of French ſhips of the line and a frigate, with a number of merchant ſhips under their

their convoy. Our ſhips, conſiſting of the Lion of ſixty-four guns, Briſtol of fifty, and Janus of forty-four, formed the line ahead, and were chaſed by the French, who came within gun-ſhot at five in the evening, and a running fight was maintained during the whole night; the enemy not chooſing to go along-ſide of our ſhips, though they had it in their power. The morning of the 21ſt was calm, and the Janus being near, the French commodore kept up a conſtant and well-directed fire, which obliged him to take the advantage of a light air of wind to ſheer off, with the loſs of his mizen-top-maſt, and fore-top-gallant-maſt. The Lion and Briſtol towed with their boats to the aſſiſtance of the Janus, which brought on a general firing for two or three hours. The remainder of the day was employed by the enemy in repairing their damages; and juſt before ſun-ſet, they made ſail again after our ſhips, but did not come within gun-ſhot the whole night. Soon after day-light on Wedneſday morning, the 22d, Captain Cornwallis ſaw three ſail to the leeward, which he imagined, and afterwards found to be the Ruby, and the Niger and Pomona frigates. The French immediately hauled their wind, and Captain Cornwallis chaſed them for five hours, but they declined the combat, notwithſtanding the Janus was diſabled; and Captain Cornwallis had only two ſixty-four and one fifty gun ſhip, to oppoſe to four ſail of the enemy's line of ſeventy-four guns each, under the command of M. de la Mothe Picquet. The French fired ſo injudiciouſly, that there were only twelve men killed and wounded in our three ſhips.

MONTREAL, TOWN OF, TAKEN IN 1760. It is ſituated on an iſland of the ſame name in the river St. Laurence, ſixty leagues ſouth-weſt of Quebec, North America. For an account of which ſee the following letter.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Amherſt to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Camp at Montreal, September 8, 1760.

On the 26th of Auguſt, I proceeded to this place. From the 26th to the 30th, I was employed in repairing ſome part of Fort William Auguſtus, mending batteaus, and fitting out the veſſels, beſides making ſuch preparations as I judged eſſentially neceſſary for the paſſage of the army down the river.

On the 31ſt I ſet out, rowed twenty-four miles, and encamped on the Iſle au Chat. The rapids were more frightful than dangerous.

September 1ſt, I paſſed the Long Saut, marched covering parties on the ſhore; the boats were obliged to row in ſingle file, and keep at ſome diſtance; this took up great time, though the current of the river was violent. The rapids were full of broken waves; the batteaus took in water; a corporal and three men of the royal highlanders were drowned. I encamped at Johnſon's Point, fourteen miles from the iſle au Chat. I ſent parties forward on the lake. Sir William Johnſon went to an Indian village, Aſqueſaſhua, to aſſure them of protection on their good behaviour.

September 2d, I rowed twenty-four miles down lake St. Francis, and encamped at point au Beaudet. M. la Corne, with a party, had been here, and at the Indian village. Very violent rain and wind came on at night: luckily our boats were in ſheltered coves.

September 3d, the bad weather continuing, the army halted: a ſcouting party brought in a priſoner from the Cedars.

September 4th, the army was in their boats ſoon after day-break. The weather was favourable for paſſing the worſt part of the river; but I am ſorry to acquaint you, that the rapids were the occaſion of eighty-four men being drowned. We loſt likewiſe twenty-nine batteaus of regiments, ſeventeen of artillery, with ſome artillery and ſtores. Seventeen whale-boats, and one row galley, were ſtaved: the guns with ſome ſtores and proviſions, will be ſaved. I encamped this night at iſle Perrot, about two miles from the river, with the regulars. It was too late for the greateſt part of the artillery and the Provincials to proceed there, and they encamped on the river ſide.

September 5th, the inhabitants of the iſland had all run into the woods, and abandoned their houſes: ſome were taken, and ſome came in. I had the oath of allegiance tendered to them, and I put them in quiet poſſeſſion of their houſes; and they ſeemed as much ſurpriſed with their treatment, as they were happy with it. The neceſſary repairs of boats put it out of my power to proceed this day. The remains of the provincial regiments joined me.

September 6th, the army was in their boats ſoon after day-break. I rowed in four columns by the right, as I intended to land on my left, at La Chine, on the iſland of Montreal, about three leagues from my laſt camp: the weather was favourable, and I landed without oppoſition: ſome flying parties run into Montreal, after a few ſhots. To make the moſt of the day I could, I marched on: the parties had broke up one bridge, which was ſoon repaired: and after a march of two leagues, I formed the troops on a plain before Montreal, where we lay the night on our arms; and I got up two twelve-pounders, five ſix, and five three-pounders, of light artillery. I left the New-York troops, and two Connecticut regiments, for the ſecurity of the boats at La Chine.

September 7th, in the morning, two officers came to an advanced poſt, with a letter from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, referring me to what one of them, Le Colonel Bougainville, had to ſay. The converſation ended with a ceſſation of arms till twelve o'clock, at which time the propoſals came. I returned mine, and wrote to the Marquis de Vaudreuil. This was followed by another letter from the governor: I ſent my anſwer. I then received a letter from M. de Levis, which I anſwered. The troops lay on their arms at night; and ſoon after day, I had a letter from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, which I anſwered, and ſent Major Abercromby into the town, to bring me the articles of capitulation, ſigned by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, of which I have ſent him a duplicate ſigned by me; and Colonel Haldimand, with the grenadiers and light infantry of the army, has taken poſſeſſion

poſſeſſion of a poſt, and will proceed to-morrow in fulfilling the articles of capitulation. I thought it better, from the number of battalions, to oblige them not to ſerve during the preſent war, than to encumber England with them as priſoners of war. I ſhall do myſelf the honour of ſending the colours of the battalions to you by the next occaſion.

In the diſturbances between Great Britain and her colonies, a party of Americans attempted to ſurpriſe this town, the 25th of September, 1775, but were repulſed. Nevertheleſs, it was obliged to capitulate to them the 12th of November following. General Burgoyne retook it the 15th of June, 1776.

MONTSERRAT, ENGAGEMENT OFF IN 1759. One of the Carribbee iſlands in the Weſt-Indies. For the particulars of which, ſee the following account of the engagement which happened to the leeward of Montſerrat the 3d of November, between his Majeſty's ſhip Buckingham, of ſixty-ſix guns, Richard Tyrrel, Eſq. commander, and three French men of war, which were convoying a fleet of merchantmen from St. Euſtatia to Martinico.

On the 2d Inſtant, at eight in the evening, his Majeſty's ſhip Buckingham ſailed from St. John's Road in Antigua, and at five next morning (Montſerrat then bearing W. half S. diſtant ſeven miles) chaſed and brought to two ſail, which proved to be Engliſh privateers, and at nine chaſed another ſail, which proved to be the ſloop Weazel, Captain Bowles. At twelve o'clock, (Montſerrat bearing E. N. E. diſtant five leagues), Captain Tyrrel ſaw three ſail bearing W. and by S. ſtanding to the ſouthward, on which he crowded all ſail, and at once perceived a fleet of nineteen ſail; he then made the Weazel's ſignal to chaſe.

At two o'clock, Captain Tyrrel diſcovered a French ſhip of ſeventy-four guns, the Floriſſant, one of thirty-eight, the other of twenty. He cleared ſhip, and got every thing ready to engage. The reſt of the fleet were a ſmall frigate, an armed ſhip, and 14 ſail of ſloops; all which were to the windward of the men of war. At half paſt two, the French men of war formed a line ahead, the Floriſſant hoiſting a red flag at the the mizen-topmaſt-head, and a white jack at her enſign-ſtaff.

At three, the Weazel was ahead of the Buckingham, and fired two ſhot, which the Floriſſant and one of the frigates returned. On this Captain Tyrrel made the Weazel's ſignal to come in, and ordered her to keep cloſe under the Buckingham's ſtern. At half paſt three, the Floriſſant fired her ſtern-chaſe at the Buckingham, which Captain Tyrrel did not return till he got nearer, and then repaid it briſkly.

At four the largeſt frigate bore away under the Buckingham's lee, fired her broadſide, and received one from the Buckingham, on which ſhe thought fit immediately to ſheer off. Captain Tyrrel ſtill continued to fire his bow-chaſe on the Floriſſant, and ſhe her ſtern-chaſe on the Buckingham, who alſo received ſeveral fires from the twenty-eight gun frigate. But Captain Tyrrel finding he could not by this means bring the enemy to a general engagement, he ordered the Buckingham a-yaw, which brought her broadſide to bear on the Floriſſant, and immediately poured it in, great guns and ſmall arms. This the enemy briſkly returned; and at the ſame time, the thirty-eight gun frigate hauled her round, came under the Buckingham's ſtern, and raked her. Several broadſides were exchanged in this manner, till at half an hour paſt five, coming to piſtol-ſhot diſtance, the fire grew extremely hot on both ſides. The Buckingham now fired full broadſides of great guns, and ſmall arms from the tops, poop, and gang-ways, which, in a little time, ſilenced the Floriſſant; and her white jack at the enſign-ſtaff was then obſerved to be ſtruck, and never afterwards hoiſted. Her red flag was alſo lowered from the mizen-topmaſt-head, as far as the mizen-peak.

At half an our paſt ſix the Floriſſant fired only two guns, but Captain Tyrrel ſtill kept up his fire of great guns and ſmall arms.

At a quarter before ſeven, the two ſhips fell aboard: the Floriſſant's jib-boom run in between the Buckingham's main and mizen maſts; and her fore-yard was likewiſe foul of the Buckingham's main-yard. They remained ſome little time in that poſition; and it was obſerved from the Buckingham's tops, and by Captain Frey, with the marines on the poop and gang-ways, that there was not a man on the enemy's poop or quarter deck to fire at; and the few that remained in the tops were in ſuch confuſion, that they threw ſeveral hand grenades without lighting the fuſee.

At ſeven o'clock, Captain Tyrrel got every thing ready for boarding, which the enemy prevented by ſheering off juſt at the time it was to have been put in execution. On this the men cheerfully run back to the great guns, which were loaded with round and grape ſhot, and round and double-headed ſhot; and at twelve yards diſtance the whole broadſide was poured into the enemy, with volleys of ſmall arms from the the tops, poop, and gangways, in ſuch a manner, that not a ſhot could miſs. The enemy all this time being driven from their quarters, and the ſhip ſtill remaining in the ſame poſition, Captain Tyrrel had leiſure to repeat the fire; but a breeze then ſpringing up, it ſheered round the Floriſſant, and brought her ſtern to the Buckingham. The enemy took this opportunity of hoiſting all the ſail they could crowd, and made off, being favoured by the darkneſs of the night, and the great damage the Buckingham had received in her rigging; her tiller rope being ſhot away, all her braces and bowlines gone, her ſails cut to pieces and aback, her maſts, yards, and ſtanding rigging much damaged, and the ſhip under no command. During all the engagement the thirty-eight gun frigate raked the Buckingham whenever ſhe could.

Captain Tyrrel had the misfortune to loſe three fingers from his right hand, and received ſeveral contuſions in his head, arms, and body. We had alſo the great misfortune to loſe Lieutenant Marſhal, a gallant and brave officer. Lieutenant Harris, of the marines, and Mr. Winterborne, the maſter, were both dangerouſly wounded. In all, the Buckingham, had ſeven men killed, and forty-ſix wounded, two of which died ſoon after.

We ſhall add no encomiums on the behaviour of the

the officers or men belonging to the Buckingham; what that muſt have been, the facts contained in the foregoing narrative ſufficiently declare. Captain Tyrrel laboured under this diſadvantage, that from his conduct great things were expected from him whenever he came to be oppoſed in action. However, on this occaſion, he far ſurpaſſed the moſt ſanguine expectations, heightened as they were. Nor could the bravery of our enemies be denied, had they not ungeneroufly given into a meaſure fit hardly to be named of the worſt of pirates, and common ſea robbers. Their great guns were ſtuffed with ſtar langrage, pieces of caſt metal, and other ſuch mortifying rubbiſh; and their ſmall arms were loaded with chewed bullets; many of which were found on board the Buckingham, and ready to be produced. Their langrage was a ſquare bar of iron four inches long, notched on the angles to make the wound leſs curable. This is a practice mean and baſe in the higheſt degree, as it is of no advantage to the action, but only ſerves to add future languiſhing torments to the wounds received in battle, and exhibits an inſtance of French manners, and French honour.

The French men of war got into the Granades, the Floriſſant was an entire wreck, her whole ſide being one port, having ſeven feet water in her hold, and all her guns and ſtores taken out. The French confeſſed they loſt 140 men, but it was imagined they loſt upwards of 300.

MONZHEER, OR MONGHEER, TAKEN IN 1764. A town ſituated in the province of Bengal, Eaſt-Indies; for the particulars of which ſee the following letters. As this rupture began unexpectedly, we think it requiſite to lay before our readers the reaſons that occaſioned it.

When Lord Clive left Bengal in January, 1760, the political ſtate of the province was as follows:

Our alliance with the Nabob, Jaffier Ally Cawn, had continued uninfringed three years, and we had rendered him very ſignal ſervices.

Our character throughout the empire was reſpected and admired; our military reputation in particular was in its higheſt luſture.

The force left by Lord Clive was greater than had been ſeen in the country ſince the battle of Pleſſey, and there was no enemy to contend with but the Shah Zada, ſon to the Mogul, who had never dared to make a ſtand againſt us, when we had ſcarce half the force.

Yet in a few months, by the ill conduct of Ramnaran, deputy nabob of Bahar, the Shah Zada gained ſuch an advantage, that the government was obliged to make head againſt him every way. In a ſecond engagement ſome advantage was gained over the Shah Zada by the young nabob, ſon to Jaffier Ally Cawn, aſſiſted by us; but before it could be ſufficiently improved, a ſtop was put to all operations by the death of the young nabob, who was killed by lightning, as he was ſleeping in his tent, on the 20th of July.

This event threw Jaffier Ally Cawn into the greateſt diſtreſs; he had no other child grown up to manhood; and though nobody would have attempted his life, while there was a ſucceſſor to revenge his death, yet he now became ſuſpicious and apprehenſive, and not without reaſon. He was preſſed on every ſide for money; ſome provinces were in rebellion, his army mutinying, and his friends the Engliſh in almoſt equal diſtreſs, the provinces that had been mortgaged to them paying little or no revenue, no money from Europe, and the Nabob greatly in arrear at the ſame time. The gentlemen of Fort St. George wrote preſſingly for money, declaring they could not carry on the war without it. There was an inveſtment to be provided, and a large army to pay.

At this juncture Coſſim Ally Cawn, ſon-in-law to the Nabob, came down to Mr. Vanſittart, to conſult with him on the diſtreſſes of the ſtate. The gentlemen of the ſecret committee ſeemed determined to have him appointed miniſter, upon which a treaty was made on the 15th of September, 1760, between Coſſim Cawn and Mr. Vanſittart, in which it was ſtipulated,

I. That Jaffier Ally Cawn ſhould continue in his dignities; that all affairs ſhould be tranſacted in his name, and that a ſuitable income ſhould be allowed for his expences.

II. That Coſſim Cawn ſhould be deputy, and adminiſter the government, and ſucceed to the nabobſhip at Jaffier's death.

III. That firm friendſhip and union ſhould ſubſiſt between us and Coſſim, his enemies and friends to be ours.

IV. The Engliſh army ſhould aſſiſt Coſſim againſt all his enemies, its charges being paid, for which the lands of Burdwan, Middinport, and Chittigong, ſhall be aſſigned; the Company to ſtand to all loſſes, and receive all the profits of theſe three countries.

Againſt this treaty ſeveral of the council proteſted.

Of what happened in conſequence of it, the following account is given by Mr. Vanſittart, in a memorial, the date of which does not appear.

"The Subah Jaffier Ally Cawn was extremely tyrannical, avaricious, and indolent; and the people about him being abject ſlaves, or the inſtruments of his vices, there was no chance of having the government properly conducted but by their removal. He attributed the ill ſucceſs of his affairs to imaginary plots and contrivances, and ſacrificed numberleſs lives without mercy to his exceſs of jealouſy.

An order was ſent to Jeſſaret Cawn, the Nabob of Dacca, to put to death all the ſurvivors of the family of the Nabobs Allworde Cawn, Shamut Jung, and Suraja Dowla, but upon his declining to obey it, the meſſenger, who had private inſtructions to execute this tragedy in caſe of the others refuſal, maſſacred them all, with about twenty women, their attendants.

Executions of this kind had made the Nabob the dread and deteſtation of all good men, and he neceſſarily became a prey to people of mean extraction and abject diſpoſitions, who ſought only to make themſelves rich by oppreſſion, which increaſed taxes, and occaſioned a ſcarcity of proviſions.

The Nabob, immerſed in ſenſuality, was wholly indifferent about his affairs. No money came into his treaſury, nothing was paid to his army, his troops mutinied and ſurrounded his palace, threatening his life, which they would certainly have taken away, had not

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his ſon-in-law, the preſent Subah, Coſſim Ally Cawn, become anſwerable, and paid them a large ſum out of his own treaſury. This happened laſt June, yet the danger was no ſooner over, than he fell back into his former lethargy; the ſame unworthy miniſters managed his affairs, and another month would hardly have paſſed before he would have been cut off by his own ſepoys, and the city become a ſcene of plunder and diſorder.

Two hoſtile armies were alſo in the field, and waited only for the fair weather to advance; the Shah Zada towards Patna, and the Beerboon Rajah towards Muxadavad. The Rajahs of Biſſonpoor, Rangies, and the other countries bordering upon the mountains, were ready to ſhake off their dependence, and had already offered conſiderable ſupplies to the Beerboon Rajah. The Rajah of Curroch had committed open hoſtilities, and had taken poſſeſſion of all the country about Bogglepoor, which entirely ſtopped the communication between the two provinces on that ſide of the river. In a word, the whole country ſeemed ripe for an univerſal revolt. To encounter all theſe difficulties, there was nothing but troops without pay, from whom no great efforts could be expected.

All who are now in Bengal, and acquainted with the tranſactions of government, will bear witneſs that this is a true ſtate of the fact. Affairs were therefore at an extremity no longer to be neglected without manifeſt danger, and I was reſolved to uſe my utmoſt endeavours to get theſe bad miniſters removed; in order to which, I judged it convenient to carry with me a detachment of Europeans and ſepoys, under a pretence of ſending them with Colonel Caillaud to reinforce the army at Patna.

In the converſations I had with the Nabob, I took occaſion to repreſent to him in general terms, the bad management of his miniſters, the univerſal diſaffection of the country, and the deſperate ſtate of his as well as the Company's affairs. To convince him of the weakneſs of his adminiſtration, and to point out the means for their removal, I had prepared three letters, which, after a ſhort and friendly introduction, I delivered to him.

The firſt repreſented that the Engliſh forces were unpaid; that the country forces were alſo unpaid, and therefore mutinous; that the ſepoys had endangered his life when Coſſim Cawn interpoſed: that his miniſters plundered and murdered the people, and were bringing deſolation on the country: that proviſions were ſcarcely to be procured on any terms: that the coin minted at Calcutta was not ſuffered to paſs for its full value: that the war with Shah Zada was not near a concluſion: that only a ſmall part of the whole province of Patna remained in his poſſeſſion: that all the lands and villages were in a ſtate of ruin, and the chiefs every where ready to join the Shah Zada. The letter concludes with theſe words: "After long conſideration, I concluded that I would make one vigorous trial, immediately to remedy theſe evils; hoping, by God's aſſiſtance to ſurmount all difficulties. For this reaſon I am come with great joy into your preſence, and am happy in paying you my reſpects."

The ſecond letter repreſented, that the troubles of Patna were owing to the non-execution of an order he himſelf had ſolicited from the Governor.

The third letter informs him, that the affairs of regulation, which were the objects of his viſit, were ſubmitted to his conſideration in a ſeparate addreſs, containing ſeven articles, which addreſs is not inſerted in any publication yet made relating to this affair. It contains alſo a requiſition of certain lands to pay the Engliſh troops, and incidental expences, and intimates, that if what is required is not granted, recourſe will be had to force.

The Subah ſeemed much affected by the peruſal of theſe letters; and at length confeſſed himſelf, through age, and grief for the late loſs of his ſon, incapable of ſtruggling alone againſt ſo many difficulties; he deſired that he might have time to conſult with his friends. I told him, the men with whom he had lately adviſed were his greateſt enemies; that his returning again to them could only be the means of augmenting his difficulties; that he had much better take the aſſiſtance of one from among his relations, on whoſe fidelity he might more ſafely rely. He named five or ſix, and amongſt them Coſſim Ally Cawn, who was, as he owned himſelf, the moſt proper; nevertheleſs, it was with the utmoſt difficulty I could prevail on him to ſend for him, and the jealouſy he diſcovered on the occaſion was ſuch, that I ſaw he would never conſent without ſome ſort of force to give the other the means of reſtoring order to his affairs. When Coſſim Ally Cawn arrived at Mauraudbaug, he ſeemed extremely apprehenſive that the Nabob, inſtead of truſting him with the management of his affairs, would endeavour to get rid of him. I agreed, therefore, that he ſhould not go to the Nabob's palace until meaſures were taken for his ſecurity. We reſolved to give the Nabob the next day, the 19th, to reflect upon the letters beforementioned, in hopes that he would propoſe ſome means of regulation. I heard nothing from him all day, but found by my intelligence that he had been in council with his old adviſers, whoſe advice I was ſure would be contrary to the welfare of the country in general, and that of the company in particular. I determined to act immediately on the Nabob's fears; there could not be a better opportunity than the night of the 19th afforded, it being the concluſion of the Gentoo feaſt, when all the principal people of that caſt would be pretty well fatigued with their ceremonies. Accordingly I agreed with Colonel Caillaud that he ſhould croſs the river with the detachment between four and five in the morning, and having joined Coſſim Ally Cawn and his people, march to the Subah's palace, and ſurround it juſt at day-break, being extremely deſirous to prevent any diſturbance or bloodſhed. I wrote a letter to the Nabob, and delivered it to the Colonel, to ſend it to him when he ſhould think moſt expedient. Meaſures were taken at the ſame time for ſeizing his miniſters. The neceſſary preparations being accordingly made, the Colonel embarked with the troops, joined Coſſim Ally Cawn without the leaſt alarm, and marched into the court-yard of the palace, juſt at the proper inſtant, the gates of the inner court being

ſhut. The Colonel formed his men without, and ſent my letter to the Nabob, who was at firſt in a great rage, and threatened he would make what reſiſtance he could, and take his fate; but at length ſent a meſſage to Coſſim Ally Cawn, informing him that he was ready to reſign the ſeals, provided he would take the government upon him, diſcharge the arrears due to the troops, and pay the uſual revenues to the king; to ſave his life and honour, and give him an allowance ſufficient for his maintenance. Theſe conditions being agreed to, Coſſim Ally Cawn was proclaimed, the troops took poſſeſſion of the gates; the general officers and perſons of diſtinction made their acknowledgments; and in the evening every thing was perfectly quiet, as if there had been no change. The people in general ſeemed much pleaſed with this revolution; which was brought about without the leaſt diſturbance in the town, or a drop of blood ſpilt.

The Nabob did not think himſelf ſafe even one night in the city, and requeſted that he might be permitted to live in Calcutta, where he ſhould be extremely happy, which was granted. Coſſim Ally Cawn ſupplied him with boats, and ſuffered him to take away his women, with a reaſonable quantity of jewels. I furniſhed him with a ſtrong eſcort of Europeans and ſepoys, and intended to lodge him the firſt night at Herageib, but he choſe to ſleep in his boats. The next day I viſited him with Colonel Caillaud; he appeared reconciled with the loſs of a power which he owned to be too much for his abilities to manage ſince the death of his ſon; and the enjoyment of the remaining part of his days in peace and ſecurity, under the Engliſh protection, ſeemed to be the chief object of his wiſhes.

On the morning of the 22d he ſet out for Calcutta, and arrived there the 29th; he was met by a deputation from the council, and treated with every mark of reſpect due to his former dignity.

Coſſim Cawn, who had more abilities than his predeceſſor, applied himſelf to the regulation of his finances, and his meaſures were greatly facilitated by the total defeat of the Shah Zada, which happened ſoon after, and the reduction of the rebel rajahs.

This ſtrengthened the Nabob in his new power, and at the ſame time we imprudently gave up to his reſentment Ramnaran, whoſe power was the only check upon him, and whoſe attachment we had often experienced on the moſt intereſting occaſions; by this ſacrifice we alſo loſt the confidence of all the country powers.

The depoſing Jaffier Ally Cawn had divided the council and ſettlement into two irreconcileable parties, and the new Nabob himſelf, not knowing how ſoon he might quarrel with his new friends, retired from his capital to a ſtrong fort 300 miles from Calcutta, where he buſied himſelf in forming an army on our model, receiving our ſepoys and their officers into his ſervice, to teach his troops our diſcipline, and procuring a vaſt quantity of firelocks inſtead of match locks, with a good train of field artillery.

In the mean time many diſputes aroſe between us, concerning ſome incroachments in trade on our part, which the Nabob juſt complained of, and then checked by force.

Mr. Vanſittart, unwilling to uſe force on his ſide, went up to the Nabob to adjuſt their differences, and at length concluded a treaty, which his council refuſed to ratify, becauſe, among other articles, there was one which ſubjected our ſervants to the Nabob's courts. In ſupport of this refuſal, they called upon the chiefs of the out-factories who had ſeats at the board; and having over-ruled the Governor, they ſent a deputation to the Nabob, conſiſting of Mr. Amyat the ſecond, and ſome other gentlemen, to demand more favourable terms. The Nabob, however, aſſerted the validity of the treaty then in being; and having a full treaſury and a large army, he ſeized ſome boats near Patna for the duties which by that treaty were his right. Mr. Ellis, the chief at Patna, repelled force with force, and a ſkirmiſh enſued, which ended in the capture of Patna by our people, with a great ſlaughter of the Nabob's people; the next day the Nabob retook the place, and all our troops were in their turn either killed or taken priſoners.

A party alſo overtook Mr. Amyat, and the other gentlemen of the deputation, while they were yet within the Nabob's reach, and having killed Mr. Amyat and Mr. Wollaſton, both gentlemen of very amiable characters, took the reſt priſoners. The council received advice of theſe tranſactions, proclaimed Jaffier Ally Cawn without the concurrence of the Governor; and Major Adams, the commanding officer, took the field."

The following is an Account ſent by Major Adams, in a Letter dated at the Camp before Mongheer, the 5th of October, 1763, to the late Earl of Egremont, of the late Military Tranſactions in thoſe Parts.

"After the treacherous murder of Mr. Amyat, and other gentlemen in his company, on the 3d of July, at Murſhedabad, by the order of the Nabob Coſſim Ally Cawn, I took the field by the order of the preſident and council of Fort William, with his Majeſty's 84th regiment of foot, 150 of the Company's forces, two troops of European cavalry, one of Black cavalry, ten companies of ſepoys, and twelve pieces of cannon; and on the 10th proclaimed Jaffier Ally Cawn, Nabob of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, as had been done ſome days before at Fort William.

On the 11th, ſix companies of our ſepoys with one piece of cannon, on their march from Birdawan to join the army, were attacked near Cutwa by a numerous body of the enemy's cavalry, who, by repeated efforts, broke our ſepoys three times, but by the prudent diſpoſition and gallant behaviour of Lieutenant Glenn, who commanded them, the enemy were at laſt obliged to retire with a conſiderable loſs. I immediately ordered an advanced party, which conſiſted of fifty European infantry, a troop of cavalry, three companies of ſepoys, and two pieces of cannon, commanded by Captain Long of his Majeſty's 84th regiment, to join Lieutenant Glenn, and diſpoſſeſs the enemy of the village of Cutwa. They accordingly on the 14th attacked the enemy, and after a very obſtinate reſiſtance obliged them

to

to quit the place with great loſs, leaving three pieces of cannon.

On the 16th I croſſed the Coſſambazzar river with the army at Agurdub, and on the 19th in the morning I attacked the enemy, who were drawn out at Ballaſſara ready to receive me, oppoſite to the fort of Cutwa, having thrown up an intrenchment with ſeveral pieces of cannon in front of their right, and having on their left a marſhy ground. Perceiving their diſpoſition, I made a motion to their right in order to attack their left flank, which was open. This movement obliged them to alter their whole diſpoſition; and immediately 2500 Patna horſe, and 1000 ſepoys, marched out to attack our right wing, which they did with great reſolution, and bore our cannonade very well till within fifty yards of us, when our grape-ſhot and a diſcharge of muſquetry obliged them to fly with great precipitation, as did likewiſe their main body. Our ſepoys and cavalry purſued them with great ſlaughter; they ran towards the city of Murſhedabad, leaving us all the cannon; and likewiſe abandoned the fort of Cutwa on the oppoſite ſide of the river. By the beſt accounts I could get, the enemy were about 10,000 horſe and foot, and they had 7000 or 8000 killed, with their commanding officer Mahamud Tuchy Cawn. I proceeded after the fugitives, and arrived within two miles of the city on the 23d, and determined to attack them immediately, though conſiderably reinforced and ſtrongly intrenched. But finding that their intrenchments were fourteen or fifteen feet high, and well defended with cannon, and that it would be impoſſible to get poſſeſſion of them in the face of an enemy without a conſiderable loſs. I therefore thought it adviſable to make uſe of a feint, and accordingly ordered a ſmall detachment to advance towards the ſouth part of their works, where they had collected their principal force, in order to amuſe them, whilſt I marched the army at two in the morning of the 24th, round to the north-eaſt; and at daylight attacked that part of their works where they had but a ſlight guard, and which they ſoon abandoned, as well as the city, and retired towards Scoree, leaving us all their cannon.

I then proceeded to Saddockhang, where I halted four days to refreſh the army, greatly fatigued by exceſſive hard duty, and almoſt inceſſant rains. Here I received advice, that the factory of Decca, which had been taken ſome days before by Coſſim Ally Cawn's people, was retaken by Meſſrs. Grant and Swinton's battalions of ſepoys, and that the latter was ordered with his battalion to join me immediately.

On the 29th, I again croſſed the Coſſambazzar river at Naſſapon, and was joined at Mahamudhore by Major Carnac with 100 Europeans, one battalion of ſepoys, one troop of Black cavalry, and two pieces of cannon from Bardawen.

Auguſt the 1ſt, I croſſed Nuncas Nulla, which ſeparated us from the enemy, over which I immediately ordered bridges to be thrown; and at four in the morning of the 2d, I marched the army over, leaving the baggage on an iſland, formed by the two Nullas, defended by a party of ſepoys and one piece of cannon. Between ſeven and eight o'clock I came within ſight of the enemy's whole army, drawn up in order of battle, much more numerous than I expected; 8000 ſepoys, 20,000 horſe, and twenty pieces of cannon, beſides matchlock and rocket-men, compoſed their army according to the beſt accounts I could get; the artillery were all mounted in the Engliſh manner, and ſerved by 200 Europeans of thoſe taken at Patna, of which one company were artillery men; and their ſepoys were armed, clothed, and accoutred like our own. The whole were divided into brigades, and poſted in a very advantageous manner. I immediately began to form, and moved up within a very ſmall diſtance of the enemy without receiving a ſhot, neither did they begin to cannonade till I began the attack, a circumſtance never before known in India. After a very obſtinate diſpute of near four hours, they retired, leaving me all their cannon. Their cavalry charged the 84th regiment, when ſeparated from the main body, with uncommon reſolution in front and rear three ſeveral times within twenty yards; which having obliged the battalion to change its face, the enemy was repelled with loſs.

About 2000 of the enemy lay dead on the field of battle; 80 Europeans and foreigners immediately came off to us, and 150 boats laden with military ſtores fell into our hands. The Engliſh of the Patna detachment would not inliſt in Coſſim Ally Cawn's ſervice, they were therefore kept priſoners at Mongheer.

The enemy retired to Auda Nulla, a poſt which they had been fortifying for ſome time, and remarkably ſtrong by nature, having in front a very conſiderable ſwamp, and protected on one flank by the mountains, and on the other by the river. Here they threw up a work, and mounted upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, having a very deep ditch in front, fifty-four feet broad, and full of water except towards the hills. We had no other method of carrying on approaches towards it, but on the bank of the river, on account of the ſwamp. The breadth of the dry ground did not exceed 200 yards. On the 21ſt of Auguſt I encamped within 3000 yards of the enemy's works, and began to throw up an intrenchment to protect the camp from any attempts of the enemy's cavalry, that my attention might not be taken off from the ſiege.

On the 24th at night, I advanced an approach under the bank of the river, and erected a redoubt for the protection of the trenches within 1200 yards of the enemy's works, into which I ordered 120 Europeans, 300 Sepoys, and three pieces of cannon. On the 25th at noon, the enemy marched a conſiderable number of Sepoys to attack it, who were permitted to advance within 100 yards, when they received ſuch a warm fire as to oblige them to retreat, leaving about 100 killed and wounded on the ſpot.

On the 27th, our approaches were carried on 450 yards farther, and a redoubt ſimilar to the former was finiſhed, but I could not get the grand battery completed before the 3d of September, on account of the difficulty of getting materials, and the badneſs of the weather This battery I opened in the morning with four eighteen pounders, two twelve-pounders, four howitzers, and one royal, at about 500 yards diſtance; at which time the enemy marched to attack our encampment

campment in front and rear, but were eaſily repulſed. On the 4th, finding that our fire had no great effect on the enemy's mud work, and that there was no poſſibility of carrying it by the river, but by advancing our approaches and filling the ditch; and that the enemy's principal attention was taken up with our preſent attack, thinking that part of their works towards the hills quite ſecure by the large lake and ſwamp in front, I determined to attack that part in the morning, and accordingly ordered the two companies of European grenadiers, a company of French volunteers, and 500 grenadier Sepoys, to march at three in the morning, commanded by Captain Irwin of his Majeſty's 84th regiment; to whoſe prudence and perſeverance the ſucceſs of the attempt is principally owing. They were ſupported by 1000 Sepoys and two pieces of cannon, and the whole line to follow him. This was accordingly put in execution in the morning, and we got poſſeſſion of their whole works with a great deal of fatigue, but little loſs in proportion to the importance of the affair. The numbers that were ſlain are incredible, and the number drowned far exceeded the ſlain. About 1400 or 1500 horſe were made priſoners, whom, after taking their horſes and arms from them, I ſent about their buſineſs, the firſt inſtance of this kind ever known in this country. Their conſternation and terror is inconceivable. The roads, particularly at every piece of water, are ſtrewed with dead carcaſſes; and they have never attempted to make any ſtand till we arrived here yeſterday; though many places are fortified by nature, and require very little artificial aſſiſtance to render them impregnable, particularly the paſs of Tiriagully, where they had mounted thirteen pieces of cannon, all which they abandoned on the approach of our advanced guard.

Coſſim Ally Cawn is retired with the principal remains of his army to Patna, leaving a garriſon of 2000 Sepoys in this place, which I hope to be maſter of in a few days. Before he ſet out he left 4000 horſe, and 1000 matchlocks here, with orders to haraſs us during the ſiege by attacking our rear. On our approach they retired to Carrickpore, about eleven coſs diſtance in the hills; to which place I, on the 2d inſtant at night, ordered two battalions of Sepoys and two pieces of cannon to attack and drive them from thence, which they effected with great eaſe, and returned this day to camp.

During our attack at Auda Nulla, a conſiderable detachment of horſe and foot, under the command of Camgor Cawn, proceeded down to Beerbon, through the hills, in order to enter the Bardawan province. They were retarded for ſome time by Captain M'Lean, with a ſmall detachment of Sepoys and two pieces of cannon; but by my laſt accounts from thence, I hear that Camgor Cawn has given him the ſlip, and entered the Bardawan country to the weſtward of him. I have ordered Major Carnac down thither, who in a few days, with the reinforcement juſt arrived from Madras, will, I doubt not, be able to give a good account of them.

The next ſtand that the enemy will make, it is ſaid, will be at Patna. Coſſim Ally Cawn has a great deal of money, and pays his people well, who are all ſoldiers of fortune, and have no connection in the country, being chiefly Perſians and Mogul Tartars, who, on account of the troubles in their own country, are obliged to ſeek a refuge here. He is a cunning, artful politician, but will never venture himſelf in the field, well knowing that his people will fight much better than if he was himſelf preſent.

The Armenians, and ſome Europeans, have had the principal hand in bringing his artillery to ſo great perfection, and forming and diſciplining his Sepoys.

I have the honour to incloſe to your Lordſhip, a return of the killed and wounded in the ſeveral engagements, and of the artillery and ſtores taken from the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.
THOMAS ADAMS.

Extract of a Letter from Major Adams to the late Earl of Egremont, dated at the Head-Quarters at Doudnagur, in Bengal, November 20th, 1763.

In my laſt, I acquainted your Lordſhip with the happy ſituation of affairs in this country, and with the proceedings of the campaign to the commencement of the ſiege of Mongheer. On the 4th of October, I ordered faſcines and other materials to be provided for that purpoſe; and on the 8th, I had three batteries ready to open on the fort, one of two eighteen-pounders, at 350 yards diſtance, to batter the ſouth curtain near the river, where the ditch was diſcontinued; and by the falling of the river, the bank ſerved as an epaulment to protect our battery from being enfiladed, and a cover for ſtorming. Another battery of one twelve-pounder, to enfilade the eaſt face; and a third of one eighteen-pounder, to enfilade the ſouth face of the fort. But we were prevented opening them, by the commandant (Areb Ally Cawn) promiſing to ſurrender at diſcretion. He was induced to treat with me, from an account he had heard from Gurgin Cawn, otherwiſe Caja Gregore, his patron, being cut off by Coſſim Ally Cawn, on his march to Patna. The whole morning was ſpent waiting for the garriſon to ſurrender; but unluckily, a rumour getting amongſt their ſepoys, that we had marched down a battalion of ſepoys to plunder them as ſoon as diſarmed (which was in reality done for their protection), they began a very warm fire from all their works, which we ſoon ſilenced by our enfilading batteries, that ſwept their whole curtains where their cannon were mounted, their baſtions being ſo ſmall as not to admit guns of any conſequence. On the 9th, we opened our battery of two eighteen-pounders to breach the curtains. The enemy were not ſo much annoyed by our enfilading batteries as they were on the 8th, having thrown up traverſes on the curtains. On the 10th, I opened another battery of two eight-inch howitzers, within 180 yards of the curtain, with which, and the two eighteen-pounders, we continued to batter it, and before night made the breach very practicable. At night, I erected another battery for one twelve-pounder, to diſmount a gun which the enemy had mounted on the

the demi-baſtion of the ſouth gateway, to flank the breach. On the 11th in the morning, the enemy ſurrendered at diſcretion, having laid down their arms, and marched out of the fort: the garriſon conſiſted of about 2000 men. Before I arrived at Mongheer, I ordered Captain Wedderburn with his volunteer company, two companies of ſepoys, and two pieces of cannon, to advance up the river in boats, in order to pick up any of the enemy's boats that might have been in the rear; and to endeavour, when he arrived near Patna, to acquaint our captive gentlemen, who were lately removed from Mongheer, of his approach, that they might have concerted meaſures to effect their eſcape, which he would facilitate; alſo to prevent any ſupplies of grain going into Patna from the oppoſite ſide. This piece of ſervice he effectually performed, except what regarded the captives, who were all inhumanly maſſacred on the 6th ult. before Captain Wedderburn's arrival, by order of Coſſim Ally Cawn. One Someros, a German, commonly called Soomeroo, was the infamous villain who executed theſe orders, with a company of ſepoys, trained up by himſelf. Forty-nine gentlemen, twenty-five of them in irons, were murdered in one houſe, with about fifty ſoldiers in irons; and nine gentlemen, with the remaining part of the Engliſhmen who were priſoners, were put to death in other parts of the country where they were confined, amounting in the whole to about 200. Dr. Fullarton was the only perſon who eſcaped from Patna, having received a pardon from Coſſim Ally Cawn a few days before the maſſacre of the Engliſh. Tagulpat, the famous banker, and his brother, with Ramnaran, late Subah of Patna, Rajah Bullub, and twenty-ſeven others, moſt of them their relations or dependents, were put to death by the ſame executioner. Ramnaran was thrown into the river; and the bodies of the others were expoſed to be devoured by the beaſts and birds of prey, and a guard of ſepoys ſet over them to prevent their relations from burning them, according to the cuſtom of their religion. In Mongheer, I found large magazines well ſtocked with ammunition and grain. I immediately, after the ſurrender of the place, ordered a bridge to be thrown over Singia Nulla, and a detachment of the army to proceed on to Rai Nulla. After ſettling the garriſon, regulating the hoſpital, and embarking the battering cannon, I marched the army; and on the 25th of October, I encamped within four miles of Patna, and ordered the neceſſary materials to be provided for carrying on the ſiege, which I imagined would be pretty hot, as Coſſim Ally Cawn had left 10,000 men in the place; he himſelf, with a ſmall part of his army, being encamped at Bieram, about ten coſs to the weſtward of it: the remainder of his horſe he ordered to attack and haraſs our rear during the ſiege. A part of our boats were attacked by 600 horſe, about ten coſs diſtant; but the eſcort luckily beat them off without any loſs on our ſide. On the 28th, I marched the army away to the confines of the ſuburbs of Patna, and encamped them in a ſtrong poſt, almoſt entirely ſurrounded by a high bank and ditch, within two miles of the walls of the city. On the 30th, at night, I ordered ſome ſhells to be thrown from two howitzers into the city, to amuſe the enemy, whilſt a battery was erected on the bank of the river, 260 yards diſtant, with four embrazures, to batter the curtain near the north-eaſt angle, by the river. Here I thought it neceſſary to breach, for the ſame reaſon that I breached near the river at Mongheer. On the morning of the 31ſt we had finiſhed the battery, and had got in two eighteen-pounders and two howitzers; and the artificers were laying the platform, when the enemy marched out a large body of ſepoys, and advanced, under cover of the mud-walls and hollow-ways, very near to the battery, before they were diſcovered; on which all our ſepoys abandoned it, and the enemy eaſily took poſſeſſion, and blew up our magazine, with a great number of their own people. Captain Smith, who commanded our advanced poſt, inſtantly marched and retook the battery: and on the alarm, a detachment of fifty grenadiers, a battalion of ſepoys, and two pieces of cannon, marched to ſupport our advanced party, which arrived in time to repel a ſecond attack which the enemy made, and perſevered in it with great reſolution. Lieutenants Goddard and Swinton were wounded in this laſt affair, with a great number of our ſepoys, and a few killed: but the enemy's loſs was much greater, notwithſtanding we followed them to the ditch, and were expoſed to their fire from the walls the whole time. The loſs of our magazine was an affecting circumſtance, and what added to it, was the loſs of three boats loaded with ammunition the day before in a violent gale of wind. On the 1ſt of November the battery was opened, with four eighteen-pounders and an eight-inch howitzer, and in a little time we ſilenced moſt of the enemy's cannon on the part attacked; and in the evening we began to breach the curtain. Likewiſe opened another battery, a little to the left of the former one, for one ſix-pounder and one howitzer, to play on the eaſt gateway and its demi-baſtions. On the 2d we continued to play on the breach, having the night before repaired the grand battery, and added another embrazure to the little battery, to the left of it. On the 3d, our working parties were preparing materials for another battery, and for ſtorming, the breach being almoſt practicable. But as the guns of the demi-baſtions of the eaſt-gate, and the baſtion to the ſouth of it were not ſilenced, I determined to erect another battery to deſtroy their defences, and to make another breach in the mud baſtion to the ſouth of the breach already made. At night the enemy were alarmed about nine o'clock, manned all their works, and kept up an inceſſant fire from their great and ſmall arms, which did us no miſchief; but their blue light directed us to pour ſome grape ſhot on them to good advantage. On the 4th, we began to erect a battery for three eighteen-pounders, to take off all the enemy's defences at the eaſt-gate, and to the ſouth of it, and one eighteen-pounder to breach the mud-baſtion, in conjunction with another battery of two pieces of cannon, which I cauſed to be erected near it, the ground not admitting the whole to be together. The enemy, in the night, repaired the mud baſtion, and the inſide of the breach in the curtain, with ſand bags The whole front attacked was ſo cleared of the enemy, as to permit us to look into the

the ditch oppoſite to the breach, which we found full of water, except a little to the right, where there was a paſſage over a mud-bank, which had been thrown up to keep in the water. In the evening, a body of horſe appeared in the rear of our encampment; but our cavalry, and ſome ſepoys, obliged them ſoon to retire with ſome loſs. On the 5th, our two new batteries were opened with very good ſucceſs, the whole front attacked being cleared of the enemy; the mud baſtion was ſufficiently breached, and the repairs of the breach in the curtain knocked off. At night I ordered the party at the batteries, which conſiſted of 100 Europeans, and a battalion of ſepoys, to be reinforced with the two European grenadier companies, completed to eighty men each, five companies of grenadier ſepoys, the former commanded by Captain Irwin, of his Majeſty's 84th regiment, and the latter by Captain Trevanion, with a battalion of ſepoys, and the whole to receive orders from Major Sherlock, who commanded the attack, and to whom I gave directions to keep up a conſtant fire on both breaches at night, and to ſtorm at daylight. I likewiſe ordered all the ſcaling ladders and faſcines to be ready, if required, in the front of the battery. On the 6th, in the morning, at half an hour paſt five o'clock, the European and ſepoy grenadiers entered the breach without any difficulty; but the enemy afterwards made an obſtinate reſiſtance, which coſt them about 1500 men. As ſoon as the attack began, I marched the line to ſuſtain it, and in two hours we were maſters of the whole city. Captains Irwin, Champion, Stibbert, Galiez, and Lieutenant Scotland, were wounded, otherwiſe our loſs may be eſteemed trivial upon this occaſion. Captain Irwin is ſince dead. Coſſim Ally Cawn was at Bieram on the day of the attack; but immediately on the receipt of the news, he retired with precipitation to Laſſarum, and drew out all his treaſure and valuable effects from Rotas, with which he proceeded to the banks of the Camiannaſſa, the confines of the province, where he is now waiting for admittance into Sujah Dowlah's country. Sujah Dowlah is Vizier to the Mogul, who will not permit him to croſs the river with his army: an aſylum only for himſelf and family is offered him I marched the army on the 13th inſt. from Patna; and a few days more will, I believe, determine his fate, and put a period to the campaign.

I have the honour to incloſe to your Lordſhip a return of the killed and wounded in the ſeveral attacks, and of the artillery taken.

Return of the killed and wounded of the army under the command of Major Thomas Adams, in the kingdom of Bengal, from the 28th of October to the 6th of November, 1763.

Eighty-fourth regiment, 3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 5 rank and file wounded.

The Company's { Cavalry, 2 rank and file, 1 horſe wounded. Battalion, 1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 4 rank and file wounded.

Officers names.—Captain Irwin, died of his wounds; Captain Champion, Lieutenant Goddard, Enſign Jeffery, wounded; and Mr. Connor, engineer, wounded.

Artillery.—1 matroſs, killed; 1 ſerjeant, 1 bombardier, 1 gunner, 2 matroſſes, wounded.

Sepoys killed and wounded.—1 ſubadar, 2 jemadars, 4 havildars, 1 tomtom or trumpeter, 40 naicks and ſepoys, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants, 4 ſubadars, 5 jemadars, 10 havildars, 2 tomtoms or trumpeters, 101 naicks and ſepoys, wounded; 8 naicks miſſing.

European officers of ſepoys names. Captains Stibbert and Galiez, Lieutenants Swinton and Scotland, wounded.

Return of ordnance taken from the 11th of October to the 6th of November, 1763.

At Mongheer.	
European ordnance, iron guns	130
Swivels	4
Ditto damaged	2
Country ordnance, braſs guns	4
Iron ſwivels	6
At Patna.	
European iron ordnance	39
Ditto damaged	5
Country iron ordnance	7
Country braſs ordnance	15
	212
Tumbrils taken	17

Further particulars concerning the maſſacre.

To the Honourable Henry Vanſittart, Eſq. Preſident and Governor, &c. Council of Fort William.

Gentlemen,

The accounts which I have communicated to the Preſident, relative to the fate of our gentlemen at Patna, are now confirmed by the arrival of ſeveral of their ſervants in camp. One Aſſuck, conſumah to Mr. Albright, who gives the moſt diſtinct account, I intend to ſend down to Calcutta for your examination. He ſays, that twelve days ago, at nine o'clock in the evening, our gentlemen having drank tea, were acquainted by Mr. Ellis's ſervant that Someros was arrived with ſome ſepoys, on which Mr. Ellis immediately ordered a chair to be brought for him; but inſtead of going to the gentlemen, he ſent away the Mogul who had the charge of them, and went into the cook room, and gave orders to the ſervants, who were getting ſupper ready, to be gone. He then ſent for Meſſrs. Ellis and. Luſhington, who being acquainted he had private buſineſs with them, immediately went to him, and were inſtantly cut down. Afterwards Meſſrs. Hay, Lyon, and Jones, were ſent for, and diſpatched in the ſame manner; as were likewiſe Meſſrs. Chambers, Amphlett, and Gulſton, who were next ſent for with Mr. Smith, but he receiving a cut

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on the ſhoulder, eſcaped into the room, and acquainted the reſt of the gentlemen, who defended themſelves with bottles and plates, (their knives and forks being taken from them after dinner), and obliged the ſepoys to retire, who immediately loaded their pieces and ſhot them. Twenty-five were in irons. The abovementioned gentlemen, with others, amounting to twenty-four more, were not in irons. He adds, that Captain Wilſon, Engineer Mackecy, Doctor Campbell, and five or ſix others, were murdered at Chaliſatoon, where they were confined with Doctor Fullarton, who was the only gentleman that was not put to death. But that all the Engliſh ſoldiers were yet alive. This horrid maſſacre was perpetrated the night that Coſſim Ally Cawn received the preſident's and my letter.

All accounts agree, likewiſe, that Futta Sing, Ramnaran's brother, and nine more of Ramnaran's relations, were about the ſame time put to death, and that the Seats were put to death near Baar, and their bodies not permitted to be burnt, but expoſed under a guard of ſepoys. The bodies of our gentlemen were moſt of them thrown into a well in the compound of the houſe they were confined in.

They likewiſe ſay, that immediately on receipt of the news of our ſtorming Auda Nulla, Coſſim Ally Cawn ordered all the Engliſh to be ſent out on the river and ſunk there, but was prevented by Ceja Gregore, who, had he lived, they ſay, would have prevented this horrid affair.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) THOMAS ADAMS.

Camp at Burice, October 18, 1763.

P. S. Petruce can now be of no ſervice to us, I wait for your inſtructions before I ſhall ſet him at liberty.

To the Honourable Henry Vanſittart, Eſq. Preſident and Governor, &c. Council of Fort William.

Gentlemen,

The particulars of the maſſacre of our gentlemen at Patna, of which I have already acquainted you, are all ſince confirmed with this addition:

That Someros having invited our gentlemen to ſup with him, took that opportunity to borrow their knives and forks, in order to entertain them in the Engliſh manner. At night, when he arrived, he ſtood at ſome diſtance in the cook-room to give his orders; and as ſoon as Meſſrs. Ellis and Luſhington entered, the former was ſeized by the hair, and pulling his head backward, another cut his throat; on which Mr. Luſhington immediately knocked him down with his fiſt, ſeized his ſword, killed one, and wounded two more, before he was himſelf cut down. After which, the gentlemen being alarmed by Mr. Smith, ſtood on their defence, and repulſed the Sepoys with plates and bottles. Someros then ordered them to the top of the houſe to fire down on the priſoners, which they obeyed with reluctance, alledging, that they could not think of murdering them in that manner; but if he would give the priſoners arms they would fight them; on which he knocked ſeveral of them down with bamboos, Captain Jocchier being in the neceſſary, eſcaped for that time, but was found out two or three days after, and put to death. All the private men were murdered by ſixty at a time; and the bloody-minded villain carried his reſentment ſo far, as to put a young child of Mr. Ellis's to death.

I am, with great eſteem,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) THOMAS ADAMS.

MONTENOTTE, BATTLE AT, *according to an Extract of a Letter from General Bonaparte, General in Chief of the Army in Italy, to the Executive Directory, the 25th Germinal*, 1793.

The campaign of Italy has begun. I have to render you an account of the battle of Montenotte.

After a movement of three days for a change of poſition, General Beaulieu attacked, with a diviſion of 6000 men, the right of the army ſupported on Voltri.

General Crevoni, who commanded that poſt, having under him the 70th and 99th half brigades, ſuſtained the fire with the intrepidity which characterizes the ſoldiers of liberty. I was not miſtaken as to the true intentions of the enemy. From the moment I was informed of the circumſtances of the attack of the right, I ordered General Crevoni to wait for the night, and to fall back by a forced march, concealing his movement from the enemy, on my centre, which was ſupported by the heights of the Madone de Savone.

On the 24th, at four in the morning, Beaulieu in perſon, with 15,000 men, attacked and beat down the poſitions on which the centre of the army was ſupported. At one o'clock he attacked the redoubt of Monte Lezino, which was our laſt intrenchment. The enemy came ſeveral times to the charge, but this redoubt, guarded by 1500 men, was rendered impenetrable. The enemy paſſed the night at the diſtance of piſtol-ſhot.

During the night General Leharpe, with all the troops of the right, took poſt behind the redoubt of Monte Lezino. At one in the morning, I marched with the Generals Berthier and Maſſena, the Commiſſioner Salicetti, and a part of the troops of the centre to the left. We paſſed by Altare on the flank and the rear of the enemy.

At break of day on the 22d, Beaulieu, who had received reinforcements, and Leharpe, attacked each other with vigour, and with different degrees of ſucceſs, when General Maſſena appeared, and ſpread death and terror in the flank and rear of the enemy, where General Argenteau commanded. The route was complete. Two of their generals, Roccavina and Argenteau, are dangerouſly wounded. The loſs of the enemy is between 3 or 4000 men. There are above 2500 priſoners, among whom are a colonel, eight or ten ſuperior officers, and many colours.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

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On the 24th, at Monte Lezino, the combined armies of the Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe were defeated with a loſs of 10,500 men, 8000 of which were made priſoners, forty pieces of cannon, fifteen ſtandards, and their whole military equipage.

Head-quarters, Carcare, 26 Germinal.

I have given you an account of the opening of the campaign, on the 20th of this month, and I have informed you of the ſignal victory gained by the army of Italy on the fields of Montenotte; I have now to give you an account of the battle of Milleſſimo.

After the battle of Montenotte, I removed my head-quarters to Carcare; I ordered General Leharpe to remove his to Soſello, to menace the eight battalions that the enemy had in that city, and to march the next day by a rapid and ſecret courſe to the city of Cairo.

General Maſſena marched with his diviſion to the heights of Dego; the general of diviſion, Angereau, who had been on the march two days, was in the plains of Carcare; the general of brigade occupied the heights of Bieſtro; general of brigade, Joubert, with the firſt brigade of infantry, occupied the intereſting poſition of Sainte Marguerite.

Our ſoldiers attacked the enemy on all ſides, and purſued them. General Leharpe put himſelf at the head of four ſquadrons of cavalry, and briſkly followed them.

We have, by this victory, taken between 7 and 8000 priſoners, among whom are a lieutenant-general and about twenty or thirty colonels, and almoſt the whole of the following regiments: three companies of Croats, a battalion of Pellegrini, Stein, Vilhem, Schroeder, Tentach, four companies of artillery, ſeveral ſuperior officers of engineers, in the ſervice of the Emperor, and the regiments of Montſerrat, of the marine, of Suze, and four companies of the grenadiers in the ſervice of the king of Sardinia; twenty-two pieces of cannon, with caiſſons, &c. and fifteen ſtand of colours.

The enemy has had between 2000, and 2500 men killed, among whom is a colonel, an aid-de-camp to the king of Sardinia.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

Montenotte, where the French lately defeated the Auſtrians, is a mountain at the head of the valley of the Erro, and is at the diſtance of eighty miles from the ſouthern frontiers of France. This river, as well as the waters, which paſs Cairo, where alſo the French have eſtabliſhed themſelves, deſcending by Acqui, join the Tanaro near Aleſſandria, whence the river, after uniting with the Po, forms a broad and rapid current through the Imperial dominions of Milan and Mantua. The Genoeſe territory, whoſe neutrality has been violated by both armies, conſiſts, with the exception of the little inſulated diſtrict of Oneglia, of a narrow ſlip of land, of the length of 150 miles, and of the average breadth of ſcarcely twenty miles. The country from France to Genoa is ſo mountainous and rugged, and momentarily interſected by ſmall rivers, which the mountain ſhowers, in an hour, ſwell into immenſe torrents, that it is almoſt impaſſable except to mules. The mountains on the north, truly denominated the Maritime Alps, though generally miſtated as the Appennines, divide this barren tract from the rich and fruitful hills of Piedmont, and the widely extended plains of Lombardy, and during the laſt winter they alſo ſeparated the contending armies. Theſe mountains, though very high, and their ſummits even in ſummer loaded with congealed ſnow, preſent at the head of almoſt every valley ſome leſs elevated part, by which the peaſants paſs from the ſouthern to the northern ſide. The kings of Sardinia, whoſe cruel fates have placed them between great warlike nations, and neceſſarily made them temporizers, have been frequently obliged to change their allies in a war, and ſometimes in one campaign. The hope of poſſeſſing Dauphiny and Provence, which the Imperial Cabinet has held out as a lure, has frequently made them fight in alliance with Auſtria; and upon the ſucceſs of the French arms in Savoy and Nice, the Sardinian monarchs have as credulouſly liſtened to the propoſitions of France, and with Frenchmen, endeavoured to conquer the Milaneſe, in hope of adding it to their dominions. They, however, were jealous of both. To this day the roads of the mountains continue very impaſſable to the ſmalleſt cars. Mules are uſed even in the more eaſy paſſes, as more ſure-footed than horſes. The paſs of Mont Cenis is well protected by the rough deſcent to Noveleza, by the narrow valley, and the fort of Suza.

The paſſes from Mont Dauphin are oppoſed, excluſive of ſeveral ſmall forts, by the fortreſſes of Pignerol and Saluzzo; and the enemy, who dared to invade Piedmont from the ſide of Nice or the Col di Tenda, might waſte an Alpine ſummer under the walls of Coni.

MONTONI, May 1799.—In the night between the 18th and 19th two deputies arrived in the camp from Montoni, with an account that the armed peaſants, to the number of 10,000, had, after a blockade of nine days, taken the Piedmonteſe fortreſs of Ceva, the French garriſon of which, of 325 men, they had made priſoners of war, and conveyed to Mondovi, to be there confined in the citadel. At the requeſt of theſe deputies an adequate detachment was immediately marched to occupy the above important fortreſs. One of the deputies proceeded with it as a guide, while the other offered to remain as an hoſtage with our troops.

MOREA, formerly called the Peloponneſus, is a peninſula to the ſouth of Greece. In July 1782, notwithſtanding all the precautions of the Porte, againſt the motions of the Albanians, a body of 4000 men of that nation, advanced from the coaſt of the Adriatic ſea to make an incurſion into this part, and ſpread an alarm in the territories under the dominions of the Grand Seignior; but they were repulſed, and beaten back in ſuch a manner, that it was thought in all probability they would not be deſirous of returning.

MORTIMER's CROSS. A place ſituated in the county of Herefordſhire, and near which, in 1461, Jaſper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, General for Queen Margaret, was defeated by the Earl of March, with the

the loſs of 3800 men killed, and ſeveral priſoners of note, many of whom, agreeable to the cuſtom of both parties when victorious, were beheaded.

MUD ISLAND. *See* PHILADELPHIA.

MULHAUSEN, BATTLE AT. A town of Germany, in Alſace, ſituated on the river Ill, four miles ſouth from Straſburg. This battle was fought on one of the laſt days of December, 1674, between the French General M. de Turenne, who was making a conqueſt of Alſace, and the Imperial General de Bournonville, who was attempting to ſtop his progreſs. Turenne had been lately obliged to abandon Alſace, being ſo much inferior to the enemy, he could not face them in the field; therefore Louis ordered his army to be reinforced.

The troops ſent to recruit Mareſchal Turenne, arrived upon the river Saar towards the end of October. M. de Turenne was not willing they ſhould join the army; becauſe in the deſign which he had to repaſs Lorraine, in order to return into Alſatia by Befort, he had a mind to leave them to recruit themſelves thoroughly, that they might be in a condition to make the vanguard of his army, and to give time to the troops which he had with him, to recruit themſelves in Lorraine. And in fact, one cannot too much admire his conduct, and how he finiſhed this campaign.

They tarried ſome time upon the Saar, under the direction of the Count de Saulx, afterwards Duke of Leſdiguieres, who, during the ſtay there, cauſed the ſiege to be raiſed of a little fort called Blieſcaſtle, attacked by a body of 4000 or 5000 of the enemy. It was defended by a captain of Gaſcoigne, who had his company there: and what was very particular, they found this officer reduced to ſuch an extremity, that he had already eat two of his mules, and was ready to eat his maid ſervant, who had died by accident, and for that purpoſe had put her body into a powdering tub. This man well deſerved a reward; but his company being almoſt entirely loſt in the caſtle, and he being poor, and having not wherewithal to recruit them, the year after he was inhumanly broken: ſo unjuſt, hard-hearted, and cruel was Louvois, then ſecretary of war, and moſt powerful firſt miniſter.

Some time after the troops upon the Saar, who were in quarters of refreſhment, received orders from M. de Turenne to join him, and the body under his command. M. de Turenne took his march through Lorraine, along the mountains as far as Befort. The enemy imagined he was retired to put his army into winter quarters. They marched into Alſatia, put troops into Schelſt, Colmar, and Mulhauſen, and alſo poſted one part both of their horſe and foot on the other ſide of the river Ill. While the French marched ſlowly, M. de Turenne ſent his cavalry into Lorraine, where they cauſed ſome diſorder, but recruited themſelves. The intendant often complained that the country was pillaged: to which the General returned no other anſwer, but that he would give his directions for obſerving better order: and indeed, he could ſhow but little regard to theſe remonſtrances, becauſe the buſineſs was to recruit his army. During all this march, 400 horſe, commanded by the Chevalier de Sourdis, then brigadier, advanced two days journey before the army, which had no news but by them, who, at the end of December, during one of the ſevereſt winters that had been felt, ſpent all the nights on horſeback.

At laſt the army arrived at Befort. There M. de Turenne was informed of the ſituation of the enemy, who did not expect him, and thought, that before they could re-aſſemble from all their quarters, he might fall upon ſome of them in their march, if he advanced diligently with the body of his army. Nor was he miſtaken; for at the head of the gendarmes, one of the laſt days of December, he arrived upon the bank of the Ill, with 1700 or 1800 horſe; at the ſame time that 4000 of the enemy's horſe, being re-aſſembled from the quarters which they had on the other ſide of this river, were marching with all their baggage to Mulhauſen. He did not heſitate one moment whether he ſhould attack them or not.

M. de Bournonville, inſtead of marching directly towards two fords which were in the river, poſted his right on the bank, and his left on a hill, having a little ravine before him. The French paſſed the two fords, the gendarmes that of the right, and M. de Sourdis, with the light horſe, that of the left, in the enemy's flank, of whom he routed ſome ſquadrons; and at the ſame time the firſt troops of the gendarmes, having formed themſelves, bravely paſſed the little ravine. The Scots and Engliſh, who made but one ſquadron, engaged three of the Emperor's cuiraſſiers, and of his beſt regiments, who, after having made their diſcharge, near enough indeed, turned their backs on a ſudden and were purſued as far as Mulhauſen. The Duke of Lorraine's troops performed better on that occaſion than thoſe of the Emperor; the light horſe of Burgundy, commanded by the Count de Broglio, having charged only the right and the front of their ſquadron, who were come out of the defile, and made them give way: the rear and flank of the ſame ſquadron took them again in the flank and rear; ſo that if the Marquis de la Farre had not come up with the Dauphin's gendarmes, they had been defeated: but he puſhed this ſquadron, and all that were come out of the defile with them, beyond the hill. In that time M. de Turenne heard that another body of the enemy, in which there were ſome foot, were marching on the other ſide of the hill. He feared leſt this body, falling upon him, ſhould find his men in diſorder, and therefore rallied them behind the ravine. The Count of Luſignan, who, with his little troop of Engliſh and Scottiſh horſe, was returning from the purſuit of thoſe that fled, being on the other ſide of the ravine, halted there ſome time before three troops of the enemy, who durſt not engage him. And a moment after, having been joined by two little troops of horſe which came from Mulhauſen, he marched up to them, who turned their backs.

After this fight, M. de Turenne continued his march ſtraight to Colmar, where he was told that all the enemy's army were to rendezvous, and had left behind them 300 of their dragoons in the caſtle of Ruffack; rightly judging, that thoſe would not eſcape him when he had put the army to flight. He arrived on the 4th

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General Maſſena marched with his diviſion to the heights of Dego; the general of diviſion, Angereau, who had been on the march two days, was in the plains of Carcare; the general of brigade occupied the heights of Bieſtro; general of brigade, Joubert, with the firſt brigade of infantry, occupied the intereſting poſition of Sainte Marguerite.

Our ſoldiers attacked the enemy on all ſides, and purſued them. General Leharpe put himſelf at the head of four ſquadrons of cavalry, and briſkly followed them.

We have, by this victory, taken between 7 and 8000 priſoners, among whom are a lieutenant-general and about twenty or thirty colonels, and almoſt the whole of the following regiments: three companies of Croats, a battalion of Pellegrini, Stein, Vilhem, Schroeder, Tentach, four companies of artillery, ſeveral ſuperior officers of engineers, in the ſervice of the Emperor, and the regiments of Montſerrat, of the marine, of Suze, and four companies of the grenadiers in the ſervice of the king of Sardinia; twenty-two pieces of cannon, with caiſſons, &c. and fifteen ſtand of colours.

The enemy has had between 2000, and 2500 men killed, among whom is a colonel, an aid-de-camp to the king of Sardinia.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

Montenotte, where the French lately defeated the Auſtrians, is a mountain at the head of the valley of the Erro, and is at the diſtance of eighty miles from the ſouthern frontiers of France. This river, as well as the waters, which paſs Cairo, where alſo the French have eſtabliſhed themſelves, deſcending by Acqui, join the Tanaro near Aleſſandria, whence the river, after uniting with the Po, forms a broad and rapid current through the Imperial dominions of Milan and Mantua. The Genoeſe territory, whoſe neutrality has been violated by both armies, conſiſts, with the exception of the little inſulated diſtrict of Oneglia, of a narrow ſlip of land, of the length of 150 miles, and of the average breadth of ſcarcely twenty miles. The country from France to Genoa is ſo mountainous and rugged, and momentarily interſected by ſmall rivers, which the mountain ſhowers, in an hour, ſwell into immenſe torrents, that it is almoſt impaſſable except to mules. The mountains on the north, truly denominated the Maritime Alps, though generally miſtated as the Appennines, divide this barren tract from the rich and fruitful hills of Piedmont, and the widely extended plains of Lombardy, and during the laſt winter they alſo ſeparated the contending armies. Theſe mountains, though very high, and their ſummits even in ſummer loaded with congealed ſnow, preſent at the head of almoſt every valley ſome leſs elevated part, by which the peaſants paſs from the ſouthern to the northern ſide. The kings of Sardinia, whoſe cruel fates have placed them between great warlike nations, and neceſſarily made them temporizers, have been frequently obliged to change their allies in a war, and ſometimes in one campaign. The hope of poſſeſſing Dauphiny and Provence, which the Imperial Cabinet has held out as a lure, has frequently made them fight in alliance with Auſtria; and upon the ſucceſs of the French arms in Savoy and Nice, the Sardinian monarchs have as credulouſly liſtened to the propoſitions of France, and with Frenchmen, endeavoured to conquer the Milaneſe, in hope of adding it to their dominions. They, however, were jealous of both. To this day the roads of the mountains continue very impaſſable to the ſmalleſt cars. Mules are uſed even in the more eaſy paſſes, as more ſure-footed than horſes. The paſs of Mont Cenis is well protected by the rough deſcent to Noveleza, by the narrow valley, and the fort of Suza.

The paſſes from Mont Dauphin are oppoſed, excluſive of ſeveral ſmall forts, by the fortreſſes of Pignerol and Saluzzo; and the enemy, who dared to invade Piedmont from the ſide of Nice or the Col di Tenda, muſt waſte an Alpine ſummer under the walls of Coni.

MONTONI, May 1799.—In the night between the 18th and 19th two deputies arrived in the camp from Montoni, with an account that the armed peaſants, to the number of 10,000, had, after a blockade of nine days, taken the Piedmonteſe fortreſs of Ceva, the French garriſon of which, of 325 men, they had made priſoners of war, and conveyed to Mondovi, to be there confined in the citadel. At the requeſt of theſe deputies an adequate detachment was immediately marched to occupy the above important fortreſs. One of the deputies proceeded with it as a guide, while the other offered to remain as an hoſtage with our troops.

MOREA, formerly called the Peloponneſus, is a peninſula to the ſouth of Greece. In July 1782, notwithſtanding all the precautions of the Porte, againſt the motions of the Albanians, a body of 4000 men of that nation, advanced from the coaſt of the Adriatic ſea to make an incurſion into this part, and ſpread an alarm in the territories under the dominions of the Grand Seignior; but they were repulſed, and beaten back in ſuch a manner, that it was thought in all probability they would not be deſirous of returning.

MORTIMER's CROSS. A place ſituated in the county of Herefordſhire, and near which, in 1461, Jaſper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, General for Queen Margaret, was defeated by the Earl of March, with the

the loſs of 3800 men killed, and ſeveral priſoners of note, many of whom, agreeable to the cuſtom of both parties when victorious, were beheaded.

MUD ISLAND. *See* PHILADELPHIA.

MULHAUSEN, BATTLE AT. A town of Germany, in Alſace, ſituated on the river Ill, four miles ſouth from Straſburg. This battle was fought on one of the laſt days of December, 1674, between the French General M. de Turenne, who was making a conqueſt of Alſace, and the Imperial General de Bournonville, who was attempting to ſtop his progreſs. Turenne had been lately obliged to abandon Alſace, being ſo much inferior to the enemy, he could not face them in the field; therefore Louis ordered his army to be reinforced.

The troops ſent to recruit Mareſchal Turenne, arrived upon the river Saar towards the end of October. M. de Turenne was not willing they ſhould join the army; becauſe in the deſign which he had to repaſs Lorraine, in order to return into Alſatia by Befort, he had a mind to leave them to recruit themſelves thoroughly, that they might be in a condition to make the vanguard of his army, and to give time to the troops which he had with him, to recruit themſelves in Lorraine. And in fact, one cannot too much admire his conduct, and how he finiſhed this campaign.

They tarried ſome time upon the Saar, under the direction of the Count de Saulx, afterwards Duke of Leſdiguieres, who, during the ſtay there, cauſed the ſiege to be raiſed of a little fort called Blieſcaſtle, attacked by a body of 4000 or 5000 of the enemy. It was defended by a captain of Gaſcoigne, who had his company there: and what was very particular, they found this officer reduced to ſuch an extremity, that he had already eat two of his mules, and was ready to eat his maid ſervant, who had died by accident, and for that purpoſe had put her body into a powdering tub. This man well deſerved a reward; but his company being almoſt entirely loſt in the caſtle, and he being poor, and having not wherewithal to recruit them, the year after he was inhumanly broken: ſo unjuſt, hard-hearted, and cruel was Louvois, then ſecretary of war, and moſt powerful firſt miniſter.

Some time after the troops upon the Saar, who were in quarters of refreſhment, received orders from M. de Turenne to join him, and the body under his command. M. de Turenne took his march through Lorraine, along the mountains as far as Befort. The enemy imagined he was retired to put his army into winter quarters. They marched into Alſatia, put troops into Schelſt, Colmar, and Mulhauſen, and alſo poſted one part both of their horſe and foot on the other ſide of the river Ill. While the French marched ſlowly, M. de Turenne ſent his cavalry into Lorraine, where they cauſed ſome diſorder, but recruited themſelves. The intendant often complained that the country was pillaged: to which the General returned no other anſwer, but that he would give his directions for obſerving better order: and indeed, he could ſhow but little regard to theſe remonſtrances, becauſe the buſineſs was to recruit his army. During all this march, 400 horſe, commanded by the Chevalier de Sourdis, then brigadier, advanced two days journey before the army, which had no news but by them, who, at the end of December, during one of the ſevereſt winters that had been felt, ſpent all the nights on horſeback.

At laſt the army arrived at Befort. There M. de Turenne was informed of the ſituation of the enemy, who did not expect him, and thought, that before they could re-aſſemble from all their quarters, he might fall upon ſome of them in their march, if he advanced diligently with the body of his army. Nor was he miſtaken; for at the head of the gendarmes, one of the laſt days of December, he arrived upon the bank of the Ill, with 1700 or 1800 horſe; at the ſame time that 4000 of the enemy's horſe, being re-aſſembled from the quarters which they had on the other ſide of this river, were marching with all their baggage to Mulhauſen. He did not heſitate one moment whether he ſhould attack them or not.

M. de Bournonville, inſtead of marching directly towards two fords which were in the river, poſted his right on the bank, and his left on a hill, having a little ravine before him. The French paſſed the two fords, the gendarmes that of the right, and M. de Sourdis, with the light horſe, that of the left, in the enemy's flank, of whom he routed ſome ſquadrons; and at the ſame time the firſt troops of the gendarmes, having formed themſelves, bravely paſſed the little ravine. The Scots and Engliſh, who made but one ſquadron, engaged three of the Emperor's cuiraſſiers, and of his beſt regiments, who, after having made their diſcharge, near enough indeed, turned their backs on a ſudden and were purſued as far as Mulhauſen. The Duke of Lorraine's troops performed better on that occaſion than thoſe of the Emperor; the light horſe of Burgundy, commanded by the Count de Broglio, having charged only the right and the front of their ſquadron, who were come out of the defile, and made them give way: the rear and flank of the ſame ſquadron took them again in the flank and rear; ſo that if the Marquis de la Farre had not come up with the Dauphin's gendarmes, they had been defeated: but he puſhed this ſquadron, and all that were come out of the defile with them, beyond the hill. In that time M. de Turenne heard that another body of the enemy, in which there were ſome foot, were marching on the other ſide of the hill. He feared leſt this body, falling upon him, ſhould find his men in diſorder, and therefore rallied them behind the ravine. The Count of Luſignan, who, with his little troop of Engliſh and Scottiſh horſe, was returning from the purſuit of thoſe that fled, being on the other ſide of the ravine, halted there ſome time before three troops of the enemy, who durſt not engage him. And a moment after, having been joined by two little troops of horſe which came from Mulhauſen, he marched up to them, who turned their backs.

After this fight, M. de Turenne continued his march ſtraight to Colmar, where he was told that all the enemy's army were to rendezvous, and had left behind them 300 of their dragoons in the caſtle of Ruffack; rightly judging, that thoſe would not eſcape him when he had put the army to flight. He arrived on the 4th

of January, 1675, within half a league of Colmar, where the Elector of Brandenburg had his ammunition and proviſions. The enemy had Colmar on their left, and Turkheim on their right; but their army, though great, could extend itſelf but half a league from Turkheim, into which place they had thrown 300 dragoons. For the reſt, all their front was covered with the rivulet of Turkheim, fordable in ſome places, but not every where. There were vineyards, and great vine-props, where it was troubleſome even for the foot to march.

M. de Turenne being reſolved to attack the enemy, gave his orders over night; and the army being encamped in order of battle, he began to march at break of day, upon the eve of the Epiphany. Inſtead of taking the ſtraight way to the rivulet, and to Colmar, he put all the army into two columns in the valley of Turkheim, as if he had deſigned to climb the hill. No man in the leaſt conceived what was his deſign; for he ſeemed to expoſe his flank to the enemy, who were able to ford the rivulet in ſeveral places, and fall upon him before he was drawn up in order of battle; when all of a ſudden he cauſed Turkheim, in which were the 300 dragoons, to be attacked, and took it. But the paſſage of it being only a defile through which there was no paſſing above four abreaſt, and it being neceſſary to have one that was larger, he ordered bridges to be laid over the rivulet, half a league below Turkheim, over againſt a place where the valley grew wider, both on the enemy's ſide and his own. The enemy marched thither with great part of their infantry; and the French, who, a little before night, obliged them to quit the other ſide of the river, came to a very warm engagement with thoſe who had poſted themſelves in this place to hinder their deſcent.

The Elector of Brandenburg ſeeing M. de Turenne on his flank, thought it proper to retreat during the night; and the Viſcount perceived at break of day, that they abandoned their camp, and conſequently Alſatia; becauſe beyond Straſburg there was nothing to ſubſiſt them, ſince they had for a long time been eating up all that country. M. de Turenne, contented to have made them decamp, ordered the Count de Roye to obſerve their march, without purſuing them; and a few days after received the news that they had all repaſſed the Rhine on the bridge at Straſburg.

Thus ended this campaign, the moſt glorious, as it was the laſt, that M. de Turenne ever made; becauſe it decided the ſucceſs of this war, which, however, was not concluded till the year 1678, by the peace of Nimeguen.

MUNICH, the reſidence of the Elector of Bavaria, was taken by the French in Auguſt 1796, and was ſeized by the French June 26th, 1800, when the General demanded a contribution of ten millions of livres.

MUNSTER. Capital of the biſhopric of the ſame name, in Germany, taken in 1759 by the Allies under General Imhoff, after a blockade of three weeks.

MUSSELBURGH, BATTLE AT. A port town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Lothian, ſituated on the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Eſk, about ſix miles eaſt from Edinburgh. This battle was fought on the 10th day of September, 1547, between the Engliſh and Scots. Henry VIII. had agreed with the Scots, that his ſon (afterward Edward VI King of England) ſhould marry their young queen. The proſpect of this match, by which the Engliſh would become maſters of Scotland, was extremely diſagreeable to France. Theſe two kingdoms had been ever allied to each other, and the former had always been of great uſe to the latter in her wars with England. To prevent, therefore, the loſs of ſuch a convenient ally, the French emiſſary in Scotland eſtabliſhed a powerful oppoſition to the intended alliance with England, and ſucceeded ſo far that the Duke of Somerſet, whom Henry had appointed Protector during the minority of his ſon, thought himſelf obliged by force of arms to compel the Scots to execute the contract.

Accordingly he entered the Scottiſh territories, at the head of 15,000 foot, and 3000 horſe. On the other hand, the Scots, to the number of 30,000, with 30 pieces of cannon, were ready to receive the invaders. Before the Protector would engage the enemy, he ſent a letter to the Earl of Arran, the Scottiſh Regent, aſſuring him, his intention was not to hurt the realm of Scotland, but rather to defend it, by promoting an union of the two kingdoms, on fair and honourable terms, by virtue of the marriage, to which the Scottiſh parliament had agreed in the moſt ſolemn manner. He pointed out the advantages that would accrue to Scotland from ſuch a match. He propoſed, that if all the nobility of the kingdom were not inclined to a peace on ſuch terms, hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe until the Queen ſhould be of age to chooſe for herſelf.

The Regent communicated theſe honourable propoſals to his brother John, Archbiſhop of St. Andrews, and a few other individuals,, who being elated with the hope of victory, adviſed him to conceal them from the reſt of the nobility, and in the mean time diffuſed a report through the whole army, that the Engliſh were come to carry off the Queen, and enſlave the country The ſoldiers believed this inſinuation, and took to their arms in a tumultuous manner. Underſtanding that the Engliſh were in motion, they paſſed the river Eſk and took poſſeſſion of a riſing ground, while the Protector wheeled about, and encamped upon the hill of Pinkencleuch, near the ſide of the Frith, where they lay at anchor.

The enemy imagining he intended to reimbark, quitted their advantageous ground in order to attack, and this precipitate ſtep was the cauſe of their deſtruction. The Engliſh began to be in want of proviſion; and had the Scots maintained their poſt, the Protector could not have retreated without expoſing his army to the moſt imminent danger. But the impetuoſity of the enemy ſaved them the riſk of any ſuch diſaſter.

On the 10th day of September, they divided their forces into three bodies. The firſt, under the command of the Earl of Angus, was flanked on the right with four or five pieces of artillery, and on the left with 400 horſemen. The ſecond line was commanded by the Regent, the third by the Earl of Argyle, who had brought into the field 400 Highlanders, and theſe were diſpoſed on the left flanks of the ſecond and third bodies. The Protector ſeeing them abandon their poſts, congratulated himſelf on the event,

event, and cauſed his army to be drawn up in order of battle. The van was commanded by the Earl of Warwick, and took poſt on the ſide of the hill where the great artillery was poſted. The main body, under the General, was drawn up partly on the hill, and partly on the plain; and the rear was extended on the plain at ſome diſtance from the van and centre. The Lord Gray, who commanded the men at arms, was poſted at the left wing, ſo as to flank the Scots; but forbidden to charge, until the front of both armies ſhould be engaged. The enemy advancing along ſhore, were galled from an Engliſh galley, the ſhot of which killed the Lord Graham, and threw the Highlanders into confuſion. The Lord Gray perceiving their diſorder, advanced immediately to charge the enemy's van in flank, but met with a warm reception from their ſpearmen, and himſelf was dangerouſly wounded; and as the action happened in broken ground, his men at arms were actually routed, and the ſtandard in great danger of being loſt. Had the Scots been furniſhed with horſe to purſue this advantage, in all probability the Engliſh would have been entirely defeated, though the wind and ſun were full in the faces of the enemy; but as they were deſtitute of cavalry, the Lord Gray had time to rally his horſe behind his infantry.

The Earl of Warwick detached Sir Peter Mewcas, and Peter Gamboa, a Spaniſh officer, with all the muſquetry to attack the Scots, whoſe Highland archers were not yet come up. The Engliſh muſquetry advanced to a ſlough, where the horſe had been diſcomfited, and fired in the faces of the enemy. Theſe were ſuſtained by the archers, who ſhot their arrows over the heads of the muſqueteers; and at the ſame time, the artillery planted on the hill on the left, and the ordnance of the galley anchored cloſe to the ſhore on the left, made ſuch havock amongſt them that they fell in heaps, without having it in their power to annoy their enemies.

In this diſtreſs their van fell back a little, in hope of drawing the Engliſh over the ſlough and broken ground, that they might have an opportunity of acting hand to hand: but the highlanders in the ſecond line imagining their front was defeated, betook themſelves to flight in a body, and this circumſtance overwhelmed their whole army with conſternation. Diſorder and rout immediately enſued. The Scots threw down their arms and fled in the utmoſt confuſion. Then the Engliſh cavalry being rallied, fell in upon the fugitives, and meeting with no reſiſtance, made ſuch terrible carnage that they lay like ſheep in a field of paſture. The whole ſurface of the ground was ſtrewed with ſpears and ſwords. The river Eſk, and ſeveral petty brooks, were ſwelled with the blood of the ſlain, which amounted to 14,000, inſomuch, that when the ſlaughter was over, the very ſoldiers were aſtoniſhed at their own cruelty; for the Engliſh did not loſe above fifty horſemen, and their infantry did not ſtrike a ſtroke. About 3000 eccleſiaſtics, who had made a ſeparate body for themſelves, were maſſacred without mercy. One thouſand five hundred of the vanquiſhed were taken priſoners, and amongſt theſe the Earl of Huntley, the Lords Yeſter, Hamilton, and Wemys, together with the Maſter of Sempil.

MYHIE TAKEN. See MAHIE.

MYSORE, BATTLE AT

Head Quarters, Choul ry Plain
September 24, 1800.

General Orders by Major-General Braithwaite.

The operations of the force employed under the Honourable Colonel Welleſley on the frontier of Myſore, have been frequently marked by circumſtances which demanded and obtained the applauſe of the commander of the army in chief, but in no inſtance has judgment in the plan and gallantry in the execution of a military movement, been ſo eminently conſpicuous as in the concluſion of the campaign on the 10th inſtant, when the Rebel Chief Dhoondia Wang, baffled by the judicious diſpoſition of Colonel Stevenſon's detachment, in his attempt to eſcape in a northern direction, was intercepted in his retreat at Conahgul, by Colonel Welleſley with the cavalry of his diviſion only, and forced to a deciſive action, which terminated in his total defeat and death; Colonel Stevenſon's detachment on the ſame day diſperſing the remnant of his force, then employed in croſſing the Kiſtna near Deodroog, and ſeizing the remaining cannon and baggage of the rebel army.

Major-General Braithwaite requeſts that Colonel Welleſley will accept his public thanks for the judgment with which his meaſures have been planned, and the vigour which has marked every movement of his force. He has particular ſatisfaction in publiſhing to the army at large, the very honourable report Colonel Welleſley has made of Colonel Stevenſon's conduct, and the activity of the detachment under his command, to which that officer attributes the occurrence of the opportunity he ſeized, of forcing Dhoondia to a deciſive action; and the Commander in Chief of the army is happy to record, in honour of his Majeſty's 19th and 25th regiments of light dragoons, and the 1ſt and 2d regiments of native cavalry, that thoſe corps, under Colonel Pater, Majors Patterſon, and Blaquiere and Captains Doveton and Price, compoſed the line, whoſe rapid charge upon a body of 5000 horſe, formed to receive them, achieved this glorious concluſion to a campaign, diſtinguiſhed throughout every ſtage of its operations by peculiar and progreſſive energy.

The Honourable Colonel Welleſly has expreſſed his obligation to Lieutenant-Colonel Bowſer for his ſervices with his detachment from the ſubſidiary force, and reported, in the warmeſt terms of praiſe, the uniform good conduct of the troops in general, under circumſtances of uncommon fatigue, and difficulty, incident to the nature of the recent ſervice. The advantages derived from the able arrangements of the gentlemen charged with the department of ſupply, have been pointed out to the particular notice of the commander of the army in chief, and he is happy in adding this record of their merits to the general expreſſion of his thanks to the Honourable Colonel Welleſley, and the army employed under his orders on the recent ſervice on the frontiers of Myſore.

Fort St. George, September 25, 1800.

General Orders by Government.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to publiſh in general orders the following diſpatches, received from Colonel the Honourable Arthur Welleſley:

Camp at Yepalperwy,

SIR, September 10, 1800.

After I had croſſed the Malpurba at Jellahall, I marched on the 3d inſtant, and entered the Nizam's territories at Haramſagur on the 5th. As Colonel Stevenſon was obliged to croſs the Malpurba in boats, he was not able to advance from that river till the 4th. It appeared to me probable, that when Dhoondia ſhould be preſſed by the whole of our force on the northern ſide of the Dooal, he would return into the Savanore by Ramagherry and Kopul, and would thus impede our communication; or, if favoured by the Potans of Canaoul, and the Poligars on the right bank of the Tumbudra, he would paſs that river, and would enter the territories of the Rajah of Myſore. I therefore determined to bring my detachment to the ſouthward, and to prevent the execution of either of thoſe deſigns, if he had them, and afterwards to puſh him to the eaſtward, and to take ſuch advantage of his movements as I might be able, while Colonel Stevenſon ſhould move by Moodgul and Nooſby, at the diſtance between ten and twenty miles from the Kiſtna, and the Mahratta and Mogul cavalry collected in one body between his corps and mine.

I arrived at Kannagherry on the 7th, and on the 8th moved with the cavalry to Baſwapoor; and on the 9th to this place: the infantry being on thoſe days at Howly and Shinnoor, about fifteen miles in my rear. On the 9th in the morning, Dhoondia moved from Malghery, a place about twenty-five miles from Rachoor, at which he had been encamped for ſome days, towards the Kiſtna; but on his road having ſeen Colonel Stevenſon's camp, he returned and encamped about nine miles in my front, between me and Bannoo. It was clear that he did not know that I was ſo near him, and I have reaſon to know, that he believed that I was at Shinnoor.

I moved forward this morning, and met his army at a place called Conahgul, about ſix miles from hence. He was on his march, and to the weſtward, apparently with the deſign of paſſing between the Mahratta and Mogul cavalry, and my detachment, which he ſuppoſed to be at Shinnoor. He had only a large body of cavalry, apparently 5000, which I immediately attacked with the 19th and 25th dragoons, and 1ſt and 2d regiments of cavalry.

The enemy was ſtrongly poſted, with his rear and left flank covered by the village and rock of Conahgul, and ſtood for ſome time with apparent firmneſs; but ſuch was the rapidity and determination of the charge made by thoſe four regiments, which I was obliged to form in one line, in order to equalize in length that of the enemy, that the whole gave way, and were purſued by my cavalry many miles. Many, among others Dhoondia Wang, were killed, and the whole body diſperſed, and were ſcattered in ſmall parties over the face of the country.

Part of the enemy's baggage was ſtill remaining in his camp about three miles from Conahgul; I returned thither, and got poſſeſſion of elephants, camels, and every thing he had.

The complete defeat and diſperſion of the enemy's force, and above all the death of Dhoondia Wang, puts an end to this warfare; and I cannot avoid taking this opportunity of expreſſing my ſenſe of the conduct of the troops. Upon this laſt occaſion their determined valour and diſcipline were conſpicuous; and their conduct, and that of their commanding officers, Colonel Pater, Major Patterſon, Major Blaquiere, Captain Doveton and Captain Price, have deſerved my moſt particular approbation. At the ſame time I muſt inform you that all the troops have undergone, with the greateſt patience and perſeverance, a ſeries of fatiguing ſervices.

It is alſo proper that I ſhould inform you how much reaſon I have to be pleaſed with the gentlemen charged with the buſineſs of procuring ſupplies for the troops; notwithſtanding the diſtance of the ſcene of my operations from the uſual ſources of ſupplies, and rapidity of my marches, and the neceſſity, from the ſpecies of warfare carried on, of perpetually altering their direction, I have always been well ſupplied with every thing which the troops could want.

The Mahratta and Mogul cavalry are now employed in the purſuit of the fugitives, and I propoſe to draw off towards the frontier of the Rajah of Myſore in a few days.

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY, COLONEL.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

J. WEBBE, Chief Secretary to Government.

NAMUR, SIEGE OF. A ſtrong city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Sambre and Maeſe, thirty-five miles ſouth-eaſt from Bruſſels. This famous ſiege was undertaken in the year 1692 by the French, under the eye of their monarch Louis XIV. When he ſet out from Paris to make the campaign, he had ſo high an opinion of his projects, that he ſaid this campaign would put an end to the war.

At the time this town was beſieged, it was provided with a gariſon of 8000 men, and with great ſtore of ammunition and proviſion, under the command of Prince Brabanſon, M. de Cohorn, the famous engineer, and others, the braveſt and moſt expert officers among the confederates.

King William III. was at that time in Flanders, and the confederates were ſo numerous on that ſide, that they could bring together an army of 100,000 men. But all theſe obſtacles were not capable of altering the French King's reſolution, who, after every thing was in readineſs for the carrying on ſo great an enterprize, ordered two ſeparate armies to take the field. The leſs numerous of the two was employed in the ſiege; the other to cover it againſt any attempt of the enemy. Theſe two armies conſumed every day 250,000 rations of

of bread, and 30,000 buſhels of oats, allowing half a buſhel for each horſe a-day. And the miniſtry (as before at the ſiege of Mons, when the King was alſo preſent) had taken ſuch meaſures as to all the neceſſary ſupplies, that as long as the ſiege laſted there was always in both camps no leſs than for fifteen days proviſion. Twenty thouſand pioneers were employed in making the lines of circumvallation and contravallation, and the trenches were opened in three days after.

The city at firſt made a vigorous defence, but capitulated on the 8th day, finding itſelf not in a condition to ſuſtain a general aſſault. The trenches were on the lower ſide towards the Maeſe, under the cover of a hill, which came within muſquet-ſhot of the greateſt part of the ramparts, ſo that King William had not room to come to the relief of the place. Louis removed afterwards towards the citadel, poſted his army from the Sambre to the Maeſe, and by that means ſhortened the circumvallation.

The ſurrender of this city made the confederates fear that the caſtle, though accounted impregnable, might follow its example; for which reaſon King William, the Prince of Waldeck, general of the Dutch forces, and the Elector of Bavaria, who had lately been made governor of the remaining part of the Spaniſh Netherlands, advanced and poſted themſelves near the banks of the river Mehaigne. Theſe three bodies made together an army of near 100,000 men which was continually in motion to intercept the French convoys, or to endeavour to force their quarters, if they ſhould find an opportunity. Marchal de Luxemburg ſtill ſuperior in number to the confederates, being encamped on a riſing ground on the other ſide the Mehaigne, at about half a league's diſtance from the river, expected them in good order, there being a large plain betwixt them and the enemy.

But King William, whatever inclination he might have to hazard a battle, could not meet with a favourable opportunity to put his deſign in execution, on account of the rains, and overflowings of the river. He cauſed five or ſix ſeveral times bridges to be laid over it, which were immediately broken down again. Thus theſe two great armies encamped within ſight of one another for a whole month, exactly obſerving and following one another's motions, and frequently ſaluting one another with their cannon, without coming to cloſe blows.

In the mean time the ſiege was carried on with all imaginable vigour, the King not only giving his directions upon all occaſions of moment, but frequently ſeeing them put in execution. Being ſeized with the gout when they were juſt ready to attack a covert-way, he cauſed himſelf to be carried in a chair to a place, from whence he could obſerve all that paſſed, and give the neceſſary orders, as occaſion ſhould require.

Here it was that Louis-Alexander, Count of Thouloufe, one of his natural ſons by Madame de Monteſpan, was wounded by his ſide. It was ſaid, there did not appear the leaſt change in the young Prince's countenance at this miſhap, which people interpreted as a happy preſage. The King's forces, animated by his preſence and example, never behaved themſelves better in any ſiege whatever, though the beſieged fired without intermiſſion. The weather was extremely bad during the whole ſiege, the ſoldiers being continually fatigued by the rains and tempeſts; beſides which, they met with ſo many rocks in the carrying on of the trenches, that they could advance but ſlowly, and with a great deal of difficulty; being forced to carry them round about ſeveral great hills and large valleys, which took up a vaſt compaſs. But all theſe obſtacles ſerved only to augment the patience and courage of the French ſoldiers.

The firſt and the braveſt action that happened in the whole ſiege, was near a certain eminence, where the Allies having ſtrongly intrenched themſelves, the French were forced to drive them from that poſt, before they could open the trenches in front of the caſtle. The King's troops attacked them ſword in hand, and with bayonets in their fuzees; the defendants fired very briſkly from their intrenchments, which the French troops having ſuſtained with great bravery, the enemy at their approach quitted the poſt, after they had loſt 200 or 300 men. Within ſix days after they forced the intrenchments of the beſieged, and the redoubts of the hermitage. Fort William, under the brave General Cohorn, the man who built it, defended itſelf ten days; on the 10th they carried the covert-way, not without great ſlaughter on both ſides, when the Dutch garriſon came immediately to a capitulation.

There was remaining as yet the Old Caſtle, with all its out-works, commanded by M. de Brabanſon. This was the moſt difficult taſk, but the works were carried on ſo vigorouſly, that in five days time the beſiegers made an aſſault upon the counterſcarp. The beſieged defended themſelves with all the courage imaginable, but were at laſt forced to give way to the numbers of the aſſailants, who were from time to time ſeconded with freſh troops. Soon after, all their cannon being diſmounted, one of their chief magazines blown up by two bombs, and another having fallen into a great ciſtern which furniſhed the caſtle with water; the mines beſides being ready to ſpring under one of the baſtions of the hornwork; what with hunger and thirſt, what with fear of not being able to ſuſtain a general aſſault for want of reſt, occaſioned by the continual throwing in of bombs, they were neceſſitated to hearken to a capitulation, notwithſtanding that the body of the caſtle was entire, and that they had as yet a hornwork left, which would have coſt no ſmall trouble to take. Out of about 8000 men, of which the garriſon of Namur conſiſted at the beginning of the ſiege, there were about 1200 left in Fort William, and 2500 in the caſtle when they marched out. The reſt periſhed either by ſickneſs, or were killed by the bombs, or in the ſeveral attacks and ſallies.

The taking of Namur in the ſight of an army of almoſt 100,000 men, put all the Spaniſh Netherlands under a moſt terrible conſternation. The common people being extremely diſſatisfied that the relief of a place of ſuch conſequence had not been vigorouſly attempted by the Confederate army, affronted, nay even aſſaulted the Dutch at Bruſſels, and ſeveral other places, and did not ſtick to grumble at King William. And this victory was doubly agreeable to Louis XIV.

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on account both of its importance, and that it was gained in King William's fight.

NAMUR, SIEGE OF. The taking of this important place by the French could not but greatly affect King William, therefore in 1695, he formed a deſign to regain it; the plan was without diſpute well laid, and did honour to William's ſagacity, and with it he opened the campaign. To deceive the Duke de Villeroy, the French General, he divided his army into ſeveral bodies. That which he commanded himſelf, compoſed of ſeventy battalions and eighty ſquadrons, encamped near Deynſe: the ſecond, which was to act under the command of the Elector of Bavaria, conſiſted of thirty-ſix battalions, and 130 ſquadrons, lying near Dendermond; the third, under the command of General Eremburg, was of twenty battalions and ten ſquadrons; and the fourth conſiſted of twenty-five battalions, commanded by the Baron de Heyden, and was poſted between Bref and Falcis.

His Majeſty made a motion with his army towards Fort Knock, as if he had a deſign to beſiege it. He actually attacked it three times with ſome loſs. Mareſchal Villeroy, who lay ſecure in his lines, thought he had little reaſon to fear, ſince the King was going to make ſo conſiderable a ſiege. But that Prince taking the advantage of his miſtake, ordered Namur to be inveſted by the troops of Liege and Brandenburg. The army then tacked about and marched with all expedition to the ſiege of that place. At his arrival he cauſed a plan of the country to be drawn, in order to poſt with all poſſible advantage the ſeveral bodies of his army to cover the ſiege. The Duke of Villeroy was ſurpriſed at this unexpected adventure. Mareſchal Boufflers took ſeven regiments of dragoons, a great number of volunteers, engineers, gunners, and miners, and with theſe caſt himſelf into the town. Having made a review of the garriſon, he found them 16,000 ſtrong, which, conſidered with the ſtrength of the place, gave the Mareſchal hopes of making ſo vigorous a reſiſtance, that he ſaid the King of England would repent of his undertaking that ſiege. An army for a garriſon, a Mareſchal of France to animate and command it, 100,000 men under Mareſchal Villeroy to relieve it, 100,000 men employed in the attack, commanded by a King and an Elector, both great captains, was the moſt glorious ſpectacle that the whole war had produced.

King William had left only 30,000 men, under the command of the Prince of Vaudemont in the Lower Flanders. The French King having received news of the ſiege, ſent his orders to Mareſchal Villeroy to enter that country, and if poſſible to fight the Prince. Purſuant to theſe orders, he advanced towards the enemy, who would infallibly have been put to the rout, if the Prince, according to his directions of avoiding any engagement, had not found means to make a ſafe retreat; ſo that in lieu of routing the whole army (of which in all human appearance, but few could have eſcaped) the French were forced to be contented with the defeat of two regiments, who were moſt of them cut to pieces in the purſuit. This was looked upon as one of the moſt fortunate, as well as beſt conducted retreats that ever was made. For if the Prince's army had been routed, the Confederates muſt of neceſſity have raiſed the ſiege of Namur; and in all probability he had not eſcaped if Luxemburg had been living to conduct the expedition. That General held it for a maxim in the buſineſs of war, not to give the enemy time to know his deſigns; but the Duke de Villeroy, whilſt he was uſing abundance of precaution, ſunk into the greateſt imprudence, by giving the Prince of Vaudemont time to make this moſt glorious retreat. This was of a piece with other inſtances of Villeroy's conduct, who with very ſmall talents for war was yet much intruſted.

Ten days after this retreat, the Duke de Villeroy beſieged Dixmuyde, which place ſurrendered in twenty-four hours. Deynſe opened its gates at the approach of the French forces. There were above 8000 well diſciplined troops in theſe two places, who were all made priſoners of war, beſides which, the French found the magazines full of all ſorts of ammunition; and this part of the country having been preſerved on purpoſe by the Confederates, the victorious ſoldiers got an incredible booty. By the conqueſt of theſe two places, the French forces having opened themſelves a way towards Ghent and Antwerp, the Flemings as well as the Dutch were extremely alarmed at it; eſpecially when they ſaw King William advance but ſlowly in the ſiege of Namur, though he was plentifully provided with every thing for a vigorous attack.

The beſiegers had raiſed before it thirty batteries, upon which were mounted 130 pieces of cannon and eighty mortars. This dreadful artillery played almoſt without intermiſſion as long as the ſiege laſted, in which they conſumed three millions of powder. Their army was very formidable, and conſtantly reinforced with freſh troops. What place was able to hold out againſt ſuch an attack? M. de Regnac, who commanded in chief the intrenchments of the beſieged, made ſo many ſallies as filled up the trenches of the Confederates, blew up whole battalions by the ſpringing of his mines, and made it coſt them eight days time before they could make themſelves maſters of thoſe outworks. The Confederates were at laſt ready to make a general aſſault upon the town, if Mareſchal Boufflers and Count Giſcard, who commanded the garriſon, had had the courage to ſtand it. Mareſchal Boufflers was of opinion not to ſurrender the place but at the laſt extremity; he repoſed a great deal of confidence in the bravery of the dragoons that he had brought in with him, from whom he expected wonders; but the Engliſh, whoſe extraordinary courage and intrepidity in aſſaults renders them dreadful, brought Count Giſcard to other ſentiments. He told the Mareſchal, that he thought it not adviſable to venture the loſs of a garriſon compoſed of the beſt troops of France, but rather to put his forces into the caſtle, and ſurrender the town. It did not however capitulate till twenty-four days after opening the trenches, included between the 11th of July and the 5th of Auguſt; all their covert-ways and other outworks being ſo entirely ruined by the Confederates' great artillery, that without the utmoſt hazard they could not pretend to hold out longer. The firſt aſſault had been the moſt

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terrible that was ever ſeen in the memory of man, it proving no leſs obſtinate than bloody. The Allies renewed the attack four ſeveral times, without being able to lodge themſelves within either of the trenches, though all the time theſe were ſeconded by a ſhower of carcaſſes, bombs, and red-hot bullets, which were ſhot within the works of the town.

This brave reſiſtance giving all imaginable hopes that the caſtle would be able to defend itſelf much longer, Mareſchal de Villeroy advanced with his army towards Bruſſels to bombard that city, unleſs the Confederates would agree not to bombard any place for the future without a formal ſiege. *See* BRUSSELS.

The beſt and ſtrongeſt edifices were deſtroyed, and near half of the whole city either burnt, or laid level to the ground. But this expedition inſtead of ſaving Namur, ſerved only to diminiſh the King's glory, and to render the Duke de Villeroy odious. The French in their turn underwent no leſs deſolation in their caſtle of Namur. The King of England raiſed five new batteries, to ruin at once all their principal works; ſo that never was a more terrible fire ſeen, than that which M. Cohorn made at that time.

That famous Engineer-General, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly, was preſent when the King of England and the Elector of Bavaria held a council of war, whereto all the engineers of the army were called, and each had the liberty of giving his opinion concerning the attack. Cohorn in his turn gave his ſentiments againſt all the reſt, who had propoſed the ancient method. He alleged, that they ought to avoid the length of a difficult ſiege, and the loſs of abundance of officers and ſoldiers, which was unavoidable, if they followed the accuſtomed method; that as he had helped to raiſe the greateſt part of the place, he knew very well the ſtrength and weakneſs of it: that Mareſchal Boufflers being entered into the caſtle with a numerous garriſon, they ought to endeavour to deſtroy the garriſon by a continual fire from their cannon, and with their bombs, and by the favour of that fire to make their approaches, and to puſh forward their works. Cohorn was of a temper ſweet and calm; and when he ſpoke it was without affectation or paſſion. The novelty of his reaſoning, and the cool air of countenance ſurpriſed the Elector of Bavaria, who, whiſpering the King, aſked, who was that philoſopher? the King anſwered, that the philoſopher's name was Cohorn; and that if they would commit the affair to him, they ſhould ſoon take the caſtle of Namur.

The bombardment of Bruſſels having produced nothing, the Duke de Villeroy returned to put in execution his laſt project. To that end he marched into the plain of Fleurus, where he formed his army conſiſting of 100,000 men, being 100 battalions and 200 ſquadrons. He diſtributed proviſions for twelve days to his ſoldiers, and advanced to the banks of the Maine, threatening to paſs that river; but he found ſo many difficulties in the execution of his deſign, by the diſpoſition of the Confederate army, that he could not force the poſts and avenues they were poſſeſſed off, without running the riſk of loſing a battle; which obliged him to retire, letting Mareſchal Boufflers know that he had no aſſiſtance to expect from him. King William was now joined by the Prince of Vaudemont, and another reinforcement, and had left only 20,000 men to guard the trenches. The French ſay that Villeroy left nothing unattempted upon this occaſion.

All hopes of relief being cut off by the retreat of the French army, the Confederates attacked the caſtle with new vigour. Their great artillery had done ſuch terrible execution againſt it, that all the outworks appeared no otherwiſe than like ſo many heaps of rubbiſh; the poor ſoldiers being for the moſt part obliged to ſhelter themſelves in the vaults againſt the fury of the bombs and bullets, which made breaches every where, Mareſchal de Boufflers having refuſed to hearken to the ſummons ſent him by the Confederates, they prepared for a general aſſault, which was made in eleven places at once.

The day appointed for this bloody action being come, the beſieged ſaw, about ten o'clock in the morning, the enemies infantry appear in two columns above the trenches, advancing in good order towards the breaches. Three thouſand of their beſt men, at the head of whom were the Engliſh grenadiers, out-braved all the reſt in attempting to mount the breach made in the body of the caſtle. There were at leaſt 600 yards diſtance betwixt the head of the trenches and that breach, defended on both ſides with ſeveral outworks, and well provided with a ſufficient number of ſoldiers But theſe brave fellows, under the command of the famous Lord Cuts, made their way through all theſe obſtacles, and advanced ſo briſkly in ſpite of the fire of the French, which galled them both in front and flank, that the firſt battalion planted their colours on the top of the breach. This battalion being ſhocked by the bravery of the beſieged, the ſecond took their place, till being quite broken as well as the former, the flying ſoldiers preſſing one upon another, brought the reſt that were to ſecond them likewiſe into confuſion, who thereupon retreated in great diſorder. All the other aſſaults were made and repulſed with the ſame bravery, notwithſtanding the garriſon was exhauſted of ſtrength by continual fatigues, and for want of reſt; but being animated by the Mareſchal and the reſt of the officers, who alſo remonſtrated to them that the honour of the nation lay at ſtake, and that their ſafety depended only on the points of their ſwords; they gave ſuch proofs of their bravery that the aſſailants were repulſed in all their attacks with great ſlaughter. This was a moſt glorious day for the beſieged as well as the beſiegers.

The Engliſh fought moſt deſperately with the French dragoons, which made the Mareſchal begin to think more ſeriouſly of his future deſtiny. He ſaw himſelf blocked up in a garriſon, in the midſt of a prodigious number of wounded men; and, like a common ſoldier, expoſed to the continual fire of the enemy's bombs and cannon; but what touched him neareſt was, to be himſelf obliged to capitulate, or forced ſword in hand by a general aſſault.

Villeroy, full of chagrin to ſee himſelf unable to execute any thing that might ſave Namur, made yet another motion with his army, and ranged it in order of battle near the wood of St. Dennis. Having examined the

the country, and found the paſſes defended by intrenchments, or otherwiſe impracticable by the defiles, marſhes, or floods of water which the Allies had brought in by cutting the banks of the river, he reſolved to advance to Perwys, having before him the Mehaigne. He had a prince to deal with who watched him very cloſely, and who having penetrated into his deſign, encamped at Offin, where he reſolved to expect him. All theſe ſtratagems of war which the Duke de Villeroy made uſe of, ſerved only to increaſe the chagrin that he had, by not being ſo fortunate as to execute the orders of the court. He was at laſt reſolved to make ſome attempt, that he might avoid the ſhame and reproach of being a ſimple ſpectator of that conqueſt. The Marquis de la Floret being detached by King William with thirty ſquadrons, to take a view of the French army; the Mareſchal ordered forty ſquadrons to paſs the Mehaigne aud attack him. The French were drawn into an ambuſcade. and charged with ſo much vigour and reſolution, that they were obliged precipitately to retire with great loſs.

The allies, animated with this advantage, prepared to make a ſecond general aſſault upon the caſtle. Mareſchal Boufflers and Count Giſcard, unwilling to expoſe themſelves to ſo dangerous an experiment, capitulated the 2d of September. The 5th, the caſtle was evacuated, and the beſiegers took poſſeſſion. The French marched out with all the marks of honour through the enemy's army, who opened them a paſſage. But as Mareſchal Boufflers came along, M. Dykvelt came up to make him a compliment, which indeed did not pleaſe him. He deſired him to ſtep aſide, pretending that he had ſomething particular to communicate to him. Boufflers expected nothing leſs from a deputy of the States-General, one of the moſt able members of that government, than ſome overtures of peace; but he was not a little ſurpriſed when that miniſter told him that the King of England had ordered him to be arreſted. He was yet more ſtartled, when M. L'Etange, lieutenant of the body guards of that Prince, ſurrounded him with a detachment, and told him, that he had orders to conduct him to Maeſtricht, in repriſal for the gariſons of Deynſe and Dixmuyde, that had been detained contrary to the capitulations. Boufflers in an inexpreſſible fury deſired leave to ſend to the Elector of Bavaria, which was granted him. He diſpatched Langallerie, who being known to his Electoral Highneſs, that prince made him a thouſand civilities, and told him he was very much concerned at what had happened to the Mareſchal, but could no ways avoid it; becauſe the King of England and the other confederate princes had made uſe of this expedient, to prevent the perpetual infractions that were made upon cartels and capitulations, which were contrary to the law of arms.

As the Mareſchal's buſineſs was to endeavour to get clear of this arreſt, he thought proper to ſend to court, and give the King a relation of all that had paſſed during the ſiege of Namur; and to repreſent to his Majeſty the neceſſity that there was of releaſing the garriſons of Deynſe and Dixmuyde, in order to procure his releaſe. The King ſeemed very well ſatisfied with the account, but extremely uneaſy at the loſs of that important place. He immediately gave orders that the garriſons of Deynſe and Dixmuyde ſhould be releaſed. Boufflers ſent advice of this to the King of England, who gave him his liberty upon his parole, and ſent a guard to protect him to Dinant. Namur was purchaſed at a very dear rate by the Confederates, who, beſides the immenſe expences beſtowed in the carrying on of this ſiege, loſt near 20,000 men, the flower of their whole army.

NAMUR, SIEGE OF. This town having proved itſelf ſo remarkably ſtrong by the two foregoing ſieges, it was never attempted by the Duke of Marlborough. But the French General, Mareſchal Count de Saxe, in 1746, determined to outdo the Duke of Marlborough by laying ſiege to this important place. The Duke of Cumberland being in England, Prince Charles of Lorraine aſſumed the command of the Confederate army, July 4, at Terheyde; the Heſſian troops from Scotland, and a reinforcement of Auſtrians under Count Palfy, had now augmented this army to 87,000 men.

The Confederate generals gueſſed at the Mareſchal Saxe's deſign, and therefore marched into the neighbourhood of Namur, to cover any attacks which the Mareſchal might make. On the 18th of July they were in ſight of the French army, which exceeded 100,000 men, encamped at Gemblours, ten miles north-weſt from Namur. The Mareſchal did not chooſe to attack the Confederates till he had gained poſſeſſion of Namur, he firſt ſeized Dinant, by which he made himſelf maſter of the Maeſe above Namur. Then Huy, which on account of its convenient ſituation, was of great advantage to him. The loſs to the Allies on this occaſion was conſiderable, their grand magazine was taken in Huy, and their communication cut off with Maeſtricht. One would think the Allies were in a lethargic infatuation, to ſuffer themſelves to be ſurpriſed in this manner, and what is ſtill more inexcuſable, they ſuffered Mareſchal Saxe by his poſition to deprive them of all kinds of ſubſiſtence, which obliged Prince Charles of Lorraine to quit his advantageous poſt, and abandon Namur to its own ſtrength. Namur was inveſted immediately by 35,000 men, under the command of the Count de Clermont. The garriſon conſiſted of 7000 Auſtrians, who made a vigorous defence, but a continual ſhower of bombs made ſuch dreadful havock in the city, that in a few days it was converted into a heap of rubbiſh. However, the garriſon held out till the 23d of September, after a ſiege of twenty-one days. The French are ſaid to have obtained this acquiſition at the expence of 4000 men's lives; the French King ordered Te Deum to be ſung throughout all his kingdom for the rapid conqueſt of Namur; his miniſters affirmed that their troops were no longer ſenſible of the lengths to which ſieges were carried in former reigns, and that the ſurrender of Namur was the fruit of a campaign where valour, capacity, and prudence conquered the enemy without fighting them. During the ſiege of Namur the allied army encamped at Maeſtricht, where they were joined by Sir John Ligonier with ſome Britiſh and Bavarian battalions; upon which the Prince

reſolved

reſolved to give the enemy battle, with this view he paſſed the Maeſe on the 13th day of September, and advanced towards Mareſchal Saxe, whom he found ſo advantageouſly poſted at Tongres, that he thought proper to march back again.

Namur was taken by the French, November, 1792, and was retaken by the Auſtrians in March, 1793.

NANTZ, 1793. This unhappy ſpot and its neighbourhood ſuffered much from the Royaliſts, who occupied the whole of the country between Nantz and Rennes, a ſpace little ſhort of ninety miles, and exhibited a ſcene of bloodſhed as the different parties prevailed, and continued ſo near ſeven years. The following was tranſacted November 17, 1799, when the Republican troops to the amount of 450 diſcovered a column of Chouans, two leagues from Segre. The flankers attacked them with a lively fire; the grenadiers of the 40th, and the carabineers of the 19th, ran to the ſpot where the muſquetry was moſt heard, and for a quarter of an hour they repulſed them at all points. A reinforcement of 400 Chouans joining thoſe who were purſued, the two parties choſe poſts, in which to maintain themſelves. The chief of the 109th battalion ſent an order to all the chaſſeurs of the 19th and 25th to ſupport the two companies in front of the Chouans: but at this moment the latter received a new reinforcement. This accident thwarted our plan of charging them; the Chief of the battalion perceiving this, advanced himſelf with the reſerve. It was then that the action was fought with unequalled animoſity, which laſted more than two hours. The charge of bayonet was ordered; the troops fought pell-mell with the Chouans, but were compelled to retreat, the latter being two thirds more numerous than us. The loſs of the Republicans amounts to ſixty men; that of the Chouans is reckoned at 150, beſides wounded. In this day, the Chouans, who, when attacked, were 700, were twice reinforced, which made them 1400. They covered a great extent of ground, which rendered it impoſſible to outflank, and made the battle ſo bloody.

NAPLES. Hoſtilities commenced between Naples and France in November, 1798, when his Neapolitan Majeſty and General Mack entered the territory of Rome, then in poſſeſſion of the French.

General Championet in his letters to the Executive Directory, gave the following account of the defeat of the Neapolitan troops near Civita Caſtellana.

After the battle of Terni and Porto Fermo, I expected every day new attacks from the Neapolitans, and I was very much ſurpriſed at their inactivity; but they employed that time to collect their ſcattered troops, and to advance againſt my right. General Macdonald was, indeed, attacked yeſterday in his camp in Civita Caſtellana by five columns, who proceeded from Bacano. The enemy's force conſiſted of 40,000 men. General Macdonald, ſurrounded on all ſides, gave proofs of his great talents. He received the attack with that courage which diſtinguiſhes the man of a firm character, and by his able diſpoſitions diſconcerted the projects of the enemy.

General Kellerman, commanding the advanced guard, who was poſted before Nept, was attacked with great impetuoſity by the firſt column, which advanced from Monteroſi; the General had with him only three ſquadrons of the 10th regiment of horſe chaſſeurs, two pieces of light artillery, and the firſt diviſion of the 11th regiment of the line. This handfull of brave men routed a column of the enemy conſiſting of 8000 men, killed or wounded 4[illegible]0, took fifteen pieces of cannon of different calibres, fifty caiſſons, 2000 priſoners, fifty of whom were officers, ſome of them of high rank; ſeveral pairs of colours, 8 or 900 horſes or mules, the military cheſt, 3000 muſkets, all the baggage, and purſued the fugitives to Monterôn, where they got immenſe booty. The talents and bravery of General Kellerman are too well known to require here an uſeleſs eulogium. I appointed, on the field of battle, Bru, chef d'Eſcadron, to be chef de brigade of the 19th regiment of horſe chaſſeurs, as he ſeconded General Kellerman in the ableſt manner by his bravery and devotion. I requeſt, Citizens Directors, that you will confirm this nomination, Citizen Humbert, who commanded that regiment, having died at Rome on the day of our departure. Lanur, chef de brigade, commanding the 15th light troops, prevented the ſecond column from penetrating by Rigniano, at which they wiſhed to arrive, by purſuing the old route to Rome. The enemy on this point loſt thirty horſes. The third column was driven back by the Poliſh General Kniazewitz, at the moment when they were advancing by Fabrica to Santa Maria di Falari. That brave officer, at the head of his own legion, the Roman legion, the ſecond and third battalions of the thirteenth of the line, two ſquadrons of the 16th regiment of dragoons, a company of the 19th horſe chaſſeurs, and three pieces of artillery, by the rapidity of its attack, took from the enemy eight pieces of cannon, fifteen caiſſons, and fifty priſoners, two of whom were ſuperior officers. Night put an end to the combat, and it appears that the Neapolitans left a great many dead on the field of battle. The Roman legion, who were engaged for the firſt time, conducted themſelves with great bravery. The reſult of this day is twenty-three pieces of cannon, all of French calibre, forty-five caiſſons, 8 or 900 horſes or mules, ſtandards, and colours, the military cheſt, fifty-two officers, 2000 priſoners, baggage, &c. The loſs on our ſide is confined to thirty men killed, and double that number wounded. All the corps who were engaged yeſterday did wonders.

Health and reſpect,

(Signed) CHAMPIONET.

The enemy's column, having been beaten on the 6th at Otricoli, retired to the heights of Calvi, where they intrenched themſelves. I was informed on the 8th that General Mack had paſſed the Tiber in perſon, over a bridge of boats, with a body of from 8 to 10,000 men, at the heights of Civita Caſtellana, and that he had taken a poſition at Cantalupo, in order to reinforce the corps of Calvi, and to attempt again to cut off our communications, by marching againſt Otricoli and Terni, by the way of Aſpra and Colliſepoli. I immediately gave orders to General Macdonald to march the brigade of General Mathieu towards Calvi by the way of Otricoli,

Otricoli, and that of the Poliſh General Kniazewitz towards the ſame point, by the way of Magliane, whilſt Lemoine marched from Rieſi againſt Calvi, by the way of Contillano, and took poſſeſſion in his route of Civita Ducale, a Neapolitan country, and threatened Aquila. This movement was executed in the beſt poſſible manner. In the night between the 8th and 9th, all the columns ſet out on their march, amidſt a horrible ſtorm, and through the moſt terrible roads. The troops of Macdonald arrived on the 9th, at day-break, before Calvi; they attacked the enemy on the heights, and after a hot engagement, the 11th demi-brigade of the line, having aſcended a very ſteep mountain, threw the enemy into the city, whither they were followed and ſurrounded. They were ſummoned to ſurrender; in anſwer to which they made ſome ridiculous propoſitions. Macdonald replied, by ſending them his ultimatum, which was couched in the following terms: "The column ſhall be priſoners at diſcretion, or be put to the ſword." They ſurrendered immediately. Five thouſand priſoners, among whom are the Mareſchal de Meri, Brigadier Don Carello, twenty ſuperior officers, and 100 ſubalterns, 5000 good muſkets, 300 horſes, fifteen ſtandards, eight of which were blown up by an exploſion of ſome powder near a guard-houſe, and eight pieces of cannon, were the fruits of this attack. I ſhall ſay nothing of the bravery of our troops, the action ſpeaks for itſelf. Particular praiſe is due to Generals Mathieu and Kniazewitz, to the aid-de-camp Trinquelli, to Citizen Calvin, to the three chiefs of battalions, and to Citizen Borghere.

I have this morning received intelligence, that the left wing has taken poſſeſſion of the fort of Civitella. I have no official report on this ſubject, but I hear only that it was ſupplied with great abundance of artillery.

(Signed) CHAMPIONET.

Extract of a Letter from Hillarion Point, General of Brigade.

Aquila, December 18.

The provinces of Abruzzo are in our poſſeſſion; and yeſterday, at nine o'clock at night, we entered Aquila, the capital of this province, driving before us the Neapolitan levy en maſſe; that is to ſay, the ſelf-named volunteers put in requiſition in theſe provinces. Lemoine, general of diviſion, ſent a flag of truce to the commander of the Neapolitan troops, with a declaration, that he ſhould conſider him reſponſible for all the evils which ſhould befal this city. But his anſwer not being received at the appointed hour, the troops advanced, forced open the gates, and we entered the city. All the poſts were taken poſſeſſion of; the inhabitants were forbidden to appear at the windows, and the majority of them were ſurpriſed, on the next morning, to find that we were maſters of the place. The fort ſurrendered this morning at diſcretion; we have found a great quantity of ammunition there, and have placed a ſtrong garriſon in it.

The king of Naples did not expect this viſit ſo ſoon; the high and rugged mountains which encircle Abruzzo, ſerve as a natural barrier to the country. To reach Aquila, we marched thirty-ſix miles through very difficult paſſages and defiles, and croſſed the higheſt of the Appennine mountains. The volunteers of theſe provinces, however, occupied the heights, and haraſſed us on our march. We detached in purſuit of them ſome companies of ſharp ſhooters, who climbed the heights and diſlodged them, and thus we arrived at Aquila. We are now on the great road to Naples, where we ſhall doubtleſs very ſoon arrive.

We found poſted up in the city of Aquila a proclamation of the king of Naples, particularly addreſſed to the inhabitants of the province of Abruzzo, and dated about five or ſix days before from the head-quarters at Rome. It commands them, in the name of their king, their holy religion, and the honour of their wives and daughters, to take up arms, and to ruſh upon the French, who, it ſays, in twice twenty-four hours will no longer exiſt. Among other flattering exhortations, "Brave Samnites, warlike race of heroes, imitate your anceſtors; you amount to 700,000 inhabitants: march, and the buſineſs is finiſhed. I am maſter of Rome, from which I have driven thoſe miſerable Frenchmen, who dared not to make any reſiſtance, being convinced they had to deal with a numerous and brave army, that cowards only would ſuffer themſelves to be beaten, and that we had only to march againſt them."

Had they been as courageous as they were numerous, they might have given us a good deal of trouble; but this levy en maſſe did not long continue to reſiſt us.

We have enlarged ſeveral patriots who were confined in the citadel of this place on account of their democratic opinions, among whom was one Jourdan, who has been four years in priſon, on an accuſation of having preſided at a certain club in Naples. He is a young man of talents, and a great mathematician.

Before the commencement of hoſtilities, the king of Naples publiſhed the following manifeſto.

San Germano, November 22, 1798.

Dear, faithful, and beloved ſubjects; after having, for almoſt forty years, exerted every effort to render you happy, and to ſuccour you in all the calamities which it has pleaſed God to ſend you, I am now about to leave my beloved country, for the ſole purpoſe of defending our holy religion, almoſt overthrown, to reanimate the divine worſhip, and to ſecure to you and to your children the enjoyment of the bleſſings which the Lord has given you. If I had been ſure of attaining that object by any other ſacrifice, believe me, I ſhould not have heſitated a moment to prefer that alternative; but what hopes could be entertained of ſucceſs after the many fatal examples with which you are well acquainted! I ſet out therefore at the head of the brave defenders of their country, full of confidence in the Lord of Hoſts, who will guide our ſteps and protect our operations. I go to brave all danger with the greateſt cheerfulneſs, becauſe I do it for my fellow-citizens, for my brothers, for my children, for ſuch I have ever conſidered you. Be always faithful to God, and to her whom I leave in my ſtead to conduct the government of theſe ſtates, my dear and well beloved

conſort. I recommend to you then your tender mother, I recommend to you my children, who are not more mine than they are yours. At all events remember that you are Neapolitans, that thoſe are brave who are willing to exert their courage, and that it is better to die glorioufly for God and our country, than to live ſhamefully oppreſſed! Meanwhile, may God beſtow upon you all the bleſſings and the happineſs which is the wiſh of him who is, and while he lives ſhall be, your moſt affectionate father and ſovereign.

FERDINAND.

Naples, January 24.—The French entered Naples yeſterday, amid ſhouts of vive la liberté from the Lazzaroni, who had fought againſt them only the day before.

Prince Militorni, though five or ſix days ago general of the Lazzaroni, is appointed preſident of the new government. Finding himſelf, after unavailing efforts to reſtrain their fury, menaced with the fate of General Mack, he went in ſecret to Caſerta to concert with Championet, the means of ſaving Naples from a general conflagration. All the ſubſequent events were the reſult of an agreement between them. The two firſt days of the inſurrection of the Lazzaroni paſſed in bravadoes and preparations. Prince Militorni, who had gained their confidence by his vigorous defence of Capua, and was in conſequence proclaimed captain-general ſtrove in vain to reſtrain this unbridled populace. They declared thoſe who adviſed or ſigned the armiſtice enemies to the king; took poſſeſſion of the caſtles, murdered all the ſtate priſoners, and then hunted every quarter of the city in ſearch of the real or ſuppoſed partizans of the French. Among theſe latter victims were the Duke della Torre Pilomarino, whom they burnt, with his brother, in the court-yard of his own palace. A number of patriots intrenched themſelves with cannon in the Celeſtine convent, where they were attacked by the Lazzaroni, who, after ſuffering great loſs, forced the intrenchments, and put to death all who fell into their hands. They then diſperſed over the whole city, murdering and plundering every one pointed out as a patriot. It was in this dreadful ſituation of affairs that Prince Militorni repaired to General Championet, and agreed that the French army ſhould march to Naples, and preſent itſelf on the ſide of Capo di Chini and of Poggio, while the Lazzaroni were marching through the quarter of the Little Mole and Sainta Lucia to attack the French at Capua. On his return, Prince Militorni placed himſelf with ſome troops at Fort Saint Elmo, and fired a few cannon ſhots to tranquillize the city, while the Lazzaroni marched en maſſe to the very walls of Capua, which they attempted to take by aſſault. The 19th and 20th of January were ſpent in fruitleſs efforts, in which they were dreadfully cut up by caſe ſhot. Hearing at length that a French column was at the gates of Naples; they marched rapidly back, to aſſiſt their comrades, who obſtinately defended the avenues to the city. After blocking up the ſtreets with the furniture of the houſes, they divided into ſeveral bodies, the better to repel the French, and fought the whole of the 22d, and part of the 23d, when the Republicans at length forced a paſſage. On their entrance, the caſtles Nuovo, St. Elmo, and del Ouvo, ſurrendered without reſiſtance, but the citadel of the Carmelites, occupied by Lazzaroni, ſtood a ſiege of three hours.

Meanwhile the Lazzaroni and the peaſants, who retired fighting from ſtreet to ſtreet, were driven to the gate, where they rallied for the laſt time, and, at length fell. At night, General Championet entered the city. Such is the ſketch of the terrible events of which Naples has been for ſix or ſeven days the bloody theatre. It is reckoned that upwards of 10,000 of the inhabitants have periſhed. The loſſes occaſioned by the plunder of the Lazzaroni are incalculable. The entry of the French is now regarded as the greateſt good fortune that could happen to us; for, from every appearance, the city would have been deſtroyed by being entirely ſacked and burned. On the news of the French approaching Naples, the populace exacted a promiſe from the king, that he would not leave them. In the night, however, he embarked on board Admiral Nelſon's ſhip, which was detained by a calm. The people hearing this, aſſembled, with ſome nobles at their head, and ſent a deputation to requeſt his Majeſty's return; but could obtain no audience, Acton telling them the king would ſpeak to nobody. This occaſioned ſo warm an altercation, that the miniſter called upon the Engliſh to fire at them, and the latter appearing inclined to comply, the deputation retired. When this was known in town, the public became ſtill more exaſperated. The Engliſh ſpiked the cannon, burned a ſixty gun ſhip, and all the gun boats, leſt the populace ſhould fire on their ſhips ſtill within cannon ſhot. Of the people who aſſembled to conſider of what was to be done, ſome voted for a limited monarchy, others for a republic, and about forty families only declared for the old government.

Naples, January 29.—According to the conſtitution, the keys of Naples ſhould be given up, when an enemy has taken Capua and marches to Averſa. And this would have been done, but for the Lazzaroni who had nothing to loſe, and wiſhed for an opportunity to plunder the town. When the French appeared before Naples, they marched out in three columns. This was no ſmall proof of courage as they knew that the king had been routed though at the head of 70 or 80,000 men. For three days they defended an open town, and frequently rendered victory uncertain.

Strange as it may appear, St. Januarius the patron of Naples has declared for the conquerors. The Archbiſhop pretended that great faith was neceſſary to make the Saint perform his miracles. At laſt the blood liquefied, and at the ſame moment Veſuvius vomited flames. In conſequence of theſe two great events, the entry of the French was celebrated by a ſolemn Te Deum, the following advertiſement being publiſhed by the prelate.

All the faithful citizens of Naples are invited to be preſent this day, Friday the 25th of January, at two in the afternoon, at the celebration of Te Deum, which the Archbiſhop, accompanied by the chapter, the

clergy, the general in chief, and ſtaff of the army of Naples, will ſing in the cathedral church to thank the Moſt High for the glorious entry of the French troops into this city, and who, protected in a peculiar manner by Providence, have regenerated this people, and are come to eſtabliſh and conſolidate our happineſs. St. Januarius, our protector, rejoices in their arrival. His blood miraculouſly liquefied on the very evening of the entry of the Republican troops.

The King and Queen of Naples, according to the account which Lord Nelſon tranſmitted, dated from Palermo the 28th of December, arrived there on the 25th with the royal family, after having experienced in their paſſage the ſevereſt weather ever known in thoſe ſeas, and during which they were in conſiderable danger of being ſhipwrecked. Lord Nelſon, in ſome of his private letters, deſcribes it as the moſt terrible ſtorm he ever witneſſed, and mentions that which he met with off Sardinia, previous to the battle of the Nile, and in which the Vanguard was diſmaſted, as trifling in compariſon with the hurricane off the Neapolitan coaſt.

In the courſe of the voyage Prince Albert, the youngeſt ſon of their Sicilian Majeſties, died through exceſſive ſickneſs and fatigue; and to all the miſeries which ſuch a ſcene muſt have occaſioned in the minds of the royal fugitives, they had to add their affliction for the loſs of their child.

Every Engliſhman, and all who were willing to embark, were ſafely conveyed to Sicily by ſome of Admiral Lord Nelſon's ſquadron; and we hear from other quarters, that the ſkill and management diſplayed by Lord Nelſon upon this unfortunate occaſion exceed all praiſe. When the royal family arrived at Palermo, they were received with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy.

The rabble of Naples, as ſoon as they ſaw their Majeſties embark on board the Vanguard, roſe into an inſurrection, and committed the moſt diabolical exceſſes both of murder and pillage. Numbers of the nobility were maſſacred; the principal palaces and hotels of the nobility plundered; and the city continued in the utmoſt diſorder.

On the departure of their Majeſties from Naples, great part of the Neapolitan ſailors refuſed to work the ſhips that were then in the harbour, in order to conduct them to Sicily: they were conſequently obliged to man the veſſels with Engliſh tars, mixed with thoſe Neapolitan ſailors who ſtill remained faithful to their ſovereign. They alſo ſucceeded in bringing off two ſhips of the line; but were obliged to ſink the third, for want of ſeamen to work it.

The flight of the king of Naples, was in conſequence not of diſloyalty or tumults in Naples, but of diſaffection and deſertion in his army. General Mack wrote to him from Capua, that of 40,000 men with whom he entered the Roman territory, 12,000 only remained, and that they were daily crumbling away, by going over to the French. It was plain, he ſaid, that a ſecret underſtanding exiſted between the enemy and his troops, for no ſooner had his officers joined the French, than they were preſented with commiſſions, and appointed to offices of truſt. This example had ſo completely corrupted his army, that he aſſured the king he could place no dependance on them. Upon receiving this melancholy advice, the king of Naples held a council to determine on the courſe to be purſued. The Lazzaroni had ſhewn a firm attachment to the royal family, and their loyalty remained unſhaken; upon the firſt accounts of the reverſes the Neapolitan army had experienced, they offered to march for the defence of the kingdom; but it was thought more political to keep them as a protection to the capital.

In this dilemma to which the King was now reduced, it was deemed imprudent to truſt to the defence they could make againſt the French army, and it was decided that the Royal Family ſhould embark for Palermo. It was not till this determination was known that the ſpirits of the loyal ſunk, and the French party openly triumphed. Every man now conſidered of accommodating himſelf to the approaching change, of making his peace with the advocates of Republicaniſm, and providing for his own ſafety. And ſuch is the appearance which the governing and active party can give to the public opinion, that a few hours ſeemed to have changed the people of Naples from devoted Royaliſts to furious Republicans. The former ſhrunk from view, and the latter ruled in every quarter with an imperious and inſulting tone, gathering ſtrength, and committing the exceſſes (of which we have already heard) at the time the Royal family embarked.

Extract of a Letter from an officer of the Vanguard of ſeventy-four guns, dated Palermo, Sicily, Jan. 2.

We arrived here on the 25th ult. at night, having the King and Queen of Naples on board, with all their family, Sir William Hamilton, a number of the nobility, &c. On our return to Naples, after landing 8000 of their troops at Leghorn, we learnt that the Neapolitan officers had deſerted to the French and the army totally diſbanded itſelf. The revolutionary Party at Naples being alſo very powerful and menacing, the King determined upon leaving that city in the night, having previouſly, by our boats, put all his treaſure on board the Vanguard and Alcmene frigate. There were between 6 and 700 caſks, half ankers, filled with ſilver, and a great many others with gold. In a heavy ſquall on the way to Palermo, we ſplit three of our top-ſails: the Royal Family, &c. were ſo much terrified, that they called their prieſts, actually went to confeſſion, and gave themſelves up for loſt. At two P. M. we put the Queen and ladies on ſhore. At nine his Majeſty was landed, and received by an aſtoniſhing number of people; we had a full view of the whole ſcene, lying not fifty yards from the ſhore.

NAPLES retaken in July, 1799, as appears by letters from Rear-Admiral Lord Nelſon, K. B. dated Bay of Naples, 27th June, 1799.—I am happy in being able to congratulate their Lordſhips on the poſſeſſion of the city of Naples. St. Elmo is yet in the hands of the French; but the caſtles of Ouvo and Nuovo I took poſſeſſion of laſt evening, and his Sicilian Majeſty's colours are now flying on them.

Extract

Extract of another Letter, dated Bay of Naples, July 14.

Herewith I have the honour of ſending you copies of my letters to the commander in chief. All the chief rebels are now on board his Majeſty's fleet. Capua and Gaeta will very ſoon be in our poſſeſſion, when the kingdom will be liberated from anarchy and miſery.

Foudroyant, Bay of Naples, July 13th.

I have the pleaſure to inform you of the ſurrender of Fort St. Elmo, after open batteries of eight days, during which time our heavy batteries were advanced within one hundred and eighty yards of the ditch. The very great ſtrength of St. Elmo, and its more formidable poſition, will mark with what fortitude, perſeverance, and activity the combined forces muſt have acted, Captain Troubridge was the officer ſelected for the command of all the forces landed from the ſquadron. Captain Ball aſſiſted him for ſeven days till his ſervices were wanted at Malta, when his place was ably ſupplied by Captain Hallowell, an officer of the moſt diſtinguiſhed merit, and to whom Captain Troubridge expreſſes the higheſt obligation. Captain Hood, with a garriſon for the Caſtle Nuovo, and to keep good order in the capital, an arduous taſk at that time, was alſo landed from the ſquadron: and I have the pleaſure to inform you, that no Capital is more quiet than Naples. I tranſmit you Captain Troubridge's letter to me with returns of killed and wounded. I have alſo to ſtate to your Lordſhip, that although the abilities and reſources of my brave friend Troubridge are well known to all the world, yet even he had difficulties to ſtruggle with in every way which the ſtate of the capital will eaſily bring to your idea, that has raiſed his great character even higher than it was before.

I am, &c. NELSON.

Antigniano, near St. Elmo, July 3.

Agreeable to your orders I landed with the Engliſh and Portugueſe marines of the fleet on the 27th of June; and after embarking the garriſons of the caſtles Ouvo and Nuovo, compoſed of French and rebels, I put a garriſon in each, and on the 29th took poſt againſt fort St. Elmo, which I ſummoned to ſurrender; but the commandant being determined to ſtand a ſiege, we opened a battery of three thirty-ſix-pounders and four mortars, on the 3d inſtant, within 700 yards of the fort, and on the 5th, another of two thirty-ſix-pounders. The Ruſſians under Captain Builie, opened another battery of four thirty-ſix-pounders and four mortars againſt the oppoſite angle, intending to ſtorm it in different places as ſoon as we could make two practicable breaches in the work. On the 9th I added four more mortars; and on the 11th, by inceſſant labour, we opened another battery of ſix thirty-ſix-pounders within 180 yards of the wall of the garriſon, and had another of one eighteen-pounder and two howitzers, at the ſame diſtance, nearly completed. After a few hours cannonading from the laſt battery, the enemy diſplayed a flag of truce, when our firing ceaſed, and their guns being moſtly diſmounted, and their works nearly deſtroyed, the terms of capitulation were agreed to and ſigned. In performing this ſervice I feel much ſatisfaction in informing your Lordſhip, that I received every poſſible aſſiſtance from Captain Ball for the firſt ſeven days, when your Lordſhip ordered him on another ſervice, and did me the honour to place Captain Hallowell under my orders in his room, whoſe exertions and abilities your Lordſhip is well acquainted with, and merits every attention. Lieutenant-Colonel Strickland, Major Creſwell, and all the officers of marines and men merit every praiſe I can beſtow, as does Antonio Saldineo de Gama and the officers and men belonging to her Moſt Faithful Majeſty the Queen of Portugal: their readineſs on all occaſions does them great honour. The very commanding ſituation of St. Elmo rendered our approaches difficult, or I truſt it would have been reduced much ſooner; the ready acquieſcence to all our demands, and the aſſiſtance received from the Duke de Solandre, I beg may be made known by your Lordſhip to his Sicilian Majeſty. I feel myſelf alſo much indebted to Colonel Tſchudy for his great zeal and exertions on all occaſions.

I have the honour to be, &c.
J. TROUBRIDGE.

Return of killed and wounded at the ſiege of the Caſtle of St. Elmo, which ſurrendered July 12, 1799.

Five officers, thirty-two rank and file killed; five officers, ſeventy-nine rank and file, wounded.

Foudroyant, Naples Bay, July 13, 1799.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Lord Nelſon, K. B.
Foudroyant, Naples Bay, July 13, 1799.

His Sicilian Majeſty arrived in this bay on the 10th, and immediately hoiſted his ſtandard on board the Foudroyant, where his Majeſty remains with all his Miniſters.

I have the honour to be, &c.
NELSON.

Foudroyant, Naples Bay, 1ſt Auguſt, 1799.

I have the honour to tranſmit you copies of my letters to the commander in chief, with its ſeveral incloſures, and moſt ſincerely congratulate their Lordſhips on the entire liberation of the kingdom of Naples from the French robbers, for by no other name can they be called, for their conduct in this kingdom. This happy event will not, I am ſure, be the leſs acceptable from being principally brought about by part of the crews of his Majeſty's ſhips under my orders, under the command of Captain Troubridge. His merits ſpeak for themſelves: his own modeſty makes it my duty to ſtate, that to him alone is the chief merit due. The commendation beſtowed on the brave Captain Hallowell will not eſcape their Lordſhip's notice, any more than the exceeding good conduct of Captain Oſwald, Colonel Strickland, Captain Creſwell, to whom I ordered the temporary rank of Major, and all the officers and men of the marine corps; alſo the party of artillery, and the officers and men landed from the Portugueſe ſquadron. I muſt not omit to ſtate that Captain Hood, with a garriſon of ſeamen in caſtle Nuovo, has for theſe five weeks very much contributed to the peace of the capital;

tal; and Naples, I am told, was never more quiet than under his directions. I ſend Captain Oſwald, of the Perſeus bomb, with this letter, and I have put Lieutenant Henry Compton (who has ſerved with me ſince January 1796 as a Lieutenant) into the Perſeus; and I beg leave to recommend theſe two officers as highly meriting promotion.

I have the honour to be, &c.
NELSON.

Foudroyant, Bay of Naples, Auguſt, 1799.

I have the honour to tranſmit you a copy of Captain Troubridge's letter to me, and the capitulation of Capua and Gaeta, &c. Too much praiſe cannot be given to Captain Trowbridge, for his wonderful exertion in bringing about theſe happy events, and in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time. Captain Hallowell has alſo the greateſt merit. Captain Oſwald, whom I ſend to England with a copy of my letter, is an officer moſt highly deſerving promotion. I have put Lieutenant Henry Compton, who has ſerved as a lieutenant with me from January 1796, into the Perſeus bomb in his room, and whom I recommend to your Lordſhip. I ſincerely congratulate your Lordſhip on the entire liberation of the kingdom of Naples from a band of robbers; and am with the greateſt reſpect, &c.

NELSON.

Culloden, Naples Bay, July 29, 1799.

Agreeable to your orders I marched, on the 20th inſtant, with the Engliſh and Portugueſe troops from Naples, and arrived at Caſerta the following morning. After reſting the people, we marched, and encamped near Capua. The Swiſs, under Colonel Tchudy, the cavalry under General Acton, and the different corps of infantry under General Boucard and Colonel Gams, took up their appointed ſituations, the former to the left of our camp, and the latter to the right of the river. On the 22d, a bridge was thrown over the river, to eſtabliſh a communication; batteries of guns and mortars were immediatly begun within five hundred yards of the enemy's works, and on the 25th, the gun-battery of twenty-four-pounders, another with two howitzers, and two mortar batteries, were opened, and kept up a conſtant and heavy fire, which was returned by the enemy from eleven pieces of cannon; on the 26th trenches were opened, and new batteries began within a few yards of the glacis. The enemy, on finding our approach ſo rapid, ſent out the encloſed terms, which I rejected in toto, and offered in return the encloſed capitulation, which the French General agreed to, and ſigned the following morning at ſix o'clock. The French garriſon marched out this morning at three A. M. and grounded their arms, and proceeded to Naples under the eſcort of four hundred Engliſh marines and two ſquadrons of General Acton's cavalry. In performing this ſervice, I feel much indebted to Captains Hallowell and Oſwald, to whoſe abilities and exertions I attribute the reduction of the place in ſo ſhort a time, as they ſtaid night and day in the field to forward the erecting of the batteries. I alſo recommend Lieutenant-Colonel Strickland and Major Creſwell, the officers and marines, for their conſtant and unremitted attention, as well as the officers and men of her Moſt Faithful Majeſty the Queen of Portugal. The Ruſſian forces under Captain Builie rendered every aſſiſtance. General Acton and Boncard, and Colonel Gams, merit much for their zeal in cheerfuly performing all the different ſervices that aroſe. Colonel Tchudy's zeal merits great attention, for his conſtant readineſs to ſend working parties to the batteries, as well as puſhing his men forward on all occaſions. To M. Monfrere, a volunteer gentleman from the Sea Horſe, whom I had the honour to recommend to your Lordſhip's notice at St. Elmo, I feel indebted for his great ability and aſſiſtance as an engineer, which forwarded our operations much. Lieutenants Loweay and Davis who ſerved as aides du camp to me, have alſo great merit, as well as Mr. Greig, an officer in the Ruſſian ſervice, (ſerving as a volunteer in his Majeſty's ſhip under my command) whom I beg your Lordſhip to recommend to the court of Peterſburg as a promiſing officer. Count de Lucci, chief of the etat-major, was unremitting in his attention. I have the honour to incloſe to your Lordſhip a return of the ordance ſtores and proviſions found in Capua, as well as a return of the garriſon (not including Jacobins) which were ſerving with the French.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) T. TROUBRIDGE

By the articles of capitulation it was agreed that the garriſon of Capua ſhould not ſerve againſt the allies until regularly exchanged; that the two gates ſhould be immediatly delivered to the Engliſh grenadiers; that on the following day the French ſhould march out with drums beating, after which they ſhould lay down their arms, except their officers. The garriſon of Gaeta, not having been beſieged, were to be ſent to France without being deemed priſoners of war.

Return of cannon and the garriſon at Capua.

Ordnance from 24 to 4-pounders—108 ſerviceable, 10 unſerviceable.—French troops—199 officers, 2618 non-commiſſioned officers and privates.—12,000 muſquets; 414,000 muſquet-cartridges filled; 67,848 pounds weight of powder.

Return of cannon and the garriſon of Gaeta.

Ordnance—58 braſs guns, from 24 to 18-pounders; 12 iron 6 ditto; 2 braſs 4 ditto; 4 mortars, 12 inch; 9 ditto, 10 inch; with an immenſe quantity of powder and other garriſon ſtores.—French troops—83 officers, 1415 privates; beſides rebels.

T. TROUBRIDGE.

NARVA, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. A large city and port town of Livonia, ſituated on the river Narva, which divides Livonia from Ruſſia. This famous battle which has ſo much adorned the annals of Sweden, was fought in the year 1700, between the Swedes and Muſcovites, or Ruſſians, as they are now called. Charles XII. having finiſhed his Daniſh war, (See COPENHAGEN.) he prepared to finiſh his firſt campaign

paign with an attack upon his rival in glory, Peter Alexeowitz, Czar of Muſcovy. Charles was the more enraged againſt him, ſays Voltaire, as there were three Muſcovite ambaſſadors at Stockholm, who had lately ſworn to renew an inviolable peace. He who valued himſelf upon a ſevere probity, could not comprehend how a legiſlator like the Czar, could make a jeſt of what ought to be held ſo ſacred. The young Prince full of honour, did not ſo much as dream that there could be a different morality for princes and private perſons. The Emperor of Muſcovy publiſhed a manifeſto, which he had much better have ſuppreſſed. He alleged, for a reaſon of the war, that they had not paid him ſufficient honours when he paſſed incognito to Riga, and that they ſold proviſions too dear to his ambaſſadors. Theſe were the injuries for which he ravaged Ingria with 100,000 men.

He appeared before Narva at the head of this great army on the 1ſt of October, in a ſeaſon more ſevere in that clime than the month of January is at London. The Czar, who in ſuch weather would ſometimes ride poſt 400 leagues to ſee a mine or canal, ſpared his troops no more than he ſpared himſelf. Beſides, he knew that the Swedes, ever ſince the time of Guſtavus Adolphus, could make war in the depth of winter as well as in ſummer, and he wanted to accuſtom the Muſcovites alſo to loſe all diſtinction of ſeaſons, and to make them one day at leaſt equal to the Swedes. Thus, at a time when the froſts and ſnows oblige other nations in temperate climates to a ſuſpenſion of arms, the Czar Peter laid ſiege to Narva within thirty degrees of the pole, and Charles XII. was upon his march to relieve it.

The Czar was no ſooner arrived before the place, than he made haſte to put in practice what he had lately learned abroad in his travels. He marked out his camp, fortified it on all ſides, raiſed redoubts at certain diſtances, and opened the trenches himſelf. He had given the command of his army to the Duke de Croy, a German, and an able general, but at that time very little aſſiſted by the Muſcovite officers. For himſelf he had only the rank of a private lieutenant in his own troops. He judged it neceſſary to give his nobility an example of military obedience, who till then had been undiſciplinable, and accuſtomed to march at the head of ill-armed ſlaves without any experience or order. He had a mind to teach them, that places in the army were to be obtained by ſervices. He began himſelf with beating a drum, and was raiſed to an officer by degrees. It is by no means to be wondered at, that he, who at Amſterdam turned carpenter to procure himſelf fleets, ſhould become a lieutenant at Narva to teach his nation the art of war.

The Muſcovites are ſtrong and indefatigable, and, it may be, as courageous as the Swedes, but it requires time to form experienced troops, and diſcipline to make them invincible. The only good ſoldiers in the army were 30,000 Strelitzes, who were in Muſcovy what the Janiſſaries are in Turkey. The reſt were Barbarians forced from their foreſts, and covered over with ſkins of wild beaſts, ſome armed with arrows, and others with clubs, few of them had fuzees, nor had any of them ſeen a regular ſiege; nor was there one good cannoneer in the whole army. A hundred and fifty cannon, which one would have thought muſt have ſoon laid the little town of Narva in aſhes, were ſcarce able to make a breach, whereas the artillery of the town deſtroyed every moment whole ranks in the trenches. Narva was almoſt without fortifications, and Count Hoorn, who commanded there, had not 1000 regular troops; and yet this immenſe army was not able to reduce it in ten weeks.

On the 15th of November, the Czar had information that the King of Sweden, having croſſed the ſea with 200 tranſports, was upon his march to relieve Narva. The Swedes were no more than 20,000, but the Czar had no advantage except ſuperiority of number. Far therefore from deſpiſing his enemy, he employed all the art he could to cruſh him; and not content with 100,000 men, he was getting ready another army to oppoſe him, and check his progreſs. He had already given orders for near 40,000 recruits, who were coming up from Pleſcow with great expedition. He went in perſon to haſten their march, that he might hem in the King between the two armies. Nor was this all, a detachment of 30,000 men from the camp before Narva, were poſted at a league's diſtance from the town, directly in the King of Sweden's road; 20,000 Strelitzes were placed farther off upon the ſame road, and 5000 others made up an advanced guard; and he muſt neceſſarily force his way through the body of all theſe troops before he could reach the camp, which was fortified with a rampart and double foſſe. The King of Sweden had landed at Pirnaw in the Gulf of Riga, with about 16,000 foot, and a few more than 4000 horſe.

From Pirnaw he made a flying march as far as Revel, followed by all his horſe, and only 4000 of his foot. But he always marched before, without waiting for the reſt of his troops; and ſoon found himſelf with his 8000 men only before the firſt poſts of the enemy. He without heſitation attacked them one after another, without giving them time to learn with how ſmall a number they had to engage. The Muſcovites ſeeing the Swedes come upon them, made no doubt but they had a whole army to encounter, and the advanced guard of 5000 men immediately fled upon their approach. The 20,000 men beyond them, terrified with the flight of their countrymen, made no reſiſtance, and carried their conſternation and confuſion among the 30,000 who were poſted within a league of the camp, and the panic ſeizing upon them too, they retired to the main body of the army without ſtriking a blow. Theſe three poſts were carried in two days and a half; and what upon other occaſions would have been reckoned three victories, did not retard the King's march the ſpace of one hour. He appeared then at laſt with his 8000 men, wearied with the fatigues of ſo long a march, before a camp of 100,000 Muſcovites, with 150 pieces of braſs cannon in their front; and he ſcarce allowed them any time for reſt, before he gave his orders for the attack without delay.

The ſignal was two fuzees, and the word in German, "With the aid of God." A general officer having repreſented

repreſented to him the great hazard of the attempt, "What," ſays he, "do you make any queſtion, whether I with my 8000 brave Swedes ſhall not rout 100,000 Muſcovites?" But upon recollection, fearing there was too much oſtentation in what he ſaid, he ran after the officer in a moment, "And are not you," ſays he, "of the ſame opinion? Have not I a double advantage over the enemy; the one that their horſe can be of no ſervice to them; and the other, that the place being ſtrait, their great number will only incommode them, and thus in reality I ſhall be ſtronger than they?" The officer did not think fit to differ from him, and thus they marched againſt the Muſcovites about noon, on the 13th of November, 1700.

As ſoon as the cannon of the Swedes had made a breach in the intrenchments, they advanced with their bayonets at the end of their fuzees. At the ſame time a violent ſtorm of ſnow, which fell at their backs, was driven by the wind full in the face of the enemy. The Muſcovites ſtood their fire for half an hour without quitting their poſts. The King attacked the Czar's quarter, which lay on the other ſide of the camp, and was in hopes of a rencounter, as not knowing that the Emperor was gone in queſt of the 40,000 men, who were daily expected. Upon the firſt diſcharge of the enemy's ſhot, the King received a ball in his left ſhoulder, but it grazed only in a ſlight manner upon the fleſh, his activity even hindered him from perceiving that he was wounded. Preſently after his horſe was killed under him. A ſecond had his head carried off by a cannon ball. And as he was nimbly mounting a third, "Theſe fellows," ſays he, "make me exerciſe;" and then he went on to engage, and give orders with the ſame preſence of mind as before. Within three hours the intrenchments were carried on all ſides, and the Swedes became ſenſible of their ſuperiority.

The King purſued the right of the enemy as far as the river of Narva, with his left wing, if one might properly call by that name about 4000 men, who were in purſuit of near 50,000. The bridge broke under them as they fled, and the river was in a moment covered with the dead. The reſt in deſpair returned to their camp, without knowing whither they went, and finding certain barracks, they took their poſts behind them. There they defended themſelves for a while, as not knowing how to make their eſcape. But at laſt their Generals Dolgorouky, Gollouin, and Federowitz ſurrendered themſelves to the King, and laid their arms at his Majeſty's feet. And in the inſtant they were offering them, came up the Duke de Croy, the general of the army, to ſurrender himſelf with thirty officers.

Charles received all theſe priſoners of diſtinction with as eaſy a politeneſs, and as obliging an air, as if he had been to pay them the honours of an entertainment in his own court. He only detained the general officers. All the ſubalterns and common ſoldiers were diſarmed and conducted to the river of Narva, where they were furniſhed with boats to carry them over, and return them back to their own homes. In the mean time night came on, and the left wing of the Muſcovites ſtill continued fighting. The Swedes had not loſt 1500 men; 18,000 Muſcovites had been killed in their intrenchments; a great number were drowned; many had paſſed the river; but ſtill there remained enough in the camp to exterminate the Swedes even to the laſt man. But it is not the number of the dead, but the the terror of thoſe who ſurvive, that gives the finiſhing ſtroke to victories.

The King employed the ſmall remains of the day in ſeizing upon the enemy's artillery. He poſted himſelf to advantage between their camp and the town, and there ſlept ſome hours on the ground, wrapt up in his cloak, expecting to fall at day-break upon the left wing of the enemy, which was not yet entirely routed; but at two o'clock in the morning General Wade, who commanded that wing, having heard of the gracious reception the King had given to the other generals, and how he ſent home all the ſubaltern officers and ſoldiers, deſired he would grant him the ſame favour. The Conqueror made anſwer, that he ſhould have it, if he would draw near at the head of his troops, and lay down his arms and colours at his feet. The General appeared ſoon after with his Muſcovites, to the number of about 30,000. They marched, ſoldiers and officers, with their heads uncovered, acroſs leſs than 7000 Swedes. The ſoldiers as they paſſed before him threw down their fuzees and ſwords upon the ground, and the officers preſented him with their enſigns and colours. He cauſed the whole multitude to croſs the river, without retaining a ſingle ſoldier priſoner. If he had put them under guard, the number of the priſoners would at leaſt have been five times greater than that of the conquerors.

He then entered victorious into Narva, attended by the Duke de Croy, and the other general officers of the Muſcovites. He ordered their ſwords to be reſtored to them, and being informed that they wanted money, and that the tradeſmen of Narva refuſed to truſt them, he ſent the Duke de Croy 1000 ducats, and every Muſcovite officer 500, who could never ſufficiently admire the civility of their treatment, of which they could not form to themſelves the leaſt idea.

Immediately a relation of the victory was drawn up at Narva to be ſent to Stockholm, and the allies of Sweden, but the King cut off with his own hand whatever was reported too much to his own advantage, or to the detriment of the Czar. His modeſty could not hinder their ſtriking at Stockholm ſeveral medals to perpetuate the memory of theſe events. Among the reſt, they ſtruck one which repreſented him on the one ſide ſtanding on a pedeſtal, to which were chained a Muſcovite, a Dane, and a Polander; and on the reverſe, an Hercules armed with his club, treading upon a Cerberus, with this inſcription,

TRES UNO CONTUDIT ICTU.

Among the priſoners taken at the battle of Narva, there was one who was a great inſtance of the revolutions of fortune. He was the eldeſt ſon and heir to the King of Georgia; they called him the Czarafis, a name which ſignified prince, or ſon of a czar, amongſt all the Tartars, as well as in Muſcovy. For the word

czar

ezar ſignified king among the ancient Scythians, from whom all theſe people are deſcended, and is by no means derived from the Cæſar of Rome, ſo long unknown to theſe barbarians. His father, Mitelleſki Czar, who was maſter of the moſt beautiful part of the country, ſituate between the mountains of Ararat and the eaſtern coaſts of the Black Sea, had been driven from his kingdom by his own ſubjects in 1688, and choſe rather to throw himſelf into the arms of the Emperor of Muſcovy than apply to the Turks. This king's ſon at nineteen years of age, attended upon Peter the Great in his expedition againſt the Swedes, and was taken fighting by ſome Finland ſoldiers, who had already ſtripped him, and were upon the point of killing him. Count Renchild reſcued him from their hands, ſupplied him with clothes, and preſented him to his maſter. Charles ſent him to Stockholm, where the unfortunate prince died ſome few years after. Upon his taking leave, the King could not avoid making, aloud in the hearing of his officers, a natural reflection upon the ſtrange fate of an Aſiatic prince, born at the foot of mount Caucaſus, who was going to live a priſoner among the ſnows of Sweden. "It is," ſays he, "as if I was to be one day a priſoner among the Crim Tartars." Theſe words at that time, had no impreſſion, but were afterwards but too much thought on, when the event had confirmed the prediction.

The Czar was advancing by long marches with an army of 40,000 Ruſſians, in expectation of ſurrounding his enemy on all ſides. In the midway he had intelligence of the battle of Narva, and the diſperſion of his whole camp. He judged it not convenient with his 40,000 raw and undiſciplined men to engage with a conqueror, who had lately deſtroyed 100,000 intrenched in their camp. He returned back from whence he came, ſtill purſuing his reſolution of diſciplining his troops, at the ſame time that he civilized his ſubjects. "I know," ſays he, "the Swedes will beat us for ſome time, but in time they will teach us to beat them."

Moſcow, his capital, was in the utmoſt terror and deſolation at the news of this defeat; and ſo great was the pride and ignorance of the people, that they could not be perſuaded but they had been conquered by more than human power, and that the Swedes had been victorious by the force of magic. This opinion was ſo general, that public prayers were ordered to be put up to St. Nicholas, the patron of Muſcovy, upon the occaſion. The form was too ſingular to be here omitted. It runs thus:

O thou, who art our perpetual comforter in all our adverſities, great St. Nicholas, infinitely powerful, by what ſin have we offended thee in our ſacrifices, genuflexions, bowings, and thankſgivings, that thou haſt thus forſaken us? We have implored thy aſſiſtance againſt the terrible, inſolent, enraged, dreadful, inſuperable deſtroyers; when, like lions and bears who have loſt their young, they have fallen upon us, terrified, wounded, and ſlain by thouſands, us who are thy people. As it is impoſſible this ſhould have happened without diabolical influence and inchantment, we beſeech thee, O great St. Nicholas, to be our champion and ſtandard-bearer, to deliver us from this troop of ſorcerers, and drive them far off from our coaſts, with the recompenſe that is due unto them.

Whilſt the Muſcovites were thus complaining of their defeat to St. Nicholas, Charles XII. returned thanks to God, and prepared himſelf for new victories.

NASEBY, BATTLE AT. A village near Rothwell, in Northamptonſhire, about ten miles north from Northampton. In the year 1645, being the time of the grand rebellion, this battle was fought between Charles I. and his Parliament. The King marched to Leiceſter, took that town by aſſault, and Fairfax followed the ſame route, in order to give him battle; the two houſes, having, at the deſire of their General, diſpenſed with the attendance of Cromwell, who thus preſerved his command in their army, notwithſtanding the ſelf-denying ordinance. Charles being informed that Fairfax was ordered to beſiege Oxford, advanced towards Harborough, where he received intelligence that he had abandoned his deſign upon Oxford, and had been repulſed in aſſaulting the caſtle of Borſtal. The King continued his march in expectation of being joined by Colonel Gerard with 2000 men from Wales, as well as by Lord Goring at the head of 3000 cavalry.

This officer had wrote to him from Taunton, giving him hopes of reducing that place, and adviſing him to act on the defenſive till he ſhould join the army; but the letter fell into the hands of Fairfax, who thus appriſed, reſolved to hazard an engagement before the junction could be effected. For this purpoſe he followed the Royaliſts, and the King ſeeing it would be impoſſible to reach Leiceſter, without expoſing his rear to certain deſtruction, determined to meet him half way. He accordingly marched back, and on the 14th day of June, came in ſight of the enemy, who were drawn up in order of battle, on a riſing ground near Naſeby. Prince Rupert led the right of the Royaliſts, the left was under the direction of Sir Marmaduke Langdale; Lord Aſtley commanded the main body, conſiſting of all the infantry, and the King headed the body of reſerve. The cavalry on the enemy's right was commanded by Cromwell, the left by his ſon-in-law Ireton; while Fairfax and Skippon conducted the centre. Prince Rupert attacked the left wing with his uſual impetuoſity and ſucceſs, they were purſued as far as the village; but the Prince in his return miſpent his time in a fruitleſs attempt to ſeize their park of artillery. Cromwell in the mean time was furiouſly engaged with Sir Marmaduke Langdale, whoſe horſe were broken, after a very obſtinate diſpute. The infantry on both ſides maintained the conflict with equal valour for ſome time, but in ſpite of Fairfax and Skippon, their battalions began to give way, when Cromwell returned and charged the King's infantry in flank, with ſuch vigour as they could not reſiſt, ſo that they were immediately routed and diſperſed. By this time Prince Rupert had rejoined the King and the ſmall body of the reſerve, but his troops though victorious could not be brought to a ſecond charge.

They were at all times licentious and ungovernable, but here they were intimidated; for Fairfax, Skippon, and

and Cromwell, had by this time reduced their forces into order of battle, and ſtood ready for either attack or defence. The King would have charged them at the head of his reſerve, even before Rupert returned, had not he been prevented by an uncommon incident.

The Scottiſh Earl of Carnwath, who rode by his Majeſty's ſide, ſeizing the bridle of his horſe, turned him round, ſaying, with a loud oath, "Will you go upon your death in an inſtant." The troops ſeeing this motion, wheeled to the right, and rode off in ſuch confuſion, that they could not be rallied during the whole action.

The King perceiving the fortune of the day irretrievably loſt, was obliged to abandon the victory to his enemies, who took all his cannon, baggage, and about 5000 priſoners. Among other things which fell into their hands, was a caſket, containing his private letters to the Queen, ſome of which were publiſhed. We cannot omit obſerving, that ſuch an air of tenderneſs runs through this correſpondence, between Charles and his conſort, as muſt impreſs every impartial reader with a very favourable idea of conjugal affection.

NAVARRE. In 1793, the French entered Spain with an army of conſiderable force, of which the following accounts were tranſmitted from thence, December 12.

Count Colomera, commander in chief in the kingdom of Navarre, in his letter from Pampeluna of the 25th ult. mentions, that our troops have not only repulſed the enemy in various attacks ſince the 24th, but have alſo diſlodged them from various advantageous poſts that they occupied.

About 12,000 French made an attempt upon the left of the army under this general at Irzos and Berrios, who on the firſt notice of this movement repaired to the ſpot, and about ſix in the morning found that the action had commenced; it was very violent, and well ſuſtained by our troops, who obliged the enemy to retire towards Bebzunco and Amoz.

The Spaniſh general afterwards viſited his right wing, commanded by Lieutenant-General Creſpo, who, according to orders tranſmitted to him, had attacked and carried the heights poſſeſſed by the French, commanding Sorauren and Olabe, Count Colomera reconnoitred all the enemy's poſitions, and ſeeing that the French were much increaſed in number, and that the volunteers of Arragon, and ſome other battalions, intended as reinforcements, had not arrived, he ordered the chaſſeurs of Gallicia, and a battalion of Ultonia, to maintain their poſition upon the heights, which they did with great valour till the arrival of the reinforcements. The fire in the mean while had continued without any manifeſt advantage on either ſide; but upon the arrival of freſh reinforcements about two o'clock in the day, the enemy's poſts were taken. The French were purſued by our troops, who obliged them to abandon the caſtles of Olabe and Olatz, and all the heights in their diſtricts. The latter part of this ſervice was performed in an hour and a half, when, to give the troops ſome repoſe, the general ordered a halt. A great number of the enemy were killed and made priſoners.

It was ſome time before the report of the death of General del Union was credited; but General Amarillas, who ſucceeded him in the command, wrote to the French general, who informed him, that the Count was found dead, with two muſket balls in his breaſt. This unhappy intelligence was alſo confirmed by the French General Perignon.

June 5, 1794.—General Urrutia, in a letter of the 27th ult. gives the following intelligence.

In the evening of the 25th, two ſhips of force, three frigates, and ſixteen ſmaller veſſels, anchored in the bay of Roſas, and early in the morning of the next day commenced an attack upon the enemy's ſhips of war and tranſports in the ſame bay.

The enemy being perſuaded that this operation was connected with a general attack upon land, in order to prevent it, reſolved upon an offenſive movement, and marched in queſt of us that night with all their forces. Eight thouſand men were deſtined to attack our right, while the remainder of their army was directed againſt our centre.

Whatever might have been the enemy's intention, it is certain they were fruſtrated by the ſkill and vigilance of the chiefs commanding his Majeſty's forces. The enemy were obliged to make a precipitate retreat, having ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs: that on our ſide was very trifling, though at preſent I have not received the returns.

June 12.—Don Joſeph Urrutia, commander in chief of the army of Catalonia, in a diſpatch of the 4th inſt. has tranſmitted the following account:—Since the old caſtle of Baſcara has undergone ſome repairs, and the addition of ſome works, to enable it to reſiſt any ſudden attack, it has been garriſoned by a part of the Free Corps, under Captain Don Pedro de Echevaria. Don Ruiz, with a party of thirty men, having been ſent out to reconnoitre the ground in the front of this fortification, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, as far as Pontos, they fell in with a body of about 2000 of the enemy, on their march towards the height of Caſa Vicens. The fire of this party was maintained with ſo much bravery and diſcretion, that the march of the French column was conſiderably retarded, and at length obliged to change its route.

Another French column, of between 3 and 4000 infantry, 600 cavalry, and four pieces of cannon, which were proceeding towards Baſcara, were completely repulſed.

The General's diſpatch concludes with a warm encomium upon the horſe artillery, under the conduct of Don Joſeph Autran.

The account of the defeat of the Spaniards in Navarre, is confirmed by the following letter, dated St. Sebaſtian, July 8, which has appeared in the French Journals:—Our army has gathered new laurels under the walls of Pampeluna. The battle began on the morning of the 18th, (July 6), and laſted fourteen hours. The loſs of the enemy is eſtimated at 2500 men. Their cavalry has been completely deſtroyed; they

they attempted to charge our grenadiers, who waited the attack with their bayonets. In the mean time, our dragoons and huſſars advanced, diſperſed, and purſued the enemy ſo vigorouſly, that neither the roads nor the gates of Pampeluna were wide enough to receive them. By this victory we have cut off the communication of the right from the left wing of the enemy.

Accounts from Bilboa and other Spaniſh ports in Biſcay, ſtate, that the French have completely ſucceeded in getting poſſeſſion of all the ſtrong paſſes in Navarre, upon the river Ebro as far as Tudel, and that the communication with Old Caſtile was altogether cut off; ſo that Pampeluna can receive no relief whatever from the metropolis, and the interior of Spain. Theſe letters further ſtate, that the whole of the province of Navarre muſt inevitably fall with the capital city of Pampeluna; for that all the troops are ſent to the ſouth-eaſt to oppoſe the progreſs of the French in Catalonia, who meditate the immediate inveſtment of Girande.

NECESSITY, TAKEN IN 1754. A fort built on the Forks of the river Ohio, in North America; and as this action may be termed the beginning of the war which drove the French entirely out of America, ſome account of their proceedings previous to their taking this fort we think will be agreeable to the reader.

M. du Queſne, who ſucceeded M. de la Jonquiere in the government of Canada, being charged with an immediate and vigorous execution of the expedition to ſubdue the country on the Ohio to the crown of France, detached the Sieur de St. Pierre early in the year 1753, with a ſufficient force to make a lodgement and to maintain his ground on the river au Beuf, or Beef river, till reinforced, which St. Pierre performed; and he built a fort upon the ſpot in honour to M. du Queſne. Such a diſagreeable neighbour ſoon notified his acceſſion by the outrages committed on the back ſettlements of Virginia and Philadelphia, and more particularly by cutting off the Indian trade, and ſeizing upon our traders and their goods.

In October, 1753, the Governor and council of Virginia having orders from England to repel force by force, diſpatched a meſſenger to examine the territory behind their ſettlement, and to explore the French encroachments and operations, who brought back an account, that there had been 1500 regular forces ſent to thoſe parts from Old France; that the French had built three forts upon the Ohio, on the lands lately granted to certain gentlemen in London by the crown. That as the French met with no oppoſition, they were reſolved to maintain their ground. This advice concluded with obſerving, that unleſs means were uſed to drive off the French, and likewiſe forts built on the banks of the Miſſiſippi by the Engliſh, the French would fortify themſelves in ſuch a manner, that it would not be in our power to expel them.

This report made by the provincial meſſenger, appeared of ſuch an intereſting nature to the crown of Great Britain, that Governor Dinwiddie immediately ſent the following letter by Major George Waſhington to the French Commander in Chief, at the fort on the river au Beuf.

SIR,

The lands upon the river Ohio, in the weſtern parts of the colony of Virginia, are ſo notoriouſly known to be the property of the crown of Great Britain, that it is a matter of equal concern and ſurpriſe to me, to hear that a body of French forces are erecting forts and making ſettlements upon that river, within his Majeſty's dominions. The many and repeated complaints I have received of theſe acts of hoſtility lay me under the neceſſity of ſending, in the name of the King my maſter, the bearer hereof, George Waſhington, Eſq. one of the adjutants-general of the forces of this dominion, to complain to you of the encroachments thus made, and of the injuries done to the ſubjects of Great Britain, in violation of the law of nations, and the treaties now ſubſiſting between the two crowns. If theſe facts be true, and you think fit to juſtify your proceedings, I muſt deſire you to acquaint me, by whoſe authority and inſtructions you have lately marched from Canada with an armed force, and invaded the King of Great Britain's territories in the manner complained of; that according to the purport and reſolution of your anſwer, I may act agreeable to the commiſſion I am honoured with from the King my maſter. However, Sir, in obedience to my inſtructions, it becomes my duty to require your peaceable departure, and that you would forbear proſecuting a purpoſe ſo interruptive of the harmony and good underſtanding, which his Majeſty is deſirous to continue and cultivate with the moſt Chriſtian King, &c.

ROBERT DINWIDDIE.

Mr. Waſhington was alſo inſtructed to make a further and diligent inquiry into the French encroachments and deſigns. For this purpoſe, it appears by his journal on this occaſion, that he travelled by the way of Frederickſburg, Wincheſter, and Will's Creek, and thence to the mouth of Turtle Creek on the river Monongahela; where he was informed of the death of the French General in Chief in thoſe parts, and of their troops returning into winter quarters. From thence he paſſed to the forts on the Ohio, about ten miles diſtant, where the Monongahela is joined by the river Alligany. On the 25th of November he met with a few French deſerters, from whom he got intelligence, that they were part of 100 men, ſent with eight canoes laden with proviſions, from New Orleans to Kuſkaſkas, with a promiſe of being joined there by an equal number of French from the Miſſiſippi, to convey them and their ſtores up the river. That the French had built four ſmall forts between New Orleans and the Black Iſlands, garriſoned by thirty or forty men, and a few ſmall pieces of cannon in each. That at New Orleans, near the mouth of the Miſſiſippi, there were thirty-five companies of forty men each, with a fort of ſix carriage guns; and at Black Iſlands, diſtant 130 leagues above the mouth of the Ohio, a fort with eight guns, and ſeveral companies. They alſo acquainted him that there was a ſmall palliſaded

ſaded fort on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Ouabach or Wabaſh, about ſixty leagues from the Miſſiſippi, a river which heads near the weſt end of Lake Erie, by which the French on the Miſſiſippi, communicate with thoſe on the Lakes.

With theſe deſerters was an Indian trader, named Brown, who informed him further, that at Shanaoh town, he had met with a King of the ſix nations, from whom he learnt, that the French had built a fort on Lake Erie, and another on a ſmall lake, about fifteen miles aſunder, with a large waggon road between. That three nations of French Indians had taken the hatchet againſt the Engliſh. That the French had called all the Mingos, Delawares, &c. together, and told them that they had intended to be down the river this fall, but were obliged by the inclemency of the ſeaſon to defer their march till the ſpring, when they would certainly come with a much greater number; and threatening them with military execution, in caſe they would not remain neuter; for that they expected to fight the Engliſh three years, and did not doubt of ſucceſs, and of conquering all the lands on the Ohio.

Mr. Waſhington arrived at Verango on the 4th day of December, 1753, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek on the Ohio, where he found the French colours hoiſted at a houſe, from which they had driven Mr. John Frazer, an Engliſh ſubject; and met with Captain Jonquiere, who was the French commander on the Ohio; who received him courteouſly, and referred him to the general officer of the next fort with his letter. However, Jonquiere kept him at ſupper, and after the glaſs had paſſed about cheerfully, the French Captain told him, that it was their abſolute deſign to take poſſeſſion of the Ohio; and by G— they would do it; for though they were ſenſible the Engliſh could raiſe two men for their one, yet they knew their motions to be too ſlow and dilatory to prevent any undertaking of theirs, grounding the right of France to the river, upon a diſcovery made by one La Salle, about ſixty years before; and agreeable to this converſation, they had ſeized all ſtraggling Engliſh traders, and had orders to make every perſon priſoner who attempted to trade on the Ohio, or the waters of it; and now the commandant returned the following anſwer to the Governor's letter.

SIR,

As I have the honour of commanding here in chief, Mr. Waſhington delivered to me the letter, which you wrote to the commander of the French troops. I ſhould have been glad that you had been inclined to proceed to Canada to ſee our general, to whom it better belongs than to me, to ſet forth the evidence and the reality of the rights of the king my maſter to the lands ſituate along the river Ohio, and to conteſt the pretenſions of the King of Great Britain thereto. I ſhall tranſmit your letter to the Marquis Duguiſne, (or du Queſne.) His anſwer will be a law to me. And if he ſhall order me to communicate it to you, Sir, you may be aſſured I ſhall not fail to diſpatch it forthwith to you. As to the ſummons you ſend me, to retire, I do not think myſelf obliged to obey it. Whatever may be your inſtructions, I am here by the orders of my general; and I entreat you, Sir, not to doubt one moment but that I am determined to conform myſelf to them with all the exactneſs and reſolution that can be expected from the beſt officer. I do not know that in the progreſs of this campaign, any thing that has paſſed which can be proved an act of hoſtility, or is contrary to the treaties which ſubſiſt between the two crowns, the continuation whereof as much intereſteth, and is as pleaſing to us as the Engliſh. Had you been pleaſed, Sir, to have deſcended to particularize the facts which occaſioned your complaint, I ſhould have had the honour of anſwering you in the fulleſt, and, I am perſuaded, the moſt ſatisfactory manner, &c.

LEGARDEUR DE ST. PIERRE.

From the Fort ſur la Riviere au Beuf, December, 15, 1753.

Theſe hoſtilities were alſo tranſmitted to the court of Great Britain, and the complaints againſt them were exhibited in a memorial by the Earl of Albemarle, the Britiſh miniſter at Paris; but without any other effect than deluſive promiſes to curb and withdraw the cauſes of thoſe complaints. And the Britiſh miniſtry ſtill gave ſo much ear to thoſe vain pretences and excuſes, that they prevented his Majeſty at the opening of the parliament, on the 15th of November, 1753, from taking proper notice of the French conduct towards his American ſubjects; and permitted him to declare, that the continuance of the public tranquillity, and the general ſtate of Europe remained upon the ſame footing as when they laſt parted; and aſſured them of his ſteadineſs in purſuing the moſt effectual meaſures to preſerve to his people the bleſſings of peace.

The governor of Virginia was convinced otherwiſe, and endeavoured with a true Britiſh ſpirit, to prevail with the Virginians, and his neighbouring governments, to arm in their own defence, to erect a fort on the Forks to curb the French encroachments, and to defend the Britiſh traders and property. But for want of a national countenance and ſuccour, this ſcheme failed, and, inſtead of deterring the French from their deſigns, it ſerved only as a means to provide them with arguments to make the native Indians jealous, and to oppoſe the Engliſh.

Governor Dinwiddie prevailed at laſt with his province to raiſe 10,000l and 300 men to protect their frontiers; and the command of this ſmall regiment was given to Mr. Waſhington, a brave and prudent young gentlemen, who began his march on the 1ſt of May, and on the 28th came up with a party of the French, took twenty priſoners, killed ten, and put the reſt to flight. Having learned from his priſoners the real ſtrength of the enemy in thoſe parts, under the command of the Sieur de Contrecœur, in chief on the Ohio, and acquainted by his ſcouts, that this commander in chief, informed of the advantage he had gained over the French party on the 28th, had ſent the Sieur de Villers with 1000 French, and 200 Indians to attack him, and diſlodge him from a little fort he had run up, called fort Neceſſity, as a temporary defence and cover for his handful of men, till ſome troops which had

had been promiſed to follow him from New-York might arrive; he made the beſt diſpoſitions poſſible for one in his circumſtances to maintain his poſt, and to beat off an enemy, if any ſuch ſhould attempt to diſturb him. Which came to paſs on the 3d of July, when the body of 1200 men abovementioned marched up to the attack of his little camp and fort. The Engliſh were by this time by one caſualty or other, reduced to 200; but they ſuſtained the enemy's whole force for upwards of three hours, and laid 200 of the enemy dead in the field. So much reſolution greatly diſcouraged the French, and put their General upon ſome leſs dangerous method of diſlodging the Engliſh. Thus, at the time Colonel Waſhington expected nothing bettea than to be ſurrounded and put the ſword, the enemy called a parly, which ended in an honourable capitulation for the brave remains of our provincial troops, of whom thirty had been killed and ſeventy wounded. For our men behaved with the greateſt intrepidity, determined not to aſk for quarter, but with their bayonets ſcrewed to ſell their lives as dear as they poſſibly could.

The capitulation was, that each ſide ſhould retire without moleſtation, and that the Engliſh army ſhould march away with all the honours of war, and with ſtores, effects, and baggage. But after Colonel Waſhington had marched out of Fort Neceſſity, the Indians, whom the French had ſeduced from their allegiance to the King of Great Britain, attacked them, plundered their baggage, and made a great ſlaughter of the men, cattle, and horſes. And when the French commander was applied to, he pretended to be extremely concerned, drew his ſword, and ran among the Indians, but, inſtead uſing means to ſtop their breach of the capitulation, he encouraged them to rob and murder the Engliſh.

NEGAPATAM, ENGAGEMENT OFF IN 1746. A Dutch ſettlement on the coaſt of Coromandel, in the Eaſt-Indies. About the middle of January, 1746, Monſieur Bourdenay left the iſland of Maſcarine, now called Bourbon, in the ſhip Hercules of ſeventy guns, bound for Pondicherry, having a ſquadron under his command, conſiſting of fourteen ſhips. Soon after the French left the iſland they met with very bad weather, wherein they loſt two of their ſhips, and one ſmall veſſel was ſeparated, though afterwards proved to be ſafe. The Hercules loſt her main-maſt, which with the damages ſuſtained by other ſhips, obliged the French to put for Madagaſcar, where they lay two months to refit and victual; and ſetting ſail in May, they reached the coaſt of Coromandel the 24th of June, 1746, between the iſland of Ceylon and the Main, deſigning to make the new French ſettlement of Carricol to get news.

On the loſs of Commodore Barnet, who died of a nervous fever at Fort St. David's garden-houſe, the 29th of April, 1746, a loſs greatly lamented, but afterwards grevioufly felt by the Engliſh in thoſe parts, the chief command of the Engliſh ſquadron fell to Captain Peyton of the ſhip Medway. Early in the morning of the 25th of June, 1746, the Engliſh ſquadron being near to Negapatam, the French ſquadron appeared in ſight, and about eleven o'clock the two ſquadrons were near each other; the Engliſh ſquadron conſiſted of the ſhips Medway, Captain Peyton; the Preſton, Lord Northeſk; the Harwich, Captain Carteret; the Wincheſter, Lord Thomas Bertie; the Medway's prize, Captain Griffin; and the Lively, Captain Stevens; though the Lively was ordered out of the line and never fired a gun.

The French ſquadron conſiſted of the Hercules, Monſieur Bourdenay, and five ſhips of fifty guns, three ſhips of forty guns, and two ſhips of twenty guns, being in all eleven ſhips; one of the ſmall French ſhips was alſo out of the line, and did not fire a gun.

We do not find how it happened, but it appears there was not a great gun fired until about four o'clock in the afternoon; Lord Northeſk was ordered to attack the two headmoſt ſhips of the French line, and going to his ſtation paſſed by Monſieur Bourdenay, who fired his broadſide, and was anſwered by a broadſide from Lord Northeſk, that laid open the Hercules's upper tier of guns; Captain Carteret was ordered to attack the third and fourth ſhips of the French line; and Captain Peyton engaged the Hercules and another ſhip in the centre of the French line; Lord Bertie engaged the ſeventh and eighth ſhips of the French line; and Captain Griffin took up the three laſt ſhips of the French line.

The French ſhips being full of men, fired very briſkly, and particularly the French had the better of the Engliſh in their ſmall arms, which being obſerved by the Engliſh, they kept at a proper diſtance, and ſoon found that they managed their great guns better than the French, and their weight of metal greatly exceeded the French; Monſieur Bourdenay alſo perceiving this, made two attempts for boarding of the Medway, but he met with ſuch a warm reception both times, that his people began to flag, and he gave a ſignal for another ſhip to come up to his aſſiſtance, which Lord Bertie obſerved, and went up to aſſiſt the Medway; and the Medway's prize was then attacked by four of the French ſhips in the rear, the French endeavoured to retake their ſhip, and Captain Griffin as bravely defended himſelf.

Night coming on, the fight ceaſed; Lord Bertie ranged up to the Medway, and enquiring of Captain Peyton, was anſwered, that all were well on board the Medway, ſave only that ſhe was very leaky, and employed many hands to keep her clear; Lord Bertie acquainted Captain Peyton that he had loſt two men, and received ſome damage in his rigging, but hoped they ſhould give a good account of the French in the morning.

Early in the morning, Lord Bertie and Captain Carteret were near to the French ſhips, and expected the ſignal to engage, but were greatly diſappointed by a ſignal for a council of war; which council being met, Captain Peyton acquainted them of the leaky condition of the ſhip Medway, and his main-maſt wounded; Captain Carteret had his fore-maſt greatly wounded; Lord Bertie had ſuffered in his rigging; and Captain Griffin had loſt thirty men; what elſe occurred is unknown, ſave only that the council agreed, that they repair their ſhips at Crankanelly bay, and ſo make another attempt. The French drew their

ſhips

ſhips in form, and appeared ready to engage; but finding the Engliſh did not make a ſecond attack, they proceeded to Pondicherry.

NEGAPATAM, was taken in 1781, by the Britiſh naval and land forces, under Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, and Major-General Sir Hector Munro, for the particulars of which tranſaction, ſee the following letters from thoſe commanders.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Hughes, to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Superb in Trincomalé Bay, the 15th of January, 1782.

I had the honour to addreſs you for their Lordſhips information by letter of the 18th of October laſt, in which I informed their Lordſhips, that Major-General Sir Hector Munro, K. B. was ſent to take the command of the Company's troops in the Tanjore country, and to co-operate with his Majeſty's ſquadron under my command in the attack of Negapatam; that I was in hopes we ſhould be able to reduce it, although the garriſon was reinforced, by a large detachment of Hyder Ally's troops, and the fortifications conſiderably ſtrengthened by new works; that it was true the ſeaſon for military operations on the coaſt, was far advanced, and the ſhift of the monſoon at hand; but, that for a place of ſo much conſequence to the company's and national intereſts as Negapatam truly was, ſomething muſt be riſqued. Accordingly the Company's troops appeared at Nagore on the ſea coaſt, on the 21ſt of October, and Major-General Sir Hector Munro immediately landed from the Superb, to take the command of them; the ſame day the whole corps of marines of the ſquadron, amounting to 443, officers included, landed and joined the Company's troops; and on the 22d a battalion of ſeamen from the ſquadron, conſiſting of 827, including officers, was alſo landed; the whole under the command of the Captains Thomas M'Kenzie, of his Majeſty's ſhip Active, Captain Alexander M'Coy of the Exeter, and Captain Henry Reynolds, of the Combuſtion fire-ſhip, with orders to co-operate with Major-General Sir Hector Munro to the utmoſt in all meaſures for the attack of the place; in the mean time the heavy cannon for the attack, conſiſting of four eighteen-pounders and two twelve-pounders iron guns, from the tranſports, with twelve eighteen-pounders from the ſhips of the ſquadron, two ten-inch and ſix five and a half-inch mortars, with their carriages, a proportionable number of ſhot, ſhells, powder, and every eſſential ſtore were landed through a great ſurf by the boats of the ſquadron, or on rafts or catamarans, made for that purpoſe, with incredible fatigue to the men, and equal ſpirit and labour, under the ſuperintendence of Captain Ball of the Superb, who had great merit in his department of ſevere duty. On the night of the 29th of October, the ſtrong lines which the enemy had thrown up, flanked by redoubts, to cover and defend the approach to the town, were ſtormed and carried by our troops, in which the ſeamen and marines bore a principal part, and diſtinguiſhed themſelves for ſteady and determined bravery.

On the 3d of November the General opened ground againſt the north face of the fort, and the approaches were carried on with great rapidity, in which the ſeamen and marines worked with readineſs and effect. On the 5th I moved with a part of the ſquadron nearer the fort on the flank of our lines, and on the 6th landed early in the morning, to concert with the General the beſt means of carrying on the ſiege with vigour, and returned on board the Superb the ſame evening.

On the 7th a battery of ten eighteen-pounders, within 300 paces of the walls of the place, being ready to open, I thought it proper to ſend the following ſummons jointly with the General to the Governor.

Camp before Negapatam
SIR, November 7th, 1781.

As we are perfectly informed of the weakneſs of the town and citadel of Negapatam, and the ſmallneſs of the garriſon you have to defend it againſt the ſhips and troops of his Britannic Majeſty, and the Eaſt-India company, under our command, of whoſe great ſuperiority in proportioned numbers and diſcipline you cannot be ignorant: we are induced from motives of humanity, in order to avoid the effuſion of human blood, and of regard to you and the inhabitants of the place, to prevent, if in our power, the diſtreſſes and calamities that may befal you and them, to demand of you the immediate ſurrender of the place, on ſuch terms as appear to us reaſonable and conſiſtent, and you and we agree upon. For this purpoſe, we give two hours from the time this ſummons is delivered to you, to deliberate on an anſwer. If you agree to ſurrender on capitulation, commiſſioners are immediately to be ſent on your part to the General in camp; but if you reject the offer now made you, the batteries will immediately open againſt your walls, and you will yourſelf be the cauſe of more diſadvantageous terms at a latter day.

We have the honour to be, with
great regard, &c. &c. &c.
EDWARD HUGHES.
HECTOR MUNRO.

Reynier Van Vliſſengen, Governor
of Negapatam.

And the Governor being indiſpoſed, received from the ſecond in command the following anſwer:

To the Honourable Sir Edward Hughes Knight of the Bath, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, Commander of his Britannic Majeſty's Naval Forces, and the Honourable Sir Hector Monro, Commander of his Britannic Majeſty's Military Forces, &c. &c.

SIRS,

I have have had the honour juſt now to receive the letter you was pleaſed to write me, containing the ſummons to deliver over this place. And as I am obliged by honour and oath to defend this place with all my power, I cannot enter into any agreement regarding the ſurrendering of the ſame, but ſhall, when you reſolve to attack me, defend myſelf with the forces I have on hand.

I have the honour to be, Sirs, with great reſpect, your moſt humble obedient ſervant, (by the indiſpoſition of the governor) MOSSEL.

Negapatam Nov. 7th, 1781.

During

During the ſiege the enemy made two deſperate ſallies with the greateſt part of the garriſon, but were both times beat back into the town with much loſs. In the afternoon of the 10th, the breaching battery being ready, four eighteen-pounders were got into it, and opened on the face of the baſtion intended to be breached with good effect; in the night four more eighteen-pounders were got into the ſame battery, and all opened on the breach-baſtion at day-light, and ſoon after the enemy demanded a parley, and ſent two commiſſioners to the General in camp with terms of capitulation, which the General did me the honour to ſend off on board the Superb. In the mean time hoſtilities ceaſed on both ſides, and early in the morning of the 12th I landed and went to camp, and with the General received the commiſſaries there about ten o'clock, when the terms of capitulation were agreed to, and after being ſent into the town to be ratified by the Governor and his council, was counterſigned by the General and myſelf at two o'clock, and the gates of both the town and citadel were put in poſſeſſion of our troops.

The garriſon conſiſted in all of about 8000 men, of which about 500 were Europeans, regulars, and militia, 700 Malays, 2500 Sepoys, and 2300 of Hyder Ally's troops, of whom 1000 were cavalry, and run away on the firſt charge at the attack of the enemy's lines, and never came near the place after, but kept at a diſtance plundering and burning the villages; and moſt of the Malays and Sepoys threw away their arms, and deſerted the garriſon through the weſtern gate in the night between the 11th and 12th during the truce.

The ſquadron loſt in this ſervice ſeventeen ſeamen killed, and twenty-ſeven wounded, thirteen marines killed, and twenty-nine wounded, moſt of the wounded have ſince died of their wounds, and many, both ſeamen and marines, were carried off ſuddenly by violent cramps, and ſpaſms brought on by wet and fatigue.

From the 12th to the 29th of November, the weather was ſo tempeſtuous, that it was with the greateſt difficulty and riſque I could embark ſome of the military priſoners from the port of Nagere to windward, on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Active, and the Company's Snow Panther; and on the 19th, there being every appearance of an approaching gale of wind, the ſquadrons put to ſea, and ſtood to the N. E. under their courſes, until the weather became more moderate, and the whole returned to Nagapatam Road on the 23d, except the Company's ſhips Neptune and Royal Admiral.

On the 24th and 25th, the weather being more moderate, I was enabled to embark the whole of the ſeamen and marines, who had done duty on ſhore during the ſiege, on board their reſpective ſhips, and the remaining part of the military priſoners being embarked on board the Active and Panther, they ſailed for Madras the 4th of December.

From that period to the end of the month, we experienced all the viciſſitudes of monſoon weather, much wind, heavy rains, and now and then a fair day, of which we took the advantage to get proviſions and water on board the ſhips, and embark the Dutch Company's civil ſervants, from the late Governor downward, in all fifty-ſix, on board the Company's ſhip Rochford, and ſhe ſailed with them for Madras on the 23d of the month.

A detachment of the Company's land forces, being granted me for the purpoſe of garriſoning Trincomalé, if taken, conſiſting of an officer and thirty European and Native artillery, and about 500 volunteer Sepoys, under a captain and ſubalterns, they were embarked on board the ſhips of the ſquadron, and the Company's ſhip Eſſex, accordingly, and I ſailed with his Majeſty's ſhips and tranſports from Negapatam Road, the 2d of this month, and arrived in this bay on the 4th, where I found Captain Montague in his Majeſty's ſhip the Seahorſe, who had been ſtationed off this place ever ſince the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt, to block up the Dutch ſhips in the harbour.

On the 5th in the morning, I began to diſembark the troops with all the boats in the ſquadron, ſix large chellingas, and four large catamarans; the chellingas and catamarans were brought from Negapatam, for this purpoſe. The marines with two ſix-pounder field pieces mounted, a detachment of artillery, and two companies of Sepoys as pioneers landed firſt, about three miles from Trincomalé Fort, without any reſiſtance; the battalion of the ſeamen, conſiſting of the ſame number of officers and men as at the attack of Negapatam, were landed immediately after the marines, and joined them, the Company's Sepoys followed them, and the whole were landed before dark, under the command of Captain John Gell, of his Majeſty's ſhip Minorca, aſſiſted by Captain Montague of the Seahorſe, and Captain Reynolds of the Combuſtion fire-ſhip, the ſeamen and marines, with the guns and pioneers, immediately formed and marched forward to Trincomalé Fort; and the ſame night the grenadier company of marines, with the guns, made themſelves maſters of the fort, by puſhing reſolutely through the gateway, while the Governor was drawing upon paper the terms of capitulation which he meant to propoſe.

In this fort, which commanded the only place where proviſions and ſtores could be landed from the ſhips, were found ten iron guns of different calibres, and three officers with forty men were made priſoners; and I learned from the priſoners, that the enemy's whole remaining ſtrength was drawn into Oſtenburgh Fort, on the top of a high hill which commanded the harbour, and had an open communication with their ſhips.

On the 6th we began to land the requiſite ſtores, proviſions, and baggage, for the troops at Trincomale Fort, and on the 7th the field officers, with Major Geils, the engineer, were employed in reconnoitring to find the beſt road to the heights. On the 8th, the whole marched towards a high hill which commanded Oſtenburgh Fort, on the top of which the enemy had a poſt with an officer's guard. This poſt a detachment of ſeamen and marines drove the enemy from on the ſame night, and took poſſeſſion of it within 200 yards of Oſtenburgh Fort; and I ordered Colonel Geil to ſend the following ſummons of ſurrender to the Governor the morning of the 9th.

Superb

Superb, in Trincomalé Bay,
January 9th, 1782.

Sir,

As I am perfectly informed of the weakneſs of your fort, and the very ſmall number of men you have to defend it, againſt the ſhips and troops of his Britannic Majeſty and the Eaſt-India Company under my command, of whoſe great ſuperiority, both in proportioned numbers and diſcipline, you cannot be ignorant.

I am induced from motives of humanity, in order to avoid the effuſion of blood, and regard to you and the inhabitants of the place, to prevent, if in my power, the diſtreſſes and calamities that may befal you and them, to demand of you the immediate ſurrender of Fort Oſtenburgh and its dependencies, with the ſhips and veſſels in Trincomalé harbour, on ſuch terms as appear to me reaſonable and conſiſtent, and you and I may agree upon: for this purpoſe I give you two hours from the time this ſummons is delivered to you to deliberate and return me an anſwer. If you agree to ſurrender on capitulation, commiſſioners are immediately to be ſent on your part to Colonel Gell, commander of the forces on ſhore, who will ſend them in ſafety to me; but if you reject the offer now made you, you yourſelf will be the cauſe of lives loſt, and more diſadvantageous terms at a latter day.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient
humble ſervant,
Ed. Hughes.

Albertus Hamaed, Eſq. Governor of
Fort Oſtenburgh.

To which, in about two hours, I received the following anſwer.

January 9th, 1782.

Honoured Excellency,

In anſwer to your Excellency's letter of ſummons of the 9th of this month, received by me, but now a little before ſeven o'clock in the morning, I have to inform you thus, by every poſſible means in my power, it is my duty to be faithful to my maſters, and for that reaſon I have reſolved not to ſurrender Fort Oſtenburgh, but to defend it to the laſt againſt all attempts that may be made to take it.

I am, honoured Excellency,
your Excellency's humble ſervant,
Albertus Hamaed.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K. B.

Major Geils, who carried the ſummons, reported to me, that it was his opinion the place might be taken by aſſault; and as I was more diſpoſed to this mode of attack, as heavy cannon for battery could not get up the hill without much labour and loſs of time, which laſt I could not afford, but being deſirous not to riſk a repulſe, I wrote another ſummons to the Governor as follows:

Superb, in Trincomalé Bay,
January 9th, 1782.

Sir,

I have received the honour of your anſwer of this date to my ſummons of the 9th of this month, and am greatly ſurprized at your imprudence in expoſing the lives of the few men, women, and children, ſhut up with you in Fort Oſtenburgh to the certainty of a ſtorm, which no duty you owe your employers can warrant.

My former attachment to you and your family, as well as other acquaintances at this place, induces me to warn you of the imminent danger of this fate, by attempting to defend a place not defenſible, and you ſee the Engliſh troops in poſſeſſion of the heights which command the fort: if, after this friendly advice, you perſiſt to refuſe the ſurrender of the place on reaſonable terms, which I now offer you, you muſt take the conſequences, without laying any act of inhumanity to my charge. I am with regard, Sir, your moſt
obedient humble ſervant,
Ed. Hughes.

Albertus Hamaed, Eſq. Governor of
Fort Oſtenburgh.

And determined, if the Governor refuſed to capitulate, and the Major continued in his opinion of the practicability of taking the fort by aſſault, to order it to be aſſaulted, being fully ſatisfied of the ſteadineſs and bravery of our men, and that, if practicable, they would ſucceed. The Governor ſent me the following anſwer to my ſecond ſummons.

Oſtenburgh, January 10, 1782.

Moſt Generous Sir,

Your Excellency's letter of yeſterday was delivered into my hands this morning at ten o'clock, in anſwer to which I am to acknowledge your Excellency's good will to me perſonally, and all the people in my place, but I am under the neceſſity of informing your Excellency, that my orders from my ſuperiors are to defend the place where I now command to the laſt. If I failed in this, I could not anſwer to them for my conduct, and that I leave to your Excellency's conſideration.

I am, with much reſpect,
moſt generous Sir,
your Excellency's humble ſervant,
Albertus Hamaed.

His Excellency the generous, brave, and illuſtrious Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's ſquadron in Trincomalé Bay.

Major Geils perſiſting in his opinion that the lower part of the fort might be taken by aſſault, although not ſo clear reſpecting a cavalier very high, mounting ſix pieces of cannon, the aſſault was ordered, and the neceſſary diſpoſitions made for the attack to begin at day-light in the morning of the 11th, and accordingly the ſtorming party, compoſed of 450 ſeamen and marines, and their officers, with each flank covered by a company of pioneers, and ſeamen carrying the ſcaling ladders, and armed with cutlaſſes, with a reſerve of three companies of ſeamen, and three companies of marines, with two field-pieces to ſupport it, followed by the Company's troops, advanced at day-light towards the fort, and the ſerjeants party in front, getting in at the embrazures unperceived

unperceived by the enemy, was immediately followed by the whole of the ſtorming party, who ſoon drove the enemy from their works, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the fort; and all the ſhips and veſſels in the harbour immediately ſurrendered.

In this aſſault I had the misfortune to loſe Lieutenant George Long, my ſecond lieutenant, a moſt worthy and deſerving officer, who was killed in advancing bravely to the aſſault at the head of his company, and alſo twenty non-commiſſioned and private ſeamen and marines; Lieutenant Wolſey, who commanded a company of ſeamen, Lieutenant Samuel Orr, of the marines, who commanded their grenadier company, and did duty as brigade major, and forty non-commiſſioned and private ſeamen and marines were wounded. The enemy loſt but few men, as they moſtly threw down their arms, and their forfeited lives were ſpared by that diſpoſition to mercy which ever diſtinguiſhes Britons.

Priſoners taken in the garriſon.

The Governor, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 enſigns, 250 European infantry, 1 captain-lieutenant and engineer.—2 ſubalterns, 50 European artillery, 55 ſeamen from the ſhips, and 10 artificers.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 enſigns, Malays.

In the harbour we found two of the enemy's ſhips, one of the Company's, the other private, but richly laden, and ſeveral ſmall veſſels of no conſequence.

I beg you will alſo acquaint their Lordſhips, that the whole of the officers who have been landed from the ſquadron; for the attack of Negapatam and this place, have on all occaſions manifeſted much honour, courage, and good conduct, and the private ſeamen and marines have acted with great ſteadineſs and bravery. The public ſervice has received great aſſiſtance from Major Geils, an excellent officer and able engineer in the Company's ſervice, who conducted, as engineer in chief, the attacks of Negapatam and this place, with much ſpirit and propriety; and I have the pleaſure to aſſure their lordſhips, that the moſt perfect harmony ſubſiſted between the officers and men of his Majeſty's ſquadron, and thoſe of the Company's forces co-operating with them.

As the knowledge of theſe ſucceſſes by which the Dutch are driven entirely from the coaſt of Coromandel, and a fair beginning made towards getting poſſeſſion of all their ſettlements on the iſland of Ceylon, may be attended with many good conſequences to the public, I have ordered his Majeſty's ſloop the Nymph, Captain John Sutton, commander, late my firſt lieutenant, to proceed to England immediately; and I have delivered to Captain Henry Ball, my captain in the Superb, who has been of infinite uſe to the ſervice in ſuperintending the landing of the heavy guns, ſtores, proviſions, and other articles, both at Negapatam, and at this place, my letters for their lordſhips, and the Earl of Hilſborough, with the colours of the citadel of Negapatam and of Fort Oſtenburgh, which I requeſt their lordſhips will permit him to lay at his Majeſty's fleet.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Eaſt-Indies, to the Earl of Hilſborough, dated Superb in Trincomale Bay, January 17th, 1782.

I am happy to obſerve to your Lordſhip, that the fall of Negapatam fully anſwered my expectations, for immediately after, Hyder Ally's troops evacuated all the forts and ſtrong poſts they held in the Tanjore country, and the Poligars, or the petty princes, in the Marawa and Trinavilly provinces, who at the inſtigation of Hyder, had rebelled againſt the Nabob of the Carnatic, and taken up arms againſt us, are returned to their obedience on the beſt terms they can make for themſelves.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Hector Munro, K. B. to the Earl of Hilſborough, dated Negapatam, November 24, 1781.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip of the ſucceſs of his Majeſty's troops and thoſe of the Eaſt-India Company againſt Nagapatam, which ſurrendered the 12th inſtant by capitulation, to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and forces by ſea before Negapatam, and to me, who had the honour of commanding the troops that beſieged it by land.

Sir Edward blocked it up by ſea from the 8th of July to the 12th of this month, the day on which it ſurrendered.

The reduction of this fortreſs at this period is of the utmoſt conſequence to the public, as it is to the intereſt of the Eaſt-India Company, for ſhould the French and the Dutch, or either of them in force come to the Coromandel coaſt, Negapatam would not only have been their arſenal and granary, but the place from whence they would have commenced all their intended operations againſt the Company's forts and poſſeſſions in this part of India, and would have been of as much conſequence as Pondicherry would have been, had it not been taken and demoliſhed.

I incloſe your Lordſhip a return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing during the ſiege; the ſtrength of the garriſon which defended Negapatam, and a return of the troops that attacked it: all which, I have to requeſt, you will be pleaſed to lay before the King, and make known to his Majeſty the good conduct and gallant behaviour of both officers and men on every occaſion during the ſiege.

Permit me, my Lord, to expreſs the great ſatisfaction, as well as the ſupport I received from the co-operation of Sir Edward Hughes during the ſiege, which I could not carry on but for the aſſiſtance of the ſquadron. His zeal for the public ſervice and his knowledge of the advantages which muſt ariſe from the reduction of Negapatam, made the Admiral not only indefatigable in landing the troops, ordnance, and ſtores, but he exerted himſelf with great vigour and diſpatch to forward our operations by land, inſomuch that he juſtly merits his Majeſty's approbation, the thanks of the public, and of the Eaſt-India Company.

Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. was informed that the French ſquadron was laying at anchor off Cuddalore, on the 24th of June 1782, which that place had ſurrendered before to their land forces, and that his Majeſty's armed tranſports, the Reſolution and Raikes, on their paſſage to join him at Tricomalé, with ſtores and ammunition, had very unfortunately been fallen in with by the French ſquadron and captured; and the San Carlos, another of his Majeſty's armed tranſports, with the brig Rodney, were chaſed and very narrowly eſcaped being alſo captured, and had returned to Madras Roads.

He continued with the ſquadron at anchor in Negapatam Road till the 5th of July, when at one P. M. he weighed with the ſquadron to the ſouthward, having ſeen the French fleet appear in ſight, conſiſting of eighteen ſail, the Engliſh kept to the ſouthward all night in order to gain the wind.

On the 6th at day-light, the enemy's ſquadron at anchor bearing N. N. E. diſtant about ſeven or eight miles, wind at S. W. At fifty minutes paſt five A. M. he made the ſignal for the line of battle ſhips a-breaſt, and bore away towards the enemy, at ſix obſerving the enemy getting under ſail, and ſtanding weſtward, hauled down the ſignal for the line of battle and made a ſignal for the line a-head, at two cables length diſtant. At ten minutes paſt ſeven, the Engliſh line being well formed, made the ſignal to bear down upon the enemy; each ſhip in the line againſt the ſhip oppoſed to her in the enemy's line. At ten minutes paſt ten the French began to fire. At forty minutes after ten the Engliſh made ſignal for battle, and at the ſame time for cloſe engagement.

From ten minutes after eleven till thirty-five minutes paſt noon, the engagement was general from van to rear in both lines, and moſtly very cloſe; the French ſhips appeared to have ſuffered very much both in hulls and rigging, the van ſhip had bore away out of her line; and the Brilliant, the French Admiral's ſecond ſhip a-head had loſt his main-maſt.

At this time the ſea breeze ſet in S. S. E. very freſh, and ſeveral of the Engliſh van and centre were taken away, and paid round with their heads to the weſtward, while others of their ſhips, thoſe in the rear particular, which had ſuffered leſs in their rigging, paid off, and continued on the former tack. Some of the French ſhips were alſo paid round by the ſea breeze with their heads to the weſtward: the Admiral's ſecond a-head in particular, which was ſuppoſed to have been the Ajax, but proved the Severe, fell along-ſide the Sultan, and ſtruck to her: but whilſt the Sultan was wearing to join the ſquadron, made what ſail ſhe could, fired on and raked the Sultan, without ſhewing any colours, and then got in amongſt his own ſhips.

At fifty minutes paſt noon, finding the Worceſter, Eagle and Burford, ſtill continued on their former tack, and nearing the body of the enemy's ſquadron very faſt, the Engliſh Admiral made a ſignal to wear, and haul down the ſignal for the line, purpoſing to make a ſignal for a general chaſe; but the captain of the Monarca having hailed, and informed them that all his ſtanding rigging was ſhot away, and the ſhip otherways ſo much damaged as to be ungovernable; and the Hero on the contrary tack, hauling in with the land with the ſignal of diſtreſs out; and the enemy's ſhips having wore and come to the larboard tack, thoſe leaſt diſabled formed to windward to cover the diſabled ſhips, and endeavouring to cut off the Eagle, the Engliſh made ſignal at twenty minutes paſt one, to wear, and ſtood to the weſtward, the engagement ſtill continued partially, wherever the ſhips were near the enemy.

At half paſt four a ſignal was made to prepare for anchor. At ſeven in the morning the damages of the Engliſh ſquadron appeared to be too great to attempt to purſue the enemy.

The ſame day Sir Edward Hughes ſent Captain James Watts, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Sultan in the Rodney brig diſarmed, with a flag of truce, and letter to Monſieur Suffrein, containing a demand of the ſurrender of the French King's ſhip the Ajax.

Captain Watt came up with the French ſquadron the ſame evening, and the letter was forwarded to M. Souffrein, who returned an evaſive anſwer, ſaying it was the French ſhip Severe who had the halliards of her enſign ſhot away, as frequently happens in action, by which means it came down, but was never intended to be ſtruck.

Total killed and wounded.

Ships names	Killed	Wounded
Superb	7	19
Hero	12	23
Magnanime	2	23
Monmouth	—	12
Monarca	8	46
Burford	7	34
Eagle	4	9
Exeter	11	24
Sultan	16	21
Worceſter	1	9
Iſis	9	19
	77	239

See EAST-INDIES, SERINGAPATAM, &c.

NEVIL's CROSS, BATTLE OF, IN 1347. A place ſo called near Durham. Philip, King of France, finding his ſchemes on the Continent to divert Edward III.'s intention from the ſiege of Calais had failed, prevailed, as his laſt effort, upon David King of Scotland, to invade England with an army of near 50,000 men. The invaſion at this juncture alarmed the nation very much, but did not diſhearten the people. Young Lionel, left by the King his father guardian of the realm, not being of age to command an army, Queen Philippa took upon her to repulſe the enemy. To that end heading the troops drawn together from all parts with wonderful expedition, ſhe marched directly againſt the Scots, and offered them battle. David was no leſs eager to engage, imagining nothing more eaſy than to put to flight undiſciplined troops commanded by a woman; but in this he was deceived, not only loſing the day with the loſs of 20,000 of his men being ſlain, but was himſelf wounded and taken priſoner.

The

The chief perſons among the Engliſh who ſignalized themſelves in this expedition, were William la Zouche, Archbiſhop of York, Gilbert de Umfrevyle, Earl of Angus, Henry Percy, Raiph Neville, William Dayncourt, and Henry Scroop.

The King of Scotland, although he had two ſpears hanging in his body, his legs almoſt incurably wounded, and his ſword beat out of his hand, diſdained captivity, provoking the Engliſh by opprobrious language to kill him. And when John Copeland, Governor of Roxburgh caſtle, adviſed him to yield, he ſtruck him on the face ſo fiercely with his gauntlet, as to knock out two of his teeth. Nevertheleſs, Copeland conveyed him out of the field a priſoner, and upon refuſing to deliver him to the Queen (who ſtaid at Newcaſtle during the battle) the King ſent for him to Calais, where he excuſed his refuſal to the Queen in ſo handſome a manner, that the King ſent him back with the reward of 500l. a-year in land, where he himſelf ſhould chooſe it near his own dwelling, and created him a Knight Banneret.

NEVIS, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1680. An iſland in the Weſt-Indies. Captain Berry being ſent in the Coronation of fifty-ſix guns, a hired ſhip, to protect the trade in the Weſt-Indies; where being joined by eight large merchant ſhips, converted into men of war by the governor of Barbadoes, he, as Commodore, ſailed to cover Nevis from the French, who at St. Kitt's were fitting out twenty-two men of war and frigates, ſix large tranſports of their own, and four Dutch, to conquer that iſland.

As he turned the Point of Nevis, his men were a little frighted at the blowing up of one of his beſt ſhips by an accident, juſt as the French fleet came in ſight; but the Commodore raiſed their ſpirits with great preſence of mind; "Now," ſaid he, "you have ſeen an Engliſh ſhip blow up; let us try if we can't blow up Frenchmen. There they are, Boys! and if we don't beat them, they will beat us." Having ſaid this, he immediately began the fight with the French Admiral, and, after a briſk engagement of upwards of thirteen hours, forced this mighty fleet to fly for ſhelter under the cannon of St. Chriſtopher's, whither he purſued them, ſent in a fire-ſhip and burnt the French Admiral. Seeing her in flames, he ſaid to his ſeamen, "I told you in the morning, that we ſhould burn a Frenchman before night; to-morrow we will try what we can do with the reſt." But while he was refitting his ſhips the enemy wiſely ſtole away, the French to Martinico, and the Dutch to Virginia.

NEUMARCK TAKEN IN 1757. A town of Sileſia in Germany. The King of Pruſſia after the battle of Liſſa, being joined by ſome troops, aſſembled his whole ſtrength at Parchwitz, when he found himſelf in a condition to face the enemy, and his troops full of ardour to reſtore affairs to their former ſtate.

Thus diſpoſed and animated, his Pruſſian Majeſty, being but two days march diſtant from the enemy, advanced with his whole army to Neumarck on the 4th. The viſit was quite unexpected. It threw the huſſars and pandours, many hundreds of which were reſting themſelves ſecure in that town, into great confuſion at the approach of the King's army. They endeavoured to eſcape towards Breſlau, while they ſhut the gates of the town on the ſide of the Pruſſians. But his Pruſſian Majeſty foreſeeing that would be their attempt to eſcape, had ordered ſome ſquadrons of dragoons and huſſars to file round the walls, and to cut off their retreat; by this means the action became deſperate. The Pruſſians forced the gates and drove the enemy out of the town, who falling into the hands of a large body of cavalry, ſtationed for that purpoſe, 300 of them were cut to pieces, and 600 of them threw down their arms and were made priſoners, with the loſs of no more than five Pruſſian huſſars. There were found in this town all the enemy's ovens, a ſmall magazine, and two pieces of cannon belonging to the pandours.

NEUSTADT TAKEN, AND ACTION NEAR, IN 1760. A town in the duchy of Wirtemberg, Germany. The following account was written by a Pruſſian officer who was in the engagement.

Lieutenant-General Baron Goltze having received intelligence of General Laudohn's aſſembling his troops, recalled all his detachments, and began his march towards Neiſs, on the 15th inſt. with his whole force. In the mean time General Laudohn, who had ſet out from his quarters on the 14th, with Palfy's regiment of cuiraſſiers, Lowenſtein's dragoons, 500 huſſars of Nadaſti, 500 of Kalnocki, 2000 Croats, fourteen companies of grenadiers, marched all night, with a view to ſurpriſe our troops at Neuſtadt. The latter were ſcarce out of the gates, when they were ſurrounded by thoſe of the enemy. General Laudohn ſummoned our troops twice by ſound of trumpet to lay down their arms, which they not complying with, he ordered all his cavalry to advance; they accordingly advanced ſix times on a gallop, to within ten paces of our troops; but perceiving many fall on their ſide, among whom were ſeveral officers, they retreated in great diſorder. Afterwards, the Croats having taken poſſeſſion of a wood, between Siebenhauſen, and Steinau, through which the roads were very bad, and by the rains rendered almoſt impaſſable for carriages, there attacked our troops on all ſides. Unfortunately a waggon broke down there in a defile, and as our people did not think proper to ſtay to repair it, they were obliged to abandon all that were behind it, and five covered waggons laden with baggage; and eighteen carts with meal and oats fell into the hands of the enemy, who haraſſed our troops as far as Steinau, and were conſtantly engaged with our rear-guard. The loſs of the Auſtrians however greatly exceeded ours; they buried above 300 men in different places, and ſent 500 wounded to Neuſtadt. Beſides which, we have taken twenty-five priſoners, amongſt whom are ſeveral officers.

We had thirty-five men killed, and five officers, and ſeventy-two private men wounded. The enemy made thirty-nine men priſoners, ſo that our loſs in the whole, including the miſſing, amounts to about 170 men; which is not much, conſidering the great ſuperiority of the enemy. Subſequent letters bring advice, on the 17th at break of day, the Auſtrians had abandoned the city of Neuſtadt, and that General Laudohn had retired to Jagerſdorff with the fourteen compa-

nies of grenadiers under his command; and that the Auſtrian cavalry were marched to Freywalde. The ſame letters add, that the Auſtrians had loſt twenty-eight officers in this action, and that the number of dead and wounded amounted to 1000 men. The regiment of Lowenſtein (cavalry) muſt have ſuffered greatly.

NEUENBURG, SURPRISAL OF. A town of Germany, ſituated in the circle of Suabia. In the year 1688, this town being in the poſſeſſion of the Germans, againſt whom the French were then at war, it was reſolved by Marechal Feuquieres to take it.

The enemy had thrown 500 foot and 1500 dragoons into the place, and this garriſon was well precautioned for its defence on the ſide of Pfortzheim, but expoſed a little too much towards the other gate, from whence they imagined they had no danger to apprehend, becauſe the ways to it were difficult to paſs. During the day-time they poſted on an eminence, that commanded a view of the gate of Pfortzheim, a party of twenty dragoons, ſo that they could diſcover every man who ſhould happen to quit Pfortzheim by day. The gate which was towards the river Entz, and contiguous to the covered bridge, was unprovided with a draw-bridge, and had not any work to protect it. There was only one centinel over the gate, and a corps-de-guard of fifteen or twenty men below. The rounds, however, were very frequently made on the wall.

When M. de Feuquieres had gained information of the manner in which theſe incommodious neighbours conducted themſelves, he made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for carrying this poſt by the gate of Entz, becauſe the garriſon was leaſt attentive to that quarter. He waited till the cloſe of the day, that the party of dragoons might not diſcover his march; after which he advanced with 600 men through bye-ways which conducted him to the head of the bridge of Entz. A prodigious quantity of ſnow had fallen, but the march was ſo ſecret and expeditious, that he arrived about midnight at the covered bridge. He then advanced upon it with his detachment, and when diſcovered by the centinel who was ſtationed over the gate, told him in high Dutch, that he belonged to a regiment which he knew was quartered in Wirtemberg, and had lately returned from the war that was carried on towards Fort Louis. He then deſired to be admitted, as being incapable of ſuſtaining the cold any longer. The officer of the guard, having received information of thoſe particulars from his centinel, aſcended to the place where he was ſtationed, and converſed with the Marquis, while he diſpatched a meſſenger to the Commandant, who lodged in the caſtle, at a conſiderable diſtance from that gate. During the converſation, Feuquieres's men fixed a petard on the gate, which was not perceived by the officer till it was ready to operate. He then ordered the centinel to fire, and cauſed a drum to beat an alarm, though too late; for the gate was forced in a moment, and the Marquis formed his troops in order of battle on the ſpot, before the garriſon was in any ſtate of defence; ſo that the troops who compoſed it were cut in pieces, in retaliation for the murder of a lieutenant, and twenty troopers of the regiment of Villeroy by the Imperialiſts, after they had taken them priſoners, and had promiſed to allow them quarter. The French found 200 horſes in the town, and diſtributed them among the troopers and dragoons of the garriſon of Pfortzheim; after which, the Marquis ordered the town to be ſet on fire.

To this we ſhall add the ſurpriſal of Entzwahingen, as it was in conſequence of that of Neuenburg. Entzwahingen is a little town, ſituated in an open country on the river Entz, not far from Neuenburg; its garriſon was compoſed of 500 horſe and foot, and in imitation of the garriſon of Neuenburg, had a poſt in the day-time, on an eminence near Pfortzheim, from whence the ſoldiers who were ſtationed there, had a view of all thoſe who came out of the town. After the Marquis had remounted all his cavalry and dragoons on the horſes taken at Neuenburg, he marched to Entzwahingen during the next night. The cavalry were ordered to advance on the other ſide of the Entz, to prevent thoſe of the enemy from ſaving themſelves by paſſing that river; while the General attacked the two gates with his infantry, and marched with 600 foot, divided into two bodies, in order to form an attack. Theſe gates were ſituated one towards Pfortzheim, and the other towards Heilbron. They were unprovided with draw-bridges, and were not ſo well built as thoſe of Neuenburg. However, they were covered with a paliſaded redan, capable of containing about fifteen men, who retired at night into the town, and in the day-time it only protected the guard who were poſted at the gate.

As the enemy had no more than 150 foot in the place, the Marquis judged that the guard at the gates would be weak, and that it would be neceſſary to attack thoſe gates with vigour. He ordered hatchets to be delivered to the men who were detached for that particular ſervice, and as they were protected by the fire of the infantry, they ſoon cut down the barriers and gates ſo effectually, that the troops entered in good order, notwithſtanding the darkneſs of the night. All the troops of the garriſon were cut to pieces, to retaliate the maſſacre beforementioned; above 600 horſes were taken and ſent to Pfortzheim, and the town was plundered.

NEUBURG. A town of Wirtemburg and Suabia, twenty-ſeven miles weſt of Stutgard, where the following event took place between the French and Auſtrians, as related in a letter tranſmitted from Lieutenant General Lecourbe to General Moreau.

Head-quarters, Pafenhauſen,
July 3, 1800.

The two diviſions of Gudin and Montrichard having received orders on the 26th of June, to paſs the Danube and the Lech at Donawert and Gunderſingen, they began their march at a very early hour. Arrived at the Lech, the bridge of Gunderſingen was found to be ſo much damaged, that it required almoſt the whole of the day to repair it. The reſiſtance the enemy oppoſed was very feeble, but the firſt troops could not paſs over until ſeven in the evening. Gudin's diviſion,

ſion, however, took a poſition in the front of Rain, covering the roads of Poetmes and Neuburg. A few hundred Auſtrians having paſſed in boats oppoſite to Schenfeld, the brigade of the left kept up a fire upon them until eleven at night, and took 100 priſoners. The remainder returned to the left bank of the Danube.

The order was given for General Gudin to proceed with his diviſion on the 27th of June to Poetmes, ſupporting his left on Enkirth; to General Montrichard to proceed with his diviſion to Neuburg, which he was to occupy with his left, extending his right ſo as to connect himſelf with General Gudin, and covering the road from Augſburg to Neuburg.

The two diviſions began their march before daybreak to execute this movement: that of Gudin was obliged to diſpute and gain by force its poſition, which the numerous cavalry of the enemy prevented from being completely taken poſſeſſion of. Several charges were ſucceſsfully executed by the 6th and 8th huſſars, who took 100 horſes from the enemy. General Puthod, who commanded the brigade on General Gudin's left, eſtabliſhed himſelf, however, at Enkirch.

But the principal efforts of the enemy were directed againſt General Montrichard. That General marched along the cauſeway of Neuburg with the whole of his diviſion, and, after taking poſſeſſion of that place, was to have taken a poſition on the right. Meanwhile General Kray, either deceived by our movements, or ſtill wiſhing to riſk another battle in the hopes of obtaining a poſition on the Lech, and operating his junction with Prince Reuſs, debouched from Neuburg with the main body of his army.

The two corps being in motion, neither were yet perfectly prepared either for receiving or giving battle; the advanced guard of General Montrichard penetrated almoſt to Neuburg, after driving back that of General Kray.

General Eſpagne marched with his brigade to ſupport the advanced guard, and a ſanguinary action ſoon took place, on the heights of Oberhauſen, between that brigade, conſiſting of the 37th and 84th, and all the enemy's freſh troops. The poſitions were obſtinately diſputed by our troops, who performed prodigies of valour. In vain did a battalion of the 37th proceed to Brontels to uncover the left of the enemy, who were numerous in artillery, infantry, and cavalry. The affair terminated by our being compelled to abandon the villages of Oberhauſen and Netherhauſen.

The enemy, enboldened by this firſt ſucceſs, ſoon covered all the ſurrounding heights, on which they planted about twenty-five or thirty pieces of cannon.

It was rather late before I was informed of this action, and at any rate it was impoſſible to believe that it would be very ſerious, as no one could ſuppoſe that Kray wiſhed to fight a battle, ſince he had a marſh and defiles in his rear.

I ſent inſtantly, however, for the brigade of General Grandjean, which was in reſerve on the Lech, and marched promptly to the field of battle.

Parties of the enemy's cavalry coming upon our rear, and carrying off ſome baggage, the ſpirit of our troops was ſomewhat damped. I found, however, Generals Montrichard and Schiner, at the head of their corps, giving them examples of firmneſs. The retreat was effecting towards Borkheim, but I ſtopped it, becauſe I felt that it was of importance to the army not to make a retrograde ſtep before an enemy, whoſe courage might have thereby been revived, and who would, therefore, have derived a great advantage from ſuch a movement. Some platoons, which I found in good order, ſerved to drive the enemy from the wood on the left of Unterhauſen.

The firſt company of grenadiers of the 109th was there. It demanded from its captain, Lacoſte, liberty to charge with the bayonet; the execution immediately followed the order; in an inſtant the wood was retaken. The brave chief of the 37th, Lacroix, who ſtill kept the village of Unterhauſen with 100 marksmen, marched alſo in front, and from all ſides the pas-de-charge was heard. My aid-du-camp, Noiſet, had his horſe killed under him at my ſide. The attack could only be ſudden on our part; not in a ſtate to ſuſtain the attacks of freſh troops, the firſt effort of the enemy repulſed us. I was not deceived in the danger, but it was neceſſary to keep the enemy in check until my reinforcements arrived. The troops of the diviſion, beſides, were emaciated by fatigue and famine, having marched all the night and fought all the day.

What I had foreſeen happened. Immediately ſeveral battalions of the enemy's troops marched againſt us, protected by twelve or fifteen pieces of well ſerved artillery. The enemy retook the wood, the heights and the village; but they were kept back till the arrival of ſome troops of the 4th huſſars and 11th chaſſeurs, and a company of horſe artillery of Sibelle. This firſt reinforcement animated the courage of our troops: three pieces of artillery advantageouſly placed on a height prevented the enemy from eſtabliſhing the batteries he had in front.

At laſt, after twelve hours battle, ſuſtained by the brave 37th, 84th, and 109th infantry, 9th huſſars, and the 6th cavalry, that is to ſay, till eight in the evening, when a battalion of the 14th light, two of the 46th, and two of the 59th, arrived. I then made my diſpoſitions for the attack on the two flanks and the centre. Some companies of the 14th and the 46th went by a road which I had ſeen to the right in this wood, and arrived, without being ſeen, to within 150 toiſes of the enemy's artillery. The reſerve, which ſucceeded the firſt of theſe attacks, left no doubt to the enemy that great reinforcements had arrived. Immediately all the columns, foot, horſe, and artillery, advanced; all the movements were executed in ſuch concert, that the enemy appeared to give way. He ſtill poſſeſſed the village of Unterhauſen, protected by a numerous artillery. I ordered a battalion of the 46th to march in the charging ſtep, and in columns againſt it. It was executed with the greateſt courage, and without firing one ſhot; but the brave Chief of Brigade Forty, commander of that brigade, was killed at the head of the village, as well as the firſt grenadier of France, Latour D'Auvergne.

The battle continued, with an unexpected obſtinacy, until

until ten at night. The 46th and 14th light were intermixed with the enemy's cavalry, without, however, being broken; and the enemy, ſoon aſtoniſhed at their boldneſs, fell back and retreated. I ordered them not to be followed, as the night was coming on. This day finiſhed with overthrowing the Auſtrian army, two thirds of which have been beaten by twelve battalions. It has alſo proved to our troops, that though few in number, if they are obſtinately reſolved to attack or defend a poſition, they may always be ſure of ſucceſs.

By this battle we have alſo obtained 800 priſoners of fifteen different regiments, among whom are Major Lacy and ſeveral other officers. The enemy left a number of dead on the field of battle, and 300 wounded, whom he could not carry off from Neuburg. We had on our part about 300 killed and wounded.

The moveable ſurgical corps diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their zeal. The ſurgeon in chief, Percy, who was on the field of battle, directed ſuccours to the wounded, and removed them with that activity and courage which he always diſplays. Not one of our wounded remained in the hands of the enemy.

All the chiefs, all the officers, and ſoldiers, rivalled each other in courage. The Chief of Brigade Sancey, and the Chief of Battalion Montfort, diſtinguiſhed themſelves. LECOURBE.

NEWARK, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. A borough town in Nottinghamſhire, ſituated on the river Trent, about fifteen miles north-weſt from Wollingham. This battle was fought during the time of the grand rebellion, viz. 1644. Whilſt the Marquis of Newcaſtle was in the North obſerving the Scottiſh army, the Lord Willoughby of Parham, and Sir John Meldrum with about 5000 men of the Parliament forces, laid ſiege to Newark, wherein the King had put a garriſon. As ſoon as Charles knew of this proceeding, he ſent orders to Prince Rupert to endeavour to relieve the place. The Prince being then at Cheſter, put himſelf immediately upon the march, and being joined by other troops, made a body of 7000 men, with whom he advanced towards Newark. Meldrum, who commanded alone at the ſiege, (the Lord Willoughby being gone elſewhere) reſolved to fight the Prince, and for that purpoſe drew up his forces at a little diſtance from the town.

On the 21ſt of March there was a ſharp conflict, particularly at a bridge over which Meldrum had reſolved to retreat in caſe of need. The bridge was vigorouſly attacked, and as bravely defended.

Meanwhile, after the fight was over, Meldrum finding himſelf too weak to renew it the next day, reſolved to retreat over the bridge in the night. But he found the guard he had left there had deſerted, and the bridge in poſſeſſion of the enemy. So not being able to retreat, and perceiving himſelf ſurrounded with the King's forces, Meldrum ſent a trumpet to the Prince to deſire a parley. It was agreed that the foot ſhould march away with their ſwords, colours, and drums, all the officers with their arms, horſes, and baggage, and the troopers and dragoons with their ſwords, horſes, and colours. But he was forced to deliver all his ordnance and ammunition, with about 3000 muſkets.

The Prince after this expedition, which did him great honour, returned to Shropſhire, and from thence into Lancaſhire, to relieve the Counteſs of Derby, who for the ſpace of eighteen weeks was beſieged in her houſe of Latham, and made a gallant defence againſt a body of 2000 Parliamentarians. In a ſally on the 6th of May, the beſieged ſlew near 300 of the beſiegers. Prince Rupert in his way to Latham, took Stopworth in Cheſhire, and whilſt he was advancing towards Latham, the beſiegers raiſed the ſiege, and part of them, under the command of Colonel Rigby, went and reinforced the garriſon of Bolton in Lancaſhire.

The Prince purſued them, and without giving them time to come to themſelves, took the town by ſtorm. After that he took Liverpool, alſo in Lancaſhire. The Governor, Colonel Moore, had not ſpirit to make any reſiſtance, he evacuated the town in the moſt precipitate manner; what rich moveables he could put on board the ſhips in the harbour, he did, inſtead of acquitting himſelf honourably, according to the truſt repoſed in him, he minded little elſe but the preſervation of a few trinkets.

Here the Prince received a letter from the King, commanding him to relieve York, which was beſieged by the enemy, and give him battle. *See* YORK.

NEWBERN, a town of Craven county in North Carolina, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the river Nuſe, plundered, and engagement near in 1781. For particulars ſee the following letter.

SIR, September 11, 1781.

I have the pleaſure to inform you, that Major Craig, after his gallant attack on the rebels at Rockfiſh bridge, (when between ſixty and ſeventy of the enemy were cut to pieces, and thirty-one made priſoners), directed his march towards Newbern, in ſuch an able manner as to prevent the junction of the ſeveral rebel parties that were collected in the different counties to oppoſe him. Being informed, on his arrival at William's bridge, that a conſiderable body of General Lyllinton's men were poſted ſix miles below, he left the cannon and baggage under a guard, and, notwithſtanding his long march, proceeded to attack them; but the enemy having learnt his intentions, went off with ſome precipitation. The detachment halted, and had but juſt taken up their ground, when a few rebel light horſe were reported to be in the adjacent woods. Major Craig puſhed immediately forward with the cavalry, conſiſting of thirty-four men, officers included, and at about 500 yards beyond his pickets, found a line of 250 choſen light horſe, headed by their General Caſwell, with every officer of rank or influence among them. Major Craig was within fifty yards of the enemy before he perceived their great numbers; he formed directly, ſending for the yagers and the North Carolina regiment to his ſupport; but being juſtly apprehenſive of their encircling his little party, and

and relying on the bravery and good conduct of the 82d, and Captain Gordon's troop, without waiting for the infantry, he ordered them to charge, which was immediately obeyed with the moſt diſtinguiſhed alacrity.

The rebels gave their fire twelve yards diſtance, which did not in the ſmalleſt degree check the ardour of the troops, who ruſhed among and diſperſed them, notwithſtanding their great ſuperiority, killing ten and taking the ſame number priſoners. Lieutenant Dunlop with the troop, purſued them above four miles with little effect, the whole being mounted on ſelect horſes; a few being entangled in the ſwamps fell into the hands of the loyal militia.

It has ſince been underſtood, that a very conſiderable number were wounded. General Caſwell eſcaped with difficulty.

We have to lament the loſs of that moſt deſerving officer Captain Gordon, of the independent troop, who was the only perſon killed on this occaſion. His fall ſenſibly damps the ſatisfaction we feel at the loſs on our ſide, in ſo very diſproportionate a conteſt. Our quarter maſter of the legion, a ſerjeant, and one private of the 82d, were wounded, and fifteen horſes killed and wounded.

The march of the troops from thence to Newbern, which they reached on the 20th ult. was interrupted. A diſpoſition for the defence of the town had been made by the gallies and ſome inhabitants, which had no other effect than cauſing the firing of a few ſhot. The town was taken poſſeſſion of, and the ſtores, conſiſting of above 3000 buſhels of ſalt, and a large quantity of rum, with all the ſhipping and merchandize at the wharfs, were immediately deſtroyed.

NEWBURY, BATTLE AT. A market-town of Berkſhire, fifteen miles weſt from Reading. This battle was fought in 1643, between the Royaliſts and the Parliamentarians, during the time of the grand rebellion. Charles, after his fruitleſs expedition into Glouceſterſhire, returned towards London, and ſo did the Earl of Eſſex, who had narrowly watched his motions.

Prince Rupert was immediately detached over the hills, to intercept him in his march, and amuſe him with ſkirmiſhes, until the King in perſon ſhould bring up the infantry. He performed this ſervice with ſuch expedition, that before the enemy had reached Newbury, he charged and put their rear in confuſion; and though they behaved with great conduct and reſolution, he compelled them to ſhorten their intended march, and take up their quarters at Hungerford. Next day, which was the 17th of September, the King took poſſeſſion of Newbury with his foot, ſo that Eſſex was obliged to paſs the night in the open field; and was indeed in ſuch a ſituation, that in all probability he would have found it extremely difficult to extricate himſelf, had the Royaliſts avoided a battle; but he was obliged to it by the impetuoſity of ſome young officers, who deſpiſed ſuch maxims of caution. He drew up his men in order of battle upon Bigs-hill, within a ſhort mile of Newbury, and made ſuch a diſpoſition as became a general of his conduct and experience. The Royaliſts began to ſkirmiſh in ſmall ſucceſſive parties, until they were inſenſibly engaged too far, that the King found it neceſſary to hazard a general action The King's horſe charged with their uſual intrepidity, and even routed the cavalry of Eſſex, but they could make no impreſſion on his foot, behind which the horſe rallied as often as they were put in confuſion. The London trained bands, in particular, oppoſed themſelves like a rampart againſt the efforts of the Royaliſts, and managed their pikes with ſuch dexterity, that Prince Rupert attacked them in vain at the head of his choice cavalry. The battle was fought all day with equal obſtinacy on both ſides, and night parted the combatants, before either army could claim the victory. The King recalled his troops from the field, and next morning the Earl of Eſſex purſued his march towards Reading, which he reached with his cannon and baggage, after his rear had been ſeverely handled by Prince Rupert, who charged it when entangled in defiles, at the head of his horſe, and 1000 muſqueteers. Though the number of men ſlain in the battle of Newbury was not very conſiderable, the King ſuſtained irreparable loſs in the fate of ſome worthy noblemen who fell in the engagement. The Earl of Sunderland, a young nobleman of promiſing parts, was killed by a cannon-ball.

The Earl of Caernarvon, who had ſerved his royal maſter with ſuch courage and ability, was run through the body with a ſword, and expired in an hour after he had received the wound; but the theme of univerſal lamentation was the death of the great, the good, the amiable Lucius Cary, Lord Viſcount Falkland, Secretary of State, the darling of the muſes, the patron of learning and merit, the mirror of integrity, and the pattern of conſummate virtue. This excellent perſon had conſtantly oppoſed the crown in thoſe meaſures which he deemed dangerous to the liberty of the ſubject, and the privileges of parliament; but when he perceived the drift of the demagogues was to ruin the conſtitution; that the King had ſufficiently atoned for the errors of his conduct, during the firſt part of his reign, by the manifold conceſſions he had made in favour of his people, he diſclaimed their proceeding, and eſpouſed the cauſe of his ſovereign in diſtreſs; yet he was ſo much afflicted at ſeeing his country involved in the calamities of a civil war, that he loſt his former ſerenity of temper, he became ſilent, penſive, and reſerved; and in the midſt of his friends, the word "peace" often broke from him in a profound ſigh. He eagerly forwarded every overture of an accommodation; and that this conduct might not ſeem the reſult of perſonal timidity, he expoſed himſelf on all occaſions to the moſt imminent hazard, as if he had deſpiſed life, or been enamoured of danger. When his temper firſt changed, he began to neglect the exterior ornaments of his perſon, in which he had been formerly exact and curious; but in the morning of the battle, as if he had foreſeen his fate, he beſtowed extraordinary pains upon his apparel, ſaying, the enemy ſhould not find his body in a ſlovenly condition. "I am weary of the times," added he, "and foreſee much miſery to my country; but I believe I ſhall not be out of it before night."

He charged in the front of Lord Byron's regiment, and being ſhot in the belly, fell from his horſe, but his body

body was not found till next morning. This is one of the moſt finiſhed characters which we find upon record; and his death the more lamentable, as he died in the 34th year of his age.

NEWBURY, BATTLE AT, 1644. The forces of the Parliament reſolving to make themſelves maſters of Newbury, which the King ſuſpecting, he determined to prevent them by intrenching himſelf there. The Earl of Eſſex, with a ſuperiority of numbers, marched from Reading to attack him.

On the 27th of October, the Earl attacked Charles's intrenchments in two different parts, and the action was maintained with great violence, from four o'clock in the afternoon till night, when the aſſailants forced the lines in one place, and took ſeveral pieces of cannon, but the darkneſs prevented them from making uſe of that advantage. On the other ſide, they had been repulſed with conſiderable loſs; nevertheleſs the King thought proper to retire in the night to Wallingford, leaving his artillery and baggage in the caſtle of Donnington, which the Earl of Mancheſter next day ſummoned to ſurrender. Though the governor refuſed to capitulate, they took no ſtep towards the reduction of the place, but remained inactive at Newbury. The King retired unmoleſted to Oxford, where being joined by Prince Rupert, with the northern horſe, as well as by the Earl of Northampton, and reinforced with draughts from different garriſons, he found himſelf at the head of 11,000 men, with whom he marched back to Donnington, and drew up his army in order of battle, between that caſtle and the town of Newbury. The enemy likewiſe appeared in battalia, but they did not think proper to attack the King, who happily returned to Oxford with all the artillery, ammunition, and baggage which he had left in the caſtle.

NEWCASTLE, BATTLE NEAR. The county town of Northumberland, upon the river Tyne. In 1637, Charles ſent into Scotland a book of canons for the government of the kirk, and afterwards the liturgy, with orders that it ſhould be read in all the churches in that kingdom. This occaſioned great tumults and diſturbances at Edinburgh, where the people, dreading the leaſt innovation in their religion diſapproved by their miniſtry, would not ſuffer the liturgy to be read. When the tumults were appeaſed, the whole nation fell to petitioning in behalf of their religion; but the King reſolving to puniſh ſeverely the authors of thoſe diſturbances, only anſwered their petitions with proclamations, which were by no means ſatisfactory to the people. At laſt the Scots perceiving that the court was reſolved to make them worſhip God after a new manner, and to introduce Epiſcopacy, and an entire new form of church government among them, aſſociated themſelves together (nobility, clergy, gentry, and common people) for the maintenance of their religion from all innovations. This is the famous Covenant, which like an alarm-bell, brought all the Scots together, and in one day the court loſt all authority in that kingdom. The King, far from taking proper meaſures to diſpel this ſtorm of his own raiſing, reſolved to perſiſt in his undertaking. But ſo far was his conduct from ſtopping the breach, that he only made it wider. To crown all, he reſolved to compel them by arms to ſubmit to his intended regulations. For this purpoſe he raiſed forces without a parliament, reſolving never to call another; the clergy and the Catholics furniſhed him with what money he wanted. The Scots alſo raiſed forces, and reſolved to defend themſelves.

The two armies met on the borders, and a battle was every day expected. But the King, who was with his troops, beginning to repent of his undertaking, reſolved to act on the defenſive, though vaſtly ſuperior to the Scots. In truth, both ſides were in the ſame humour, and when it was leaſt expected, commiſſioners from each party were appointed to negociate a peace. But at length, after both ſides had diſbanded their troops, the rupture broke out afreſh. And now the King was adviſed to call a parliament, which he did; but that aſſembly declined meddling with the Scottiſh affairs, applying all their attention to the petitions ſent them from all parts of the kingdom, complaining of great grievances, particularly breaches of parliamentary privileges, innovations in religion, and invaded property. This induced Charles to diſſolve them, and ſend ſeveral of their members to the tower. Hereupon the diſcontent of the people greatly increaſed, and what ſtill more inflamed them, was to ſee the Catholics countenanced, protected, and conſidered as the King's beſt ſubjects. Count Rozetti, an agent from the Pope, reſided at London, who openly went to court in great pomp, and whoſe houſe was a general rendezvous for Papiſts. Charles had married a French princeſs, who had prevailed on him to receive this agent as a ſort of nuncio, and by that, as well as the avowed protection ſhe afforded to thoſe of her religion, ſhe drew upon herſelf the implacable hatred of the people.

In Auguſt, the army deſigned againſt Scotland arrived on the frontiers, while the Scots paſſed the Tweed, and entered England. The latter being advanced as far as Newburn near Newcaſtle, there the Engliſh endeavoured to prevent their paſſing the Tyne. After a fight very faintly maintained by the latter, the Scots forced their paſſage, and the next day Newcaſtle fell into their hands; where they found all the artillery and ſtores ordered thither by Charles, who deſigned that town for the magazine of his army. This event broke all the King's meaſures. The Earl of Strafford, his great favourite, ſpeaking a little too roughly to the troops defeated at Newburn, put them upon magnifying, in their own vindication, the valour and number of the enemy. The Engliſh malcontents laid hold of this opportunity to ſpeak more boldly againſt the government. And on the other hand, the Scots took care to convince the Engliſh, that their deſign in entering England was not to injure the natives, but only to procure acceſs to the King, in order to lay their grievances before him; by this means they ſeparated the King's cauſe from that of the people of England, and by their great moderation made the Engliſh backward to ſerve againſt them.

NEWENDEN, BATTLE AT, IN 491. This place was by the Britons called Anderida, or Andred-Ceſter, where the famous Prince Arthur, after his return from Jeruſalem, oppoſed the Saxons under Ella, who had beſieged

beſieged this town; the beſieged made great reſiſtance, and were ſupported by an army under Arthur, poſted on an advantageous ground, which made Ella loſe a great deal of time; but at length, after a vigorous defence, the town was carried by ſtorm, and entirely deſtroyed. Immediately after this, Ella aſſumed the title of King of Suſſex.

NEWFOUNDLAND, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1755. An iſland on the coaſt of North-America.

On the 10th of July, the Alcide, a French man of war of 64 guns, and 480 men, commanded by M. Hocquart, and the Lys, commanded by M. Lageril, pierced for 64 guns, but mounting only 22, and having eight companies of land forces on board, being ſeparated from the French ſquadron commanded by M. Bois de la Mothe, fell in with the Engliſh fleet off the banks of Newfoundland; they refuſed to pay the uſual compliment to the Britiſh flag. His Majeſty's ſhips, the Dunkirk and Defiance, after an engagement of five hours, in which they fought ſo cloſe that a man killed on the yard of a French man of war fell into the Dunkirk, obliged them to ſtrike, and brought them into the fleet.

The Dunkirk loſt 90 men. The Lys had on board 76,000l. ſterling in money to pay their troops, and eight companies of ſoldiers, beſides ſeveral general officers and engineers.

NEWFOUNDLAND, 1796. A French ſquadron, conſiſting of three firſt-rates, and four two-deckers, with four frigates and two ſloops of war, entered the Bay of Bulls and Whiteley's Bay on Sunday the 4th September, and on the 5th, in the morning, they proceeded to deſtroy by fire the houſes of the inhabitants, with the magazines, ſtore-houſes, &c. which they completely effected; had taken Mr. Dingle, the juſtice of peace, and many others, priſoners; and as ſoon as the wind proved fair, they intended to proceed to St. John's with the ſquadron, after putting on ſhore 3000 troops, (which are ſtated to have arrived in the ſquadron,) to attack it on the land ſide; of which intention, however, Sir James Wallace had timely information, and was prepared for their attack, and with ſuch confidence of ſucceſs, that he is ſaid to have declared, if the inhabitants, &c. (of which there are ſtated to be 8000), would ſtand firm, he would hold out until ſuccours reached him from England, and deſpaired not of ſaving the place. He had with him, at St. John's, the Romney of fifty guns, two frigates, and the Pluto fire-ſhip.

The French were off St. John's three days, but were prevented from getting in by contrary winds, and were obliged to bear away for the Bay of Bulls.

Sir James Wallace, as ſoon as he diſcovered the enemy off the harbour of St. John's, enjoined the veſſels in the harbour not to put to ſea, and immediately moored the men of war in the moſt advantageous manner for the defence of the town, &c. They were at that time ſo well prepared for an attack, as to be under no apprehenſion from any attempts of the enemy, to obtain poſſeſſion of the town. The Romney of fifty guns, Admiral Sir James Wallace, was moored on the north ſide of the harbour, two frigates to the ſouthward, and the Pluto fire-ſhip outſide of the whole; ſo that it would be almoſt impoſſible for the enemy to attempt any thing by ſea at the entrance of St. John's.

There were, at that time about a hundred ſail of veſſels in St. John's harbour, when the French ſquadron appeared off Newfoundland. The crews of thoſe veſſels, added to thoſe of the men of war, made a force of about 10,000 men; all of whom, except enough to fight the guns on board the ſhips of war, were landed and armed; and thus there was a ſuperior land force to any thing the French could poſſibly oppoſe to them. Beſides theſe there were two thouſand ſhallops and boats, valued, large and ſmall, upon an average, with their fiſhing craft, at thirty pounds each; ſundry merchandiſe ſuppoſed to be at that time in ſtore, and in value about 300,000l. which amounted in the aggregate to nearly 420,000l. The crews of the ſhips, allowing four men to each boat, large and ſmall, together with the ſhoremen, who would make ordinary ſeamen, at a fair eſtimate, amount to 11,000 ſeamen, beſides a great number of inhabitants. *See* ST. PIERRE and MIQUELON.

NEWHAVEN TAKEN IN 1779. A town ſituated in the province of Connecticut, North-America; for the particulars of which ſee the following letter.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Tryon to Sir Henry Clinton, dated New-York, July 20, 1779.

Having on the 3d inſtant joined the troops aſſembled on board the tranſports at White Stone, Sir George Collier got the fleet under way the ſame evening; but the winds being light, we did not reach the harbour of Newhaven until the 5th in the morning.

The firſt diviſion, conſiſting of the flank companies of the guards, the fuzileers, 54th regiment, and a detachment of the Jagers, with four field pieces, under Brigadier-General Garth, landed about five o'clock, A. M. a mile ſouth of Weſt-Haven, and began their march, making a circuit of upwards of ſeven miles, to head a creek on the weſtern ſide of the town.

The ſecond diviſion could not move till the return of the boats, but before noon I diſembarked with the 23d, the Heſſian, Landgrave, and King's American regiments, and two pieces of cannon, on the eaſtern ſide of the harbour, and inſtantly began the march of three miles to the ferry from New-Haven eaſt toward Brentford.

We took a field-piece which annoyed us at our landing, and poſſeſſed ourſelves of the Rock battery of three guns, commanding the channel of the harbour, abandoned by the rebels on our approach. The armed veſſels then entered, and drew near the town.

General Garth got into the town, but not without oppoſition, loſs, and fatigue; and reported to me at half paſt one, that he ſhould begin the conflagration which he thought it merited as ſoon as he had ſecured the bridge between us over Neck-Creek.

The collection of the enemy in force on advantageous ground, and with heavier cannon than his own, diverted the General from that paſſage; and the boats that were to take off the troops not being up, I went over to him, and the reſult of our conference was a

reſolution, that with the firſt diviſion he ſhould cover the north part of the town that night, while with the ſecond I ſhould keep the heights above the Rock fort. In the morning the firſt diviſion embarked at the ſouth-eaſt part of the town, and croſſing the ferry joined us on the Eaſt-Haven ſide, excepting the 54th, which were ſent on board their tranſports.

In their progreſs of the preceding day from Weſt-Haven they were under a continual fire, but by the judicious conduct of the General, and the alertneſs of the troops, the rebels were every where repulſed. The next morning, as there was not a ſhot fired to moleſt the retreat, General Garth changed his deſign, and deſtroyed only the public ſtores, ſome veſſels, and ordnance, excepting ſix field-pieces and an armed privateer, which were brought off.

The troops re-imbarked at Rock fort in the afternoon with little moleſtation; and the fleet leaving the harbour that evening, anchored the morning of the 8th off the village of Fairfield.

The boats not being ſufficient for the whole of the firſt diviſion, I landed only with the flank companies of the guards, one company of Landgrave's, and the King's American regiment, with two field-pieces, eaſt of the village. and ſouth-weſt of the Black Rock battery, which commands the harbour.

We purſued our march (under a cannonade without effect) towards the village, but in our approach received a ſmart fire of muſquetry. The rebels fled before the rapid advance of the guards, and left us in poſſeſſion of it, and of the heights in the weſt, until General Garth, who landed two miles in the ſouth, joined us with the remainder of the troops in the evening.

Having laid under arms that night, and in the morning burnt the greateſt part of the village, to reſent the fire of the rebels from their houſes, and to maſk our retreat, we took boat where the ſecond diviſion had landed, the enemy throwing only a weak ſcattered fire on our flanks without execution, the regiment of Landgrave by a proper diſpoſition having effectually covered our rear.

Wanting ſome ſupplies, we croſſed the Sound to Huntingdon, and there continued till the 11th, and repaſſing that bay, anchored five miles from the bay of Norwalk.

The ſun being nearly ſet before the 54th, the Landgrave's regiment, and the Jagers were in the boats, it was near nine in the evening when I landed with them at the cow paſture, a peninſula on the eaſt of the harbour, within a mile and a half of the bridge, which formed the communication between the eaſt and weſt parts of the village, nearly equally divided by a ſalt-creek.

The King's American regiment being unable to join us before three next morning, we lay that night on our arms. In our march at the firſt dawn of the day, the 54th led the column, and ſoon fell in with the rebel out poſt; and driving the enemy with great alacrity and ſpirit, diſpoſſeſſed them of Drummond-hill, and the heights at that end of the village, from and commanding the bridge.

It being now but four o'clock in the morning, and the rebels having taken poſt within random cannon-ſhot upon the hills on the north, I reſolved to halt until the ſecond diviſion, landing at the Old Wells on the weſt ſide of the harbour, had advanced and formed a junction.

General Garth's diviſion paſſed the bridge by nine, and at my deſire proceeded to the north end of the village, from whence, and eſpecially from the houſes, there had been a fire for five hours upon our advanced guards.

The fuzileers, ſupported by the light infantry of the guards, began the attack, and ſoon cleared the quarters, puſhing the main body and 100 cavalry from the northern heights, and taking one piece of cannon.

After many ſalt pans were deſtroyed, whale boats carried on board the fleet, and the magazines, ſtores, and veſſels ſet in flames, with the greateſt part of the dwelling-houſes, the advanced corps were drawn back, and the troops retired in two columns to the place of our firſt debarkation, and unaſſaulted took ſhip, and returned to Huntingdon bay.

We were waiting only for freſh ſupplies of artillery, and force adequate to the increaſe of the rebels, by the decreaſe of the objects of their care, and the alarm of the interior country, when I was honoured on the 13th with your command of the 12th, for the return of the troops with the fleet to White Stone.

The rebels in arms at New-Haven were conſiderable, more numerous at Fairfield, and ſtill more ſo at Norwalk.

Two hundred and fifty Continental troops had now joined their militia, under General Parſons, and together were ſaid to be upwards of 2000. The accounts of their loſs are vague; it could not be trifling.

NEWPORT, or NIEUPORT, SIEGE OF AND BATTLE AT. A port town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, ſituated nine miles weſt from Oſtend, and ſixteen north-eaſt from Dunkirk. This battle was fought in the year 1600, between the Spaniards under the command of the Archduke Albert, and the Dutch under their famous Prince Maurice, who had alſo ſome Engliſh and French in his army. The Archduke, it ſeems, intended to make a conqueſt of Holland, which Prince Maurice being apprized of, he reſolved to be in the field before him, and reached Newport all on a ſudden, having ſecured all the places behind him, in caſe of a retreat. He laid ſiege to Newport, but the Archduke having received intelligence of this unexpected march of the Prince, at the head of a conſiderable army, into the very heart of Flanders, did all that lay in his power to bring together a ſufficient force to ſtop his progreſs; for which purpoſe having found means to appeaſe the mutiny of the ſoldiers, by great promiſes (the Princeſs Iſabella, his wife, promiſing to diſpoſe even of her jewels for the payment of their arrears) and recalled his forces out of Gueldres and ſome other places, had brought together an army of 10,000 foot, and 1600 horſe, at the head whereof the Archduke marched in perſon to encounter the enemy. Thoſe left in the caſtle of Aldenburgh and other places, being amazed at ſo ſudden an approach of ſo formidable an army,

army, at a time when they had flattered themſelves with certain hopes that the diſcords that reigned among them had put them beyond any poſſibility of gathering into a body, partly deſerted the places committed to their care before they got ſight of the Spaniards, contrary to the capitulation; the fault whereof was afterwards laid upon the mutinous part of the ſoldiery.

It was pretty late at night before Prince Maurice was ſurpriſed with the news that the Spaniſh army was advancing that way, headed by the Archduke in perſon; it is confeſſed on all hands, that the United Provinces for many years paſt had not been in ſo great a hazard as at this time, when they had neither time to intrench themſelves, nor if they could have done it would it have ſtood them in any ſtead, ſince the enemy were betwixt them and Oſtend, from whence they muſt expect their ſupplies, and to endeavour to fight their way to the frontiers of France, would have expoſed them to the utmoſt danger of being all cut to pieces before they could reach them. In this exigency of affairs, Prince Maurice having recourſe to that unparalleled preſence of mind, which was his conſtant companion in all his great actions, ordered Count Erneſt of Naſſau to march with all expedition with nineteen companies of foot, and four troops of horſe, to poſſeſs himſelf of the bridge of Liffingen, or if he found the enemy had already gained that poſt, to detain him in his march by ſkirmiſhes, till he might gain time to conſider what was beſt to be done, and put his troops in order of battle. Count Erneſt haſtened his march with all poſſible ſpeed, to gain the bridge before the enemy; but coming too late, poſted his forces near the fort Albert, and from thence attacked the enemy with ſuch vigour, that they did imagine no otherwiſe than that Prince Maurice was there in perſon, either with the whole or the greateſt part of his army; but ſoon after, having found their miſtake, they charged the Dutch troops ſo furiouſly on all ſides, that being forced to give way to their number, they were put to an entire rout, with the ſlaughter of 800, many of whom were ſlain after quarter given.

However, the loſs of theſe brave men proved the preſervation of the whole army; for as they fought with an unparalleled reſolution, and ſold their lives at the deareſt rate they could, Prince Maurice had thereby leiſure given him to poſt his horſe, and make a kind of entrenchment of waggons near the ſea-ſhore, towards Oſtend; for had the Spaniards immediately after this defeat attacked the Hollanders, they would in all probability have obtained an entire victory; but being elevated with the preſent advantage, which they looked upon as the ſure forerunner either of the flight or conqueſt of the enemy, they gave opportunity to the Prince to put his forces in full order of battle; whilſt they contented themſelves with proclaiming their victory throughout the Netherlands. Prince Maurice in the mean time was not idle to improve the little time he had left, ordering Sir Francis Vere with the Engliſh and Frieſelanders, and two companies of the Dutch guards, to lead the van; the French Swiſſers, and the forces lately come over out of St. Andrew's fort, compoſing the main battle under Count Solms, and the Dutch and Germans cloſing the rear: the horſe were poſted partly in the front and flanks, the reſt to cover the rear; having at the ſame time ordered ſome troops to obſerve the garriſon of Newport, he commanded the tranſport ſhips to ſail to Oſtend, to cut off all hopes of retreat from his forces.

It was ſcarce noon, when a ſtrong body of the Spaniſh horſe being advanced a great way before the foot engaged the Dutch van-guard, but were forced to retreat ſoon after to the adjacent hills, to expect the coming up of their foot, who marching along the ſea-ſhore, were not a little annoyed by the Dutch cannon. It was then taken into deliberation in Prince Maurice's army, whether they ſhould immediately attack the Spaniſh horſe, before they could be ſeconded by the foot, or expect the enemy's coming in the ſame place they were poſted in before. Thoſe that were for the firſt, urged the preſent opportunity of improving the advantage they had got in beating back the horſe, and encouraging the ſoldiers by this happy beginning; but the wiſer ſort being of opinion, that they had better expect the enemy in their poſt, in order to receive them with the more vigour, after they ſhould have been tired by a troubleſome march over ſandy hills, the laſt prevailed.

In the afternoon the whole Spaniſh army being advanced within full ſight of the Dutch, and finding them drawn up in very good order ready to receive them, many of the old officers among the Spaniards began to reflect more ſeriouſly upon the matter; and therefore not to come to a deciſive battle, but to endeavour by fortifying their camp to cut off all manner of ſupplies from the enemy; and before all to attempt the retaking of the fort of Albert; but the moſt of the young commanders elevated with their late ſucceſs, and ſeconded by the common ſoldiers, (who thought themſelves aſſured of victory) crying out aloud, to be led on againſt the half vanquiſhed enemy, this laſt opinion prevailed.

Prince Maurice by this time, being ready to give the ſignal of battle, ordered two pieces of cannon to be planted in front of his battalions on an eminence; which being performed with incredible alacrity by ſome Dutch ſeamen, by means of hurdles and boards to keep them from ſinking into the ſands, the ſame did great execution among the Spaniards, who briſkly anſwered the Dutch from eight pieces of cannon, planted near the ſea-ſhore, but with much leſs effect; the Dutch having the advantage of the riſing ground, and the cannon of ſome of their frigates making ſuch terrible havock among the Spaniards, that they were forced to draw farther from the ſhore, up among the adjacent downs, being a ridge of ſandy hills, caſt up by the ſea. Here the battle began moſt furiouſly, both ſides fighting with equal obſtinacy, and the victory remaining dubious for ſeveral hours, ſometimes one, then the other advancing or retreating, according to the advantage or diſadvantage of the ground; Sir Francis Vere, who was to attack the enemy's right wing, told the Prince at parting, that whether dead or living, he ſhould have occaſion to remember him for this day's action, which he performed to a miracle; for

having repulſed the enemy's muſqueteers, he led on the choiceſt of his troops to break in upon their pikes; but having received two wounds, one in his leg, the other in his thigh, and his horſe ſhot under him, which he made uſe of to conceal his being wounded, was ſeaſonably relieved by his brother Horace Vere. At the ſame time his troops being charged in the flank by the enemy's horſe, not without great ſlaughter, they began to give way; and being hardly preſſed upon on all ſides, ſome of them were forced into the ſea; but the reſt making good their ground, Prince Maurice ſent to their relief a large body of French, who fired ſo furiouſly from the next hill upon the enemy's pikes, that they were forced to retreat backwards.

By this time the Flemings and Iriſh troops being engaged with the Swiſs, and the mutineers of St. Andrew's Fort; they were bravely ſeconded by the regiments of Holland and Utrecht; and theſe being again relieved in their turn by the German troops, they at laſt forced them to give way. Prince Maurice having wiſely pitched upon this expedient to tire out the enemy, by charging them ſeparately, and renewing the fight with freſh troops, which had the deſired effect; for whilſt the enemy purſued with more fury than conduct thoſe that gave way before them, they were continually charged by others, who keeping them in play till the former returned to the charge, they could gain no ground upon the Dutch troops; at the ſame time, Count Louis of Naſſau, with nine troops of horſe having charged the enemy's cavalry, was ſo well ſeconded by Ghent with ſome freſh troops, that they forced the Spaniſh horſe to quit their foot; which done, three troops were ſent to charge their foot in the flank, which being followed by ſix troops of cuiraſſiers, led on by Count Louis himſelf, they made a terrible havock among the enemy. Upon this occaſion Count Louis acquired immortal honour, having charged more than once through the enemy's horſe, and being ſurrounded, with only ten of his men, by a whole troop of Spaniards, yet fought his way through them with unſpeakable bravery. Prince Maurice finding himſelf ſuperior in horſe to the enemy, ordered towards the evening, Sir Francis Vere's and Bate's troops of horſe to charge the enemy near the ſea-ſhore, by the ordnance, which being done accordingly, and the enemy preſſing moſt furiouſly upon them, they received ſo warm a ſalute from the artillery, that they were glad to wheel off to the next hills, and returning to the charge, received a ſecond ſalute, which put them entirely into confuſion. The Engliſh then charging the Spaniſh foot with more vigour than ever, and theſe perceiving their main body give way, began alſo to look for their ſafety in an open flight, in which Sapana and Fillarſa their commanders in chief, were taken priſoners, the firſt dying ſoon after of his wounds.

The Spaniards, imputed the loſs of this battle to their being out-numbered by the enemy, and their having the ſea and wind in their faces; and laſtly to the diſadvantage they lay under in regard of their artillery, which being ſwallowed up for the moſt part in the ſands, could do them but little ſervice; whereas thoſe of Prince Maurice being ſuſtained by hurdles and planks, did terrible execution among them, their artillery being diſcharged thirty times during the action. Archduke Albert did all that could be expected from a general, encouraging his men with his face uncovered, in all places where his preſence was moſt neceſſary, and ſometimes alſo leading them to the charge with ſo much bravery that he received a ſlight wound in the ear by a lance, and his horſe was ſeized by the bridle by a trooper, who had certainly carried him off had not ſome of his guards haſtened ſeaſonably to his relief. At laſt, finding no hopes of reſtoring the battle, he thought fit to ſecure his perſon, which, however, would have been in no ſmall danger of being taken, had the garriſon of Oſtend ſallied out upon the flying Spaniards, or had not thoſe ſent to poſſeſs themſelves of the bridge of Leffingen quitted that poſt, dreading the ſame fate many of their companions had met with the ſame morning near that place. After the Archduke had left the battle, his forces fled in great confuſion, except 4000 Germans, who retreated in good order, without being purſued by the Dutch. It was objected by ſome to Prince Maurice, that had he improved this victory by purſuing the enemy, during the firſt conſternation, he might infallibly have opened himſelf a way into the province of Flanders; but what with his loſs near Leffingen bridge, and in the battle, what with the approaching night, in a country where the enemy was poſſeſſed of all the forts and avenues round about him, he thought it his ſafeſt way rather to reſt ſatisfied with what advantage he had got, than to expoſe his tired and hungry forces (for they had eaten nothing all that day) to any uncertain events.

The Spaniards had above 3000 men killed in this battle, and the Dutch 1000, (beſides thoſe ſlain in the morning under Count Erneſt), moſt Engliſh, who having ſuſtained the main brunt of the battle, had eight captains killed, and all the reſt wounded except two. All their ordnance, and 100 colours, were taken by the victorious enemy, and a conſiderable number of priſoners, among whom were ſome of rank. Mendoza, having loſt his horſe in the heat of the action, was taken priſoner, and ordered to be generouſly treated by Prince Maurice.

The deputies of the States, who, during the action, had ſtaid at Oſtend, returning the next day into the camp, it was taken into mature deliberation, whether they ſhould make an attempt upon Aldenburgh, and thereby open themſelves a way into Flanders, or return to the ſiege of Newport, both which, as the caſe ſtood, was found to be ſubject to equal hazards and difficulties. For, beſides that, there reigned no ſmall diſcontents among the ſoldiers, concerning the dividing of the booty and priſoners (many of whom were barbarouſly killed in cool blood by the Scots), Archduke Albert had put ſtrong garriſons into Aldenburg, and the other neighbouring ſtrong holds, gathered his broken forces under the walls of Bruges, and at the ſame time had ſent 500, and ſoon after 3000 men more under Barlotta, to reinforce the garriſon of Newport, who making frequent ſallies upon the Dutch, it was judged moſt expedient to withdraw from thence towards Oſtend, after twelve days ſpent in the ſiege, or rather blockade, of

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that place. Soon after, the Prince and his council being convinced of the impoſſibility of penetrating into Flanders, the fort Albert was ordered to be demoliſhed, and the forces to be embarked in the port of Oſtend, whence they ſet ſail with a proſperous gale, without reaping any advantage of their late victory, but the glory of having vanquiſhed the enemy in one of the moſt memorable battles fought for many years paſt, who at the ſame time comforted themſelves for their loſs, by having preſerved the province of Flanders from a powerful invaſion.

NEWPORT, or NIEUPORT, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1653. A city, ſituated on the coaſt of the Auſtrian Netherlands, Germany. Oliver Cromwell having ſeized the reins of government, did not ſeem ſo readily diſpoſed to peace as the Dutch had expected: and by the great preparations carried on for the continuance of the maritime war, it was reſolved to omit nothing to put their marine in a condition to counteract the Engliſh, who had got together a fleet of near 100 ſail of ſtout ſhips, under the command of the Admirals Monk and Dean, in joint commiſſion, aſſiſted by Vice-Admiral Penn, and Mr. Lawſon, afterwards made a Rear-Admiral.

They were ſent over to look out for the enemy on their own coaſts; and as the Dutch were not yet ready, but lay diſperſed in their ſeveral harbours, the Engliſh ravaged their coaſts, took a great number of prizes, and returned.

Van Tromp, in the mean time, getting out of the Texel, convoyed a great fleet of merchant-ſhips north about, whither he was purſued by the Engliſh fleet, as far as the height of Aberdeen. He eſcaped them both going and coming back, which gave him an opportunity of coming into the Downs, making ſome prizes, and battering Dover caſtle. This ſcene of triumph laſted but a bare week; for Tromp came thither on the 26th of May, and on the laſt of that month, he had intelligence that Monk and Dean, who commanded the Engliſh fleet, were approaching, and that their whole fleet conſiſted of 95 ſail of men of war, and five fireſhips. The Dutch had 98 men of war, and ſix fireſhips; and both fleets were commanded by men the moſt remarkable for courage and conduct in either nation.

The 1ſt of June, while the Engliſh fleet was lying at anchor in Yarmouth Roads, advice was brought, that the Dutch fleet had been ſeen upon the coaſt; upon which, orders were immediately given for weighing, and going in ſearch of the enemy. On the 3d they met, and being on both ſides eager for an engagement, the fight began about 11 o'clock, off the ſouth point of the Gobers. The Engliſh blue ſquadron charging through the enemy, De Ruyter's diviſion ſuffered much, and himſelf was in the greateſt danger of being taken or ſunk by Lawſon, till relieved by Tromp: but Lawſon ſoon after ſunk one of their men of war of 42 guns, commanded by Captain Butler.

In the beginning of the action, the Engliſh Admiral Dean was unfortunately killed by a cannon-ball, which took him off in the middle; but Monk, who was in the ſame ſhip, covered his body with his cloak, and encouraged his men. And here appeared the wiſdom of both Admirals being on board the ſame ſhip; for as no flag was taken in, the fleet had no notice of this accident, but the fight continued with the ſame warmth as if it had not happened. The battle continued very hot till three o'clock, when the Dutch fell into great confuſion, and Tromp ſaw himſelf obliged to make a kind of running fight till nine in the evening, when a ſtout ſhip, commanded by Cornelius Van Velſen, blew up. This increaſed the confuſion in which they were before; and though Tromp did all that was in his power to oblige the officers to do their duty, and even fired upon ſuch ſhips as drew out of the line, yet it was to no purpoſe, but rather ſerved to increaſe their misfortune. In the night, Blake arrived in the Engliſh fleet with a ſquadron of 18 ſhips, and ſo had his ſhare in the ſecond day's engagement.

Tromp did all that was conſiſtent with his honour to avoid fighting the next day, but he would not do more, ſo that the Engliſh fleet came up with them again by eight in the morning, and engaged with the utmoſt fury: the battle continued very hot for about two hours, and Vice-Admiral Penn boarded Tromp twice, and had taken him, if he had not been ſeaſonably relieved by de Wit and de Ruyter.

The enemy was at length ſo hotly preſſed on every ſide, that they fell into the utmoſt diſorder, and being entirely routed, were glad to ſave themſelves by flight among the flats near Newport, from whence they afterwards got into Zealand.

Six of the enemy's beſt ſhips were ſunk, two blown up, and 11 ſhips and 2 hoys taken, with 1350 (ſome ſay 1550) priſoners taken, ſix of them captains of note.

Notwithſtanding all the pains the Dutch were at, to conceal or extenuate their loſſes, (as among other inſtances, the allowing of the loſs of but ſeven or eight ſhips in theſe two actions, is one) yet they appeared evidently enough to the eye of the whole world, even by the complaints and remonſtrances of their own Admirals. Van Tromp made no ſcruple of declaring before the States of Fluſhing, "That without a conſiderable reinforcement of large men of war, they could do no further ſervice." And de Wit is reported to have gone yet farther, and with his accuſtomed heat to have ſaid, in the preſence of the States, "Why ſhould I hold my tongue? I am in the preſence of my lords and maſters; I may ſure, nay, I muſt ſay it, the Engliſh are our maſters, and of courſe are maſters of ſea."

The loſs of the Engliſh was greateſt in their General Dean: there were beſides him but one captain, and about 200 (Whitlock ſays but 126) ſeamen killed. The number of the wounded was not much greater; nor did they loſe one ſhip; nor were ſo diſabled, but that they followed the Dutch to the coaſt of Holland, blocked them up in their own harbours, and took all ſuch ſhips as came bound for thoſe parts.

The enemy's ſhips being now blocked up in their ports; and the fight of a foreign fleet at their doors had this farther bad conſequence, that it excited domeſtic tumults. We need not wonder then, that the Dutch ſent ambaſſadors to England to negotiate a peace almoſt on any terms. Theſe Cromwell received with haughtineſs enough, talked high, and aſſumed to himſelf

ſelf the credit of former victories, in which he could have little ſhare.

The States, however, were far from truſting entirely to negotiations, but laboured with the utmoſt diligence to repair their loſſes, and to fit out a new fleet. This was a very difficult taſk; and in order to effect it, they were forced to raiſe the ſeamens wages, though their trade was at a full ſtop. They came down in perſon to their ports, and ſaw their men embarked, advanced them wages before-hand, and promiſed them if they would fight once again, they would never aſk them more.

Amongſt other advantages, it was promiſed, that they would give for boarding and taking a chief admiral of the Engliſh, the ſhip and all her equipage, and 10,000 guilders; for other admirals, the ſhip, &c. and 6000 guilders; and for private ſhips, the ſhip, &c. and 4000 guilders; for a flag taken down from a chief admiral's main-maſt, 1000 guilders; for thoſe of other admirals 500 each; a flag of a fore-maſt or poop, 150; and for one of leſs conſideration, 50 guilders.

A few days after, they publiſhed another ordonance, by which they granted certain recompences for ſuch as ſhould be maimed in the ſervice of their country, which were,

	Guil.	Stiv.	Doits.
For the loſs of both eyes -	1069	13	3
one eye -	840		
both arms -	1069	13	3
right arm -	333	6	6
left arm -	266	13	3
both hands -	933	6	6
right hand -	266	13	3
left hand -	240		
both legs -	533	6	6
one leg -	240		
both feet -	333	6	6
one foot -	160		

A guilder is twenty-pence Dutch money, or about twenty-two pence Engliſh; a ſtiver the twentieth part of a guilder, and a doit the eighth part of a ſtiver.

Perſons only lamed were left to the diſcretion of the colleges of the admiralty; and incurables allowed a crown a week.

By ſuch means the Dutch fitted out a fleet of 90 ſhips and upwards, before the end of July, under Van Tromp; for the tranſactions of which, ſee under the article TEXEL.

NEWPORT, October, 1793, was beſieged by the French; when they ſummoned the town to ſurrender, but were refuſed by Lieutenant-Colonel de Wurmb. They made an attack on the 24th of the ſame month, when there was a ſevere action. Captain Macbride, on board the Quebec, wrote as follows:

October 31, off Nieuport.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that I ſailed from the Downs on Monday, at eleven, P. M. and the following evening anchored off Nieuport between ſeven and eight. The enemy were firing upon the town from their guns and mortars. I found Captain Murray with the ſquadron I had detached to their aſſiſtance; from him I learned that the garriſon ſtood in great need of artillery, powder, and ammunition, and were very weak in point of artillery men; ſixty ſeamen were ſent from the ſhips; under the command of Mr. Thomas Gibbs, acting Lieutenant of the Triton, whoſe conduct has been highly meritorious: a party of forty ſeamen and marines from the Quebec, with a large ſupply of powder and ammunition, was ſent on ſhore in the morning under the direction of Captain Rogers, who requeſted to command the naval detachment; to his active zeal and ability the ſervice is much indebted. Lieutenant Clements, who at preſent commands the Albion armed ſhip, was kept in readineſs to force their way into the harbour, which was in poſſeſſion of the enemy, when that meaſure was deemed neceſſary.

The detachment from Oſtend was ſeen marching along the ſtrand in the morning, and ſoon entered Nieuport. The enemy, however, rendered our intentions uſeleſs, for they abandoned their enterprize in the night. I refer to Sir Charles Grey's letter for the detail of the military operations, reſpecting the ſecurity of this important poſt. Mr. Gibbs is the bearer of this diſpatch, to whom I refer you for particulars.

I am, &c.

JOHN MACBRIDE.

Nieuport, October 30, 1793.

On my road thither I was met by ſeveral perſons, with the agreeable intelligence, that the French were retiring, which was confirmed on my arrival.—They began their retreat in the night, and a part only of the rear guard was viſible at day-break this morning. They returned along the road to Dunkirk, ſetting fire to every thing in their way.

I went with Major-General Dundas to viſit the poſts they had occupied, and, from the extent of their encampment, I ſhould imagine that their numbers could not have been leſs than was repreſented to us, about 8000. What loſs they may have ſuſtained during the ſiege, I have no means of eſtimating: ours, as I have already had the pleaſure of informing you, was very inconſiderable. I now incloſe you a regular return of that of the 42d and 53d regiments; that of the Heſſians I have not been able to learn, but it is not greater in proportion.—The French have left behind them four 24-pounders and two mortars, as well as a great number of ſhot, ſhells, and intrenching tools. The whole were ſecured, and a great part brought into the town before I left it. I have already ſpoken in commendation of the gallant behaviour of Colonel de Wurmb and the garriſon under his command; I cannot, however, help adding, upon a more exact knowledge of their ſituation, when firſt attacked, that the ſafety of Nieuport is owing to their courage and perſeverance in its defence, with means very diſproportionate to the force brought againſt them.

The artillery, under Captain Bothwick, with the 53d regiment, whoſe loſs has been the greateſt, have been very much diſtinguiſhed; and I think it only an act of juſtice to mention, in terms of the higheſt approbation, Major Matthews, whoſe long ſervices and particular

ticular exertions on this occaſion will, I hope, recommend him to his Majeſty's notice. I feel alſo that much is due to the zeal and intelligence with which Major-General Dundas undertook and executed the ſervice entruſted to him after his arrival at Nieuport, as well as to Colonel Symes, and Captain Rogers, and the officers, marines, and ſeamen, from the fleet.

C. GREY.

Return of the killed and wounded of the Britiſh at the ſiege of Nieuport.

42d regiment. 1 ſerjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded. —53d regiment. 1 ſubaltern, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 31 rank and file, wounded. Total, 1 ſubaltern, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 ſerjeants, 33 rank and file, wounded.

Names of the officers killed and wounded.

Lieutenant Latham, of the 53d regiment, killed. Captain Ferguſon, of ditto, wounded.—1 ſerjeant, of the 42d regiment, died of his wounds.

WILLIAM LYON, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of the killed and wounded of the Heſſian troops, from the 22d to the 30th of October.

Total, 4 ſoldiers, killed. 4 officers, 5 ſerjeants, 1 ſurgeon, 29 ſoldiers wounded.

APPELIUS, Aid-de-camp.

NEW PROVIDENCE. Sir Guy Carelton, not having heard of peace been concluded, he formed an expedition from St. Auguſtine, againſt New Providence, to reſtore its inhabitants, with thoſe of the adjacent iſlands, to the bleſſing of a free government. He undertook this expedition at his own expence, and embarked his men, which did not exceed ſixty-five, and ſailed for Harbour Iſland, where he recruited for four or five days; from thence he ſet ſail for his object, which was the eaſtern fort, on the iſland of Providence, and which he carried about day-light, with three of their formidable gallies, on the 14th of April, 1783. He immediately ſummoned the great fortreſs to ſurrender, which was about a mile from the fort he had taken, the governor evaded the purport of his flag; by giving him ſome trifling informations, which he took in their true light. On the 16th, he took poſſeſſion of two commanding hills, and erected a battery on each of them of twelve-pounders. At day-light on the 18th, his batteries being complete, the Engliſh colours were hoiſted, on each of them, which were within muſquet ſhot of their grand fortreſs. The governor finding his ſhot and ſhells of no effect, thought proper to capitulate. Sir Guy Carlton's forces, never conſiſted of more than 220 men, and ſome of them without muſquets, not having had it in his power to procure them. He took on this occaſion one fort conſiſting of thirteen pieces of cannon, three gallies carrying 24-pounders, and fifty men.

The governor ſurrendered four batteries, with ſeventy pieces of cannon, and four large gallies (brigs and ſnows).

NIAGARA FORT TAKEN. It is ſituated between the lakes Erie and Ontario, in North America. The theatre of our operations in America was of ſuch a vaſt extent, that if we had perſevered in the courſe we purſued for ſome time, in attacking but one place at a time, the war would inevitably be ſpun out to an extreme length, without bringing on any thing deciſive; and it would have rendered our natural ſuperiority of little uſe, by ſuffering the French to collect, as they had hitherto done, their ſtrength into one ſingle point, which enabled them to contend with us, with a force ſufficient for the ſervice in that country. This year another method was followed. It was propoſed to attack the French in all their ſtrong poſts at once; to fall as nearly as poſſible at the ſame time, upon Crown Point, Niagara, and the forts to the ſouth of Lake Erie, whilſt a great naval armament, and a conſiderable body of land forces, ſhould attempt Quebec, by the river St. Laurence.

This plan was very adviſable, as it tended to weaken by diſtracting the reſiſtance of the enemy; and whilſt we adhered to it, it was clearly impoſſible for the French to maintain their ground in any of thoſe places which were attacked, without very weakly defending, or even deſerting ſome of the others; and if by the means of ſuch diverſions, any one of thoſe places ſhould fall into our hands, the campaign could not be ſaid to be ſpent to no purpoſe. But, beſides the end in diſtracting the enemies defence, there was another propoſed of no leſs conſequence, which was, to make a concurrence in all the various operations, ſo that whilſt they divided the enemy, they might mutually ſupport one another.

General Amherſt, who commanded the American forces in chief, with the moſt conſiderable body, amounting in regulars and provincials to about 12,000 men, was to attack Ticonderago and Crown Point, by Lake George. The reduction of thoſe forts would naturally lay open the Lake Champlain, where having eſtabliſhed a ſufficient naval force, he was by the river Sorrel, which forms the communication between this lake and the great river St. Laurence, to proceed directly to Quebec, the capital of Canada. Here he was to make a junction with General Wolfe and Admiral Saunders, who having entered the river St. Laurence, at the oppoſite quarter, would probably have commenced the ſiege of Quebec, by the time that General Amherſt might find it practicable to join them. It was not doubted, that if this junction could be effected, the reduction of that city would follow of courſe.

The third of the grand operations was againſt the fort, near the walls of Niagara, a place of very great conſequence both in war and peace. The reduction of this was committed to Brigadier-General Prideaux, under whom Sir William Johnſon commanded the provincials of New-York, and ſeveral Indians of the five nations, who were engaged in our ſervice by the credit that gentleman had obtained among their tribes.

The object of this operation lay too remote from the others to expect, with any great confidence, that they could be aſſiſted by its ſucceſs in any other manner than by weakening the enemy's forces.

However,

However, it was hoped, that if they ſhould be fortunate enough to take Niagara early in the ſeaſon, the troops might be embarked on the Lake Ontario, and find no longer any obſtruction from Fort Frontenac, which was deſtroyed laſt year, might fall down the river St. Laurence, and poſſibly make themſelves maſters of Montreal, or by their approach at leaſt, draw ſuch a force to that part, as greatly to facilitate our deſigns upon Quebec and Crown Point. But if this ſcheme, in addition to its own end, ſhould not facilitate either of the two capital undertakings, it would probably, as it was the moſt important place the French had in that part of the world, draw all the troops they had upon the lakes to attempt its relief, which would leave the forts on thoſe lakes expoſed to a fourth, though inferior expedition, which was made againſt them under General Stanwix. In reality, it afterwards had that effect.

The army under General Amherſt was the firſt in motion. The Lake George, or, as the French call it, the Lake Sacrament, is a long, but in proportion, narrow water, about forty miles in length, and incloſed on either ſide with marſhy grounds. This communicates by another long and very narrow ſtrait with Lake Champlain. This ſtrait is ſecured at each ſide by a fort; that to the ſide of Lake George is called Ticonderago; that to the Champlain lake is called Fort Frederic, or Crown Point; both extremely ſtrong in their ſituation; and the former of which had repulſed our troops with a very conſiderable ſlaughter.

General Amherſt, after he had paſſed Lake George, arrived with very little oppoſition from the enemy before Ticonderago. At firſt the French made ſome appearance as if they meant to defend the place; but as they knew the ſtrength of our forces, as they ſaw that the preparations for the attack were making with as much judgment as vigour, and as the enterprize which was preparing againſt Quebec, did not leave them a force ſo conſiderable as they had there in the preceding campaign, they abandoned their fort in the night, July the 7th, 1759, having damaged it as much as they could, and retired to Crown Point.

General Amherſt immediately ſet himſelf about repairing the fortifications of this poſt, which effectually ſecured the Lake George, covered our colonies, and was of ſuch vaſt importance as to enable him to puſh forward his offenſive operations, or to favour a retreat in caſe of a reverſe of fortune.

NICE, was ſeized by the French in October 1792.

NICE BATTLE NEAR, 1793. On the 29th of July the French attempted afreſh to attack the camps of Raus and Anthion. Four ſtrong French columns marched towards Raus. General Count Saint Andre inſtantly perceiving this movement, ordered all his troops to take up arms, who repaired to their poſt with the greateſt confidence. The milita at the advanced poſts, at firſt, retreated at the approach of a ſuperior force from the enemy, from Terreſrouges; but as ſoon as they were reinforced by a body of volunteers, under Count de Rocca, they ſhewed ſo much bravery that the enemy durſt not approach them. Two other French columns marched againſt the camp of Raus, oppoſite Teſta de Rogier, and in concert with another column from the wood began to fire. General Count Saint Andre then ordered his artillery to play, which fired obliquely upon the enemy, while Colonel Count d'Autignan fired upon their front from the battery of Rogier, which forced the enemy to retreat in much confuſion.

Towards noon the ardour of fighting amongſt our troops not being yet ſatisfied, and General Saint Andre, wiſhing completely to defeat the French, ordered them to be purſued by volunteers, who offered themſelves for that purpoſe. Whilſt theſe volunteers of the legion of light troops purſued the enemy's column, which was on the right towards La Bellena; the volunteers of the flank from the wood, and the other battalion of grenadiers under Major Count Chinſano, drove the other column of the French to their camp of Belvedere, againſt which a continual fire was kept up till four in the afternoon, from whence the enemy fired a few rounds with cannon, but with no effect.

General Count St. Andre praiſes very much the firmneſs, zeal, and bravery of the officers and ſoldiers in this engagement, and particularly the Colonels Marquis de Montaſier, Marquis de la Chieſa, and the Count de Autignan.

On the ſame morning, at day-break, a column of the French, of about 800 men, marched from their camp of Tueſch, and fell upon our advanced poſts, which Baron Colli poſted on the height before the redoubt and the battery of Anthion: another French column of 2000 men appeared in the valley, between Tueſch and Morigon, and threatened equally the left and front of our camp. A third column of the enemy, of about 800 men, deſcended into the vale les Villettes on the right flank of the camp, which hid themſelves in the woods.

Whilſt the French made theſe movements, a body of 600 men of their troops was drawn out in order of battle, on the ſummits between Tueſch and Montujas, and another of the ſame force attacked our advanced poſts. However, the fire from the infantry, whom General Colli placed in advance, and that from a part of the redoubt, ſtopped the progreſs of the enemy, who were forced to retreat with conſiderable loſs, as ſoon as the General ordered the artillery from all the batteries to play upon them. The columns from the wood, and from the valley, retreated in the ſame manner; the latter, however, before their retreat, made a violent firing againſt the advanced poſt compoſed of the regiment of Lombardy, and of the militia.

Theſe attacks againſt our camp were ſupported for ſome time by the enemy's cannon. They at the ſame time threw into our camp ſeveral royal grenades, very few of which burſt, and the others did no injury at all. All was over at half after ten in the morning, when our troops reſumed their poſts.

A very thick fog happened the whole time the engagement laſted, which made General Colli apprehend that the attack of Anthion was but a feint in order to attack us on another ſide with more ſucceſs, which made him take meaſures to prevent the enemy from attempting a freſh attack: which orders were executed with the greateſt zeal and ſpeed. *See* GENOA.

NIME-

NIMEGUEN, a city in Guelderland.—*A diſpatch, received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.*

Head Quarters, Nimeguen, Oct. 20, 1794.

Yeſterday morning the enemy attacked the whole of the advanced poſts of my right wing in very great force, particularly that of Drutin, which was defended by the 37th regiment, and that of Appelthern, where the Prince of Rohan's light battalion was poſted. Nothing could exceed the gallantry with which the whole of the troops on the advanced poſts (particularly thoſe two corps) behaved; but at laſt the poſt on the left of the 37th regiment, which was occupied by a detachment of Rohan huſſars, having been forced, Major Hope, who commanded the 37th, and who diſtinguiſhed himſelf exceedingly, was obliged to retreat upon the dyke along the Waal, which he continued for ſome time, without being much annoyed by the enemy. Unfortunately, however, a ſtrong body of the enemy's huſſars being miſtaken for the corps of Rohan, the regiment allowed them to come upon them unmoleſted, when the huſſars immediately attacked; and the narrowneſs of the dyke, which on any other occaſion muſt have afforded a ſecurity to the infantry, in this inſtance acted againſt them, as they were driven off it by the enemy's charge, and, I am ſorry to ſay, have ſuffered very conſiderably.

As they were upon the advanced poſts, I have not as yet received an exact return of their loſs; but I underſtand that Captains Baird, Hendly, and Duff, Lieutenants Mitchell, Thompſon, Colquhoun and Murray, with the quarter-maſter Mr. Duxall, were made priſoners; of which number Captain Duff, Lieutenants Mitchell and Colquhoun, were wounded. All the priſoners who were taken agreed in the intelligence that the enemy had brought over thirty thouſand men; and at the ſame time I received the report, that a very conſiderable body of them having paſſed the Meuſe between Ruremonde and Venlo, were advancing upon my left flank, and had already taken poſſeſſion of Cleves.

Under theſe circumſtances, never having intended to riſk an action in my preſent poſition which I only kept in order to preſerve a communication with Graves, and to cover the reparations which were intended to have been made to the fortifications of this place, I determined to paſs the Waal, and to take up the different cantonments which were already marked out for the defence of the river, leaving General Walmoden, with a corps to cover the town.

Part of the troops began their march yeſterday evening, and the remainder this morning, without any moleſtation from the enemy.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

P. S. I am ſorry to add, that Lieutenant Wadman, of the light infantry of the 37th regiment, who was upon piquet, and had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his intrepidity and prudence, is alſo dangerouſly wounded.

November 6.

The ſortie made by the garriſon of Nimeguen, on the night of the 4th inſt. was conducted under the orders of General de Burgh, aſſiſted by General Hammerſtein. The troops employed in this ſervice, were detachments from the 8th, 27th, 28th, 55th, 63d, and 78th regiments of Britiſh infantry, with the 7th and 16th of light cavalry, and a party of Dutch and Hanoverian troops, forming altogether a corps of 3000 men. It is impoſſible yet to aſcertain who gave the information, but it is certain that the French knew of our intention, and were prepared to receive us. General Hammerſtein was appointed to ſurround the wood near the town, in order to take the enemy on their flight; in which he was to be aſſiſted by our cavalry, who were to turn the enemy's flank; but the latter could not get round their works in time. General de Burgh headed the detachment againſt the enemy's intrenchments, and attacked them in their trenches, where they were chin deep. A terrible carnage enſued on both ſides; the French made a very obſtinate reſiſtance, but were at length obliged to give way to the ſuperior gallantry of our troops, who mounted their works with fixed bayonets, and in the end completely deſtroyed them. In the mean time, General Hammerſtein's corps attacked the fugitives who were running out of the wood, and every man of them was put to the ſword, with the loſs of only three men on our ſide. From the nature of the ſervice, the detachment under General de Burgh, which performed prodigies of valour, ſuffered moſt, and the loſs is very conſiderable. Ours, alone, conſiſts in 177 men killed and wounded; among the latter is the General himſelf, and twelve other officers. No officer was killed. The loſs of the enemy was eſtimated at 700 men.

On the next day, however, the French returned to the charge, and forced back three of our regiments, which had been left in the enemy's works; and in the courſe of the day, they raiſed other fortifications on the ſame ſpot as thoſe which had been levelled the day before. Our cannon annoyed them very much during this operation; but, in the night of the 6th, they raiſed batteries ſo near the town, as to enable them to throw ſhells into it. Unfortunately ſome of them fell on the bridge we had eſtabliſhed acroſs the Waal, for the ready communication with the grand army at Arnheim. This ſeemed to be their principal aim, with a view to cut off our retreat; and ſome of our troops were killed, who were paſſing over the bridge at the time.

Incloſed is a return of the loſs on our ſide, in this ſortie; but the very narrow eſcapes of Captain Archer, of the 63d regiment, demands particular notice. Several ſhots paſſed cloſe by him; and one of them hit off two of his buttons, on the breaſt of his coat; another ſtruck the corner of his elbow. This was on the 4th. On the 5th, an alarm being given in the morning, that the French were returning to the charge, Captain Archer got up, and, before he had been out of his bed-chamber an hour, a ſhell ſtruck his lodging-houſe, and paſſed through his room, which gave way, and the houſe ſoon after tumbled down. Poor Captain Monro, of the 78th, was not ſo fortunate; a ball hit him, and ſtruck out both his eyes. He is ſtill alive, and ſome hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Duke of York ordered a bullock to be diſtri-

buted among each of the regiments engaged on Tuesday.

Such diſſentions prevail between our troops and the Dutch, that the latter treat our men like enemies, whenever they have an opportunity. Yeſterday they abſolutely ripped open the body of one of our privates, and cut off the arm of another. Pity it is we ſhould have to defend the country of ſuch a ſet of villains, againſt even their own will.

Return of killed and wounded in the ſortie on the 4th.

11 Rank and file killed.—1 Major, 5 captains, 6 ſubalterns, 11 ſerjeants, and 144 rank and file wounded. —1 Serjeant and 19 rank and file miſſing.—Officers wounded—Major-General de Burgh, ſlightly in the foot.—8th Regiment of foot, Captain Bland.—27th ditto, Lieutenant Baker.—55th ditto, Captain Bruce, and Captain Quin.—63d ditto, Lieutenant Wemys, Lieutenant Barclay, and Lieutenant Rutledge.—78th ditto, Major Malcolm, contuſion in the thigh and leg; Captain M'Kenzie; Captain H. Munro, his eyes ſhot out; Lieutenant Bayley, and Enſign Cameron.

November 7.

Our troops are evacuating Nimeguen. The 12th, 27th, 28th, 55th, and 63d, left that town this morning, and the reſt are immediately to follow. The French annoyed them much as they paſſed over the bridge, in leaving the town. Some of our men were killed. Every thing is in great confuſion. Ten waggons with wounded men are juſt come in; it is ſaid they were wounded in croſſing the bridge.

P. S. News is arrived at head quarters, of the ſurrender of Maeſtricht.

November 7.

On Tueſday afternoon, as the enemy had began to conſtruct their batteries, Count Walmoden made a ſortie, with a party of the troops in Nimeguen, conſiſting of the 8th, 27th, 28th, 55th, 63d, and 78th regiments of Britiſh infantry, under the command of Major-General de Burgh, and two battalions of Dutch, ſupported by the 7th and 15th light dragoons, the Hanoverian horſe-guards, one ſquadron of the 2d regiment of Hanoverian horſe, one ſquadron of the 5th regiment of Hanoverian dragoons, one ſquadron of the 10th Hanoverian light dragoons, and the Legion de Damas, in the Dutch ſervice.

The ſortie had every ſucceſs which could be expected from it. The troops advanced to the enemy's trenches under a very ſevere fire, and jumped into them without returning a ſhot.

The loſs of the enemy was almoſt entirely by the bayonet, and amounted to above 500 men; that of the Britiſh and Hanoverians will be ſeen by the incloſed return.

I am perſuaded that the gallantry of the troops upon this occaſion will merit his Majeſty's approbation.

Count Walmoden ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the conduct of Major-General de Burgh, whoſe wound I am happy to find is very ſlight.

This ſortie had the effect of checking the enemy's operations till yeſterday morning, when they opened two batteries upon the bridge and one upon the town. The effect of the former, which very eaſily ſunk one of the boats, determined me to withdraw every thing from the troops poſted in the town, beyond what is barely neceſſary for its defence; and Lieutenant Popham of the navy having repaired the damage done to the bridge, all the artillery of the reſerve, with the Britiſh, Hanoverian, and Heſſian battalions marched out laſt night without any inconvenience, leaving pickets, under the command of Major-General de Burgh, to the amount of 2500 men; which, with the Dutch forces, has been judged ſufficient to maintain the place till the certainty of the Auſtrian movements can be determined.

FREDERICK.

Diſpatches from the Duke of York, containing an Account of the evacuation of Nimeguen, and the ſurrender of Maeſtricht.

Though the garriſon of Nimeguen, in the ſortie on the night of the 2d inſt. obliged the enemy to fall back from the batteries which they had begun to erect, yet they returned on the ſucceeding morning in conſiderable force, and after a ſevere conflict obliged three regiments, which had been left in the enemy's works, to abandon them, and to take ſhelter in Nimeguen. The enemy immediately proceeded to throw up fortifications, which were in ſuch forwardneſs on the night of the 6th, that ſhells were thrown from them into the town. A council of war being held by the garriſon on the 6th, it was reſolved that Nimeguen ſhould be evacuated. This reſolution was carried into immediate effect, and, on the 7th the evacuation was completed.

The Capture of Nimeguen by the French is circumſtantially deſcribed in the following Letter from Colonel Balneavis, Commander of the Regiment of Stuart, in the ſervice of the Prince Stadtholder.

Moſt Serene Prince,

I have the honour to ſtate moſt reſpectfully to your Highneſs, that on the 7th inſt. at eleven at night, I was, in concert with the other commandants of corps, called to an interview with Major-General de Haacke, commandant of the garriſon, who read in our preſence a letter from your Highneſs, containing an order to evacuate the place that night with the utmoſt ſilence poſſible.

I then received an order to continue the laſt with the regiment I command, to cover the retreat, and afterwards follow the other regiments, and croſs the Waal. Upon this I gave orders to Captain Pilkington, who commanded at the half-moon battery of Bottendaal, that after he had withdrawn his poſt, ſpiked the guns, ſhut the barriers of communication, raiſed up the draw-bridge, and ſhut the mill-gate, he ſhould retreat towards my poſition, and remain poſted before the aforeſaid gate, until I ſhould have paſſed the Waal with the reſt of the regiment, when he was to follow me as ſpeedily as poſſible, to cut the bridge in pieces and

and ſet it afloat. As a further precaution, Captain Pilkington had poſſeſſion of the barrier keys and thoſe of the mill-gate.

Upon informing Major-General de Haacke of the above diſpoſitions, and requeſting further orders, his aid-du-camp informed me that he had already quitted the city and paſſed the Waal; and ſhortly after I learned by Lieutenant de Plonnies, that the bridge of boats had been ſet fire to by diſcharges from the enemy's mortars, and was no longer paſſable; and indeed, obſerving this bridge in flames above the mill-gate, I ſaw the abſolute impoſſibility of paſſing the Waal with the regiment under my command, the flying bridge being occupied by Major-General Bentinck's regiment, which was ſtopped in the middle of the river without being able to diſengage itſelf. I now held, on the ramparts, a council of war, in which it was unanimouſly reſolved to ſend without delay an officer with a trumpet to the enemy's head-quarters, before the French general could be fully informed of our critical poſition, to make, if poſſible, a kind of capitulation for the garriſon, conſiſting of the regiment under my command, with a detachment of Lieutenant-General Randwyck's regiment, a quarter-maſter, four dragoon guards, a bombardier, and four gunners.

We now haſtily drew up three articles of capitulation, and delivered them to Major-General d'Haacke, aid-du-camp, with a dragoon and a trumpet to carry to the French head-quarters.

Having ſent Captain Pilkington, with Adjutant Wilſon to the Hartſteegs gate, there to inform himſelf of the ſtate of things, the former told me, to my great ſurpriſe, that he dreaded the failure of our object, ſeeing that he had found that gate open, and had been informed at the ſame time, that the French light troops belonging to the advanced poſts had already entered the city, and diſarmed a guard, contrary to every expectation; however, I obtained a kind of capitulation for the garriſon.

After having gone out by the Mill-gate with military honours, and laid down our arms on the glacis, we were marched, with Major-General Bentinck's regiment, which had ſurrendered itſelf as priſoners of war to Raveſtein, under an eſcort of French troops. I do not exactly know our further deſtination, but I believe it to be Liſle.

(Signed) H. Balneavis.

The above letter recommends certain meritorious individuals to the protection of the Stadtholder.

Capitulation.

Art. I. The garriſon ſhall march out with military honours, arms, and baggage, each regiment carrying with it two field pieces to the firſt Dutch city or poſt, the Commandant arranging the mode of tranſporting the ſaid garriſon in the moſt convenient way.—Anſ. Refuſed. The garriſon ſhall ſurrender priſoners of war. On the capitulation being ſigned, the gates of the city ſhall be delivered up to the troops of the French Republic. At nine in the morning the garriſon ſhall march out by the gate of Grave, with the honours of war, drums beating, matches lighted, each battalion carrying two field-pieces, and ſhall lay down their arms on the glacis. The officers ſhall keep their ſwords and baggage: the horſes ſhall be delivered up.

II. The ſick ſhall be attended by French ſurgeons till they are cured.—Anſ. Granted.

III. The inhabitants of the city ſhall have the full enjoyment of their privileges, &c.—Anſ. Granted.

(Signed) &c. &c.

Nimeguen, November 8.

The garriſon amounted at the time of the capitulation to five field officers, ten captains, twenty-ſix ſubalterns, and 981 non-commiſſioned officers and privates; among theſe were five Engliſh.

November 9.

We were ſo cloſely beſieged in Nimeguen, and in ſuch an unſafe ſituation, that the garriſon retreated on the 7th at night.

As ſoon as the French had gained ſome heights that enabled them to fire upon the bridge of boats thrown acroſs the Waal, it was determined that the place ſhould be evacuated. The Britiſh and Hanoverians paſſed over on the night of the 7th without loſs. The Dutch troops were not ſo fortunate, for the French had commenced ſo heavy and well directed a fire upon the bridge, that the paſſage was extremely difficult and dangerous. After ſome regiments had croſſed, the bridge was ſet on fire, and the Dutch battalions that covered the retreat, were forced to attempt the paſſage by a floating bridge.

An event of the moſt fatal kind occurred. By ſome error, or by the fire of the beſiegers, the cords were cut, and the bridge floated towards the city. Expoſed thus to the fire of the enemy, all the troops were either killed or taken priſoners. Of the regiment of Bentinck only three officers and a few privates, who croſſed in a boat, eſcaped.

The greater part of the regiment of Stuart, and 150 men of the regiment of Rannwyeh, ſhared the ſame fate. The evacuation was ſo precipitate, that all the artillery and cannon fell into the hands of the enemy, who entered the city early on the 8th. The troops that remained in the place ſurrendered by capitulation.

It is expected that the French will immediately attempt to croſs the Waal, and that the head-quarters of the allied army will be removed from Arnheim to Utrecht.

The evacuation of Nimeguen took place on November 24, 1794, at night. His Majeſty's troops retired without any loſs; which would alſo have been the caſe with the Dutch, but for an unfortunate chance ſhot, which carried away the top of the maſt of the flying bridge to which the hawſer was made faſt, conſequently the bridge ſwung round, and they were taken priſoners, to the amount of about 400. The bridge of boats was entirely burnt, and the flying bridge, of which they got poſſeſſion by the above accident, has been ſince deſtroyed by our fire.

NINETY-SIX, siege of, in 1781. The town of a diſtrict of the ſame name in the province of South

Carolina, North America: for an account of which ſee the following letters.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, Commandant of Charles-Town, in South Carolina, to Lord George Germaine, dated Charles-Town, June 27, 1781.

After the advantage gained by Lord Rawdon, on the 25th of April, over General Green's army, of which your Lordſhip was informed by my diſpatch of the firſt ult. the general ſtate of this province rendering it expedient to relinquiſh the poſt at Camden, Lord Rawdon therefore quitted that place, after having again offered battle to General Green, who, ſecured in a ſtrong poſition behind Sawney Creek, could by no efforts be induced from it.

On the corps under Lord Rawdon falling back towards this town, the enemy, by detachments, inveſted the poſts at Mott's houſe, Congarees, and Auguſta, having previouſly taken that at Wright's Bluff. Theſe poſts, my Lord, had been eſtabliſhed for controuling the country, and preſerving its communications. Unfortunately, from the ſuperiority of the enemy, and the impoſſibility of immediate relief, as affairs were then circumſtanced, theſe garriſons were obliged to ſurrender, though gallantly defended. However, I have the ſatisfaction to inform your Lordſhip, that the ſtores in them were but inconſiderable, and the troops have ſince been exchanged, under a cartel which has lately taken place between Lord Cornwallis and Major-General Green, for the releaſe of all priſoners of war in the ſouthern diſtrict.

Having accompliſhed theſe ſmaller purpoſes, General Green combined his force, and laid cloſe ſiege to Ninety-Six, the moſt commanding and important of all the poſts in the back country, and which was therefore maintained by about 350 men, excluſive of militia, and put under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Cruger, an able and zealous officer.

Thus circumſtanced was this province, when a reinforcement of three regiments from Ireland arrived; and as ſoon as the neceſſary arrangements could be made, Lord Rawdon, having under him a corps of near 2000 men, proceeded to the relief of Ninety-Six, an undertaking, from the unfavourableneſs of the climate at this ſeaſon, which your Lordſhip knows, muſt have been attended with many difficulties, and much fatigue; but which the zeal and exertion of the troops enabled them to ſurmount.

General Green, on finding this corps approaching him, took the reſolution of attempting to ſtorm the garriſon, as an expedient leſs dangerous and deciſive, than coming to action with Lord Rawdon. On the morning of the 19th inſt. he therefore made the experiment; but, by the gallantry of the troops, was repulſed, having, as acknowledged by the enemy, at leaſt ſeventy-five killed, and 150 wounded. On this occaſion, and during the ſiege, our loſs was truly inconſiderable, though, at preſent, I am unable to ſpecify to your Lordſhip the particulars of it.

Thus diſappointed in his views, General Green, the enſuing day, raiſed the ſiege, and retired with his army behind the Saluda, to a ſtrong ſituation, within ſixteen miles of Ninety-Six, at which poſt Lord Rawdon arrived on the 21ſt.

The eſſential ſervice done by the troops under Colonel Cruger, in this gallant defence of the poſt, which was cloſely preſſed by the enemy, and the noble ſpirit with which they repelled the aſſault of all General Green's army, is much too obvious to require any tribute I could pay to ſuch diſtinguiſhed merit.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour to Lord George Germaine, dated Charles-Town, July 2, 1781.

Since the date of my diſpatch of the 27th ult. I have been honoured with two letters from Lord Rawdon, who purſued General Green to the fords of the Enoree; but, though near, was unable to come up with him, from the uncommon precipitancy with which the enemy retreated, and their having ſo much the advance on the march. This circumſtance, and the great fatigue of the troops in attempting to counteract it, rendered improbable all hopes of overtaking General Green's army, ſo as to effect any thing deciſive.

American Account.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Green, dated Camp at Little River, near Ninety-Six, June 20, 1781.

In my letter of the 9th, I informed your Excellency that the enemy had received a conſiderable reinforcement at Charles-Town, and that I was apprehenſive they would march out and interrupt our operations. On the 11th I got intelligence they were advancing. I immediately advanced all the cavalry, with orders to General Sumpter to collect all the force he could, and keep in their front, and by every means in his power to retard their march. The enemy paſſed him at Congaree before he got his troops in motion. Afterwards he found it impracticable to gain their front. It was my intention to have fought them before they arrived at Ninety-Six, could I have collected a force ſufficient for the purpoſe.

We had puſhed on our approaches very near to the enemy's works; our third parallel was formed round their abattis; a mine and two approaches were within a few feet of the ditch. Theſe approaches were directed againſt the Star Fort, which ſtands upon the left of the town, as we approached it from the Saluda. On the right our approaches were very near the enemy's redoubt. This was a ſtrong ſtockade fort, with two blockhouſes in it. Theſe two works flanked the town, which is picketed in with ſtrong pickets; a ditch round the whole, and a bank raiſed near the height of a common parapet. Beſides theſe fortifications, were ſeveral little fluſhes in different parts of the town; and all the works communicated with each other by covered ways. We had raiſed ſeveral batteries for cannon, one upwards of twenty feet high, within 140 yards of the Star Fort, to command the works; and a rifle battery alſo within thirty yards, to prevent the enemy from annoying our workmen. For the

the laſt ten days, not a man could ſhew his head but he was immediately ſhot down; and the firing was almoſt inceſſant day and night. In this ſtage of the approaches, I found the enemy ſo near us, that it would be impoſſible to reduce the place without hazarding a ſtorm. This, from the peculiar ſtrength of the place, could only be warranted by the ſucceſs of a partial attempt to make a lodgment on one of the curtains of the Star redoubt, and a vigorous puſh to carry the right-hand work. The diſpoſition was accordingly formed, and the attack made. Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, with his legion infantry, and Captain Kirkwood's light infantry, made the attack on the right; and Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, with the firſt Maryland and the firſt Virginia regiments, was to have ſtormed the Star redoubt, which is their principal work, and ſtands upon the left: the parapet of this work is near twelve feet high, and raiſed with ſand bags near three feet more. Lieutenant Duvall, of the Maryland line, and Lieutenant Selden, of the Virginia line, led on the forlorn hope, followed by a party with hooks to pull down the ſand bags, the better to enable them to make the lodgment. A furious cannonade preluded the attack On the right the enemy were driven out of their works, and our people took poſſeſſion of it. On the left never was greater bravery exhibited than by the parties led on by Duvall and Selden; but they were not ſucceſsful. They entered the enemy's ditch, and made every exertion to get down the ſand bags, which, from the depth of the ditch, height of the parapet, and under a galling fire, was rendered difficult. Finding the enemy defended their works with great obſtinacy, and ſeeing but little proſpect of ſucceeding without heavy loſs, I ordered the attack to be puſhed no further.

The behaviour of the troops on this occaſion deſerves the higheſt commendation: both the officers that entered the ditch were wounded, and the greater part of their men were either killed or wounded. I have only to lament that ſuch brave men fell in an unſucceſsful attempt.

Captain Armſtrong, of the firſt Maryland regiment, was killed; and Captain Benſon, who commanded the regiment, was wounded at the head of the trenches. In both attacks we had upwards of forty men killed and wounded. The loſs was principally at the Star Fort, and in the enemy's ditch, the other parties being all under cover. The attack was continued three quarters of an hour, and as the enemy was greatly expoſed to the fire of the rifle battery and artillery, they muſt have ſuffered greatly. Our artillery was well ſerved, and, I believe, did great execution.

The troops have undergone incredible hardſhips during the ſiege, and though the iſſue was not ſucceſsful, I hope their exertions will merit the approbation of Congreſs.

We continued the ſiege until the enemy got within a few miles of us, having previouſly ſent off all our ſick, wounded, and ſpare ſtores.

Incloſed is a liſt of our killed and wounded during the ſiege.

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, during the ſiege of Ninety-Six, in South Carolina.

Non-commiſſioned officers, and rank and file.—Virginia brigade, killed 41, wounded 32, miſſing 16.—Maryland brigade, killed 12, wounded 24, miſſing 3.—Light infantry, killed 1, wounded 9, miſſing 1.—Legion infantry, killed 2, wounded 2.—Virginia militia, killed 1, wounded 2. — Total. Killed 57, wounded 70, miſſing 20.—Captain Armſtrong of the Maryland line, killed; Captain Benſon and Lieutenant Duvall, wounded. — Captain Bentley, of the Virginia line, priſoner; Lieutenants Evans, Miller, and Selden, wounded. — Colonel Koſciuſzko, chief engineer, was ſlightly wounded.

O. H. Williams, D. A. G.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

Charles Thomson, Secretary.

NISSA, battle at. A city of European Turkey, in the province of Servia. In the year 1689, this battle was fought between the Imperialiſts and Turks. Prince Louis of Baden, the Imperial General, having gained an advantage over the Turks at Patochin, he purſued his victory; but the Turks as ſoon as they arrived at Niſſa recollected themſelves, and finding they were now ſuperior to the Imperialiſts, reſolved to give them battle. The Prince reached Niſſa on the 23d of September, and immediately drew up in order of battle.

The Turkiſh army lay encamped before Niſſa, and from that place to the top of the hill that ſecured it. He found them intrenched in their camp much more regularly than the Turks were wont to be, which made it to be believed that ſome Chriſtian had been their director; beſides which, they were environed with a deep moat well paliſaded, and the river that ran through the city, and which was very rapid, ſecured them on the other ſide, ſo that there was no poſſibility of attacking them any way but behind, where their camp was only acceſſible. Nothing paſſed that day but ſome petty ſkirmiſhes between the volunteers of the Imperial camp, and ſome troops of the Infidels; but the next morning the Imperialiſts decamped an hour before day: the left wing, followed by the baggage, took their way to the left ſide of a mountain over which they were to march, and where they made an halt, until the right wing, commanded by the Duke of Croy, had joined them; then the whole army deſcended into a valley in battle array, at which time the enemy ſhewed themſelves upon another little hill, over which the Chriſtians were alſo to paſs, before they came in ſight of the Infidels' camp, making a ſhew as if they intended to come down, and to charge the Imperialiſts, who no ſooner perceived them, but they boldly advanced to meet them. But the Turks not thinking it convenient to tarry, the Chriſtians advanced to the top of the hill without any oppoſition, where they found themſelves near the enemy's intrenchments, and perceived it was impoſſible to force them on that ſide, with an army not half ſo numerous

as

as the enemy. Whereupon it was concluded they ſhould ſeek out a more acceſſible place, and to that purpoſe they marched along a valley, coaſting the enemy that lay on the right ſide, with a deſign to fall upon them in the rear; but becauſe they were not well acquainted with the ways, Count Cziaki was ſent out with a party of huſſars, to view the avenues on that ſide. In the mean time, ſeveral ſlight ſkirmiſhes paſſed between parties of both armies, which, however, did not hinder the Imperialiſts from keeping on their way, expecting Count Cziaki, who returned at length, and aſſured them they might march on without any danger: the which was alſo confirmed by a priſoner taken at the ſame time, who added withal, that behind the hills, which the army had in view before it, there were two villages upon the left, and to the right a ſpacious plain, large enough to embattle the army, and where they might attack the enemy's rear.

When the Turks perceived the Chriſtians deſigns, they began to intrench that part of the camp which they had neglected before, not dreaming of being attacked that way: the flower of the Janiſſaries were ordered to guard the hills, which they ſaw the right wing of the Chriſtians going to poſſeſs themſelves of, and ſent out 4000 horſe to charge the rear of the left wing, commanded by Picolimini, who ſending out a detachment of three ſquadrons of Noirkermer's regiment, they charged the enemy ſo briſkly that they were repulſed, and purſued above 300 paces.

In the mean time the right wing was engaged with the Janiſſaries, who made a ſtout reſiſtance, and coſt the life of the brave Major-General Vellon; but the Chriſtians, rather animated than borne downe with the reſiſtance they met with, redoubled their fury, and after they had beaten off the Janiſſaries, gained the hill, whither they brought their cannon, and played briſkly upon the enemy, who were retired into a bottom, from whence they alſo fired continually upon the Chriſtians. And now the Spahis, who had been beaten by a detachment of the left wing, returned again to the charge, endeavouring ſtill all they could to flank the Chriſtians, and fell on with much greater fury than before, as if the ignominy of their flight had given life anew to their courage; which onſet was firmly ſuſtained by Palfi's regiment of Heydukes, who being ſeconded by others, put the whole Ottoman cavalry into diſorder, and drove them even upon the Janiſſaries, who ſeeing the cowardice of the Spahis, fired upon them, which being done alſo by the Turks poſted on the other ſide of the river, this manner of treatment forced the fugitives to renew the charge.

But alas! that ſerved only to augment the confuſion that was already very great in the Ottoman army; for the Chriſtians taking advantage of the diſorders, flew upon the enemy from all parts, who then betook themſelves to their heels, not knowing whither to fly; ſo that only night protected them from the fury of the victors. But ſeveral of them, in ſeeking to ſave their lives in the dark, and not being able to find the way to the bridge, adventured in hopes to paſs the river, to eſcape by ſwimming, when the ſtream was ſo rapid, that moſt of them were drowned, inſomuch, that of all the Turkiſh cavalry, there were but very few that eſcaped. In their camp, the Imperialiſts found great ſtore of utenſils for pioneers, thirty pieces of cannon of an extraordinary bigneſs, of which ſome were four ſquare, a great number of carcaſſes, glaſs grenades, biſcuit, barley, rice, meal, oats, tobacco, camels, and other things. But of all the plunder, the Prince of Baden reſerved only for himſelf the Seraſkier's tent, which was very magnificent, and which had been ſent him by the Grand Vizier, in regard he had loſt his own in the former battle. After the army had pillaged the camp, they entered Niſſa without oppoſition, where they found proviſions enough for the ſubſiſtence of the whole army for five or ſix weeks, and took above 3000 horſes and mules: and what made this victory more conſiderable, was the ſmallneſs of the Imperialiſts' loſs, there being not above 300 killed, and not many more wounded, whereas the Turks were computed to have been worſe for this battle by 8000 men.

The Prince, ſtill to purſue this great advantage, diſpatched away the very next day 3000 horſe, under the command of Picolimini, to look after the fugitive Turks, with orders to advance as far as Sophia, and view the country, who returned the 13th of October without having been able to meet with any of the enemy; but reported the country was very good, having ſuffered but little from the war; and that he had put garriſons into Pio, and Muſſa Paſora, which the Turks had quitted upon his approach; and that he underſtood by ſome priſoners he had taken, that the Infidels were retired to Sophia, where they endeavoured to rally their broken troops: which intelligence moved the Prince to fortify Niſſa, and ſo much the rather, becauſe the country people, who came in great numbers to implore his protection, aſſured him that the country was good and fertile, and if preſerved, ſufficient to furniſh an army with all neceſſary proviſions; and when he had done, he made Count Picolimini commander of the place, and the adjacent country depending on it: and ſoon after Count Tekely, who had ſome time before poſſeſſed himſelf of Orſowa, thought convenient to quit it; but he firſt ſet the town on fire, and then retired to Siliſtria. While the Prince of Baden, not willing to conclude this glorious campaign with this laſt action, ſet forward on the 6th of October, with his army for Widdin, another important place, with a good caſtle upon the Danube; and upon the 11th arrived at Breſlau, where he ſtaid one day in expectation of the baggage, and from thence ſent a detachment of Germans and Hungarians to view the country, and to get ſome intelligence of the enemy, who returned next day with ſome priſoners, and reported that the two Baſha's were retired near Widdin with their forces, and that Tekely had taken the road to Sophia. Whereupon the Prince reſumed his march, and on the 14th by ten in the morning, got to the plains of Widdin, when the enemy, who knew nothing of the army's march, were ſtrangely ſurpriſed to ſee the Imperial ſoldiers foraging very near their camp; and their conſternation was ſo great, that before they could recover themſelves, the Prince's right wing had paſſed the ſtone bridges that were built upon the moraſs, and was drawn up in order of battle, expecting

pecting the coming up of the left wing, which paſſed immediately after. Neither did the enemy endeavour to hinder them, which gave the right wing an opportunity to take up their poſts very near the city, and to ſecure themſelves with the Danube. The Turks ſeemed at firſt very courageous; but they were charged with ſo much bravery by the right wing, where the Prince of Baden was in perſon, that they were driven to an intrenchment they had made about the town, upon whom, however, the Imperial cavalry advanced, receiving the fire of the Janiſſaries, which killed ſome horſemen, and made the reſt recoil: but they were preſently rallied again behind a riſing ground, and advanced within forty paces of the enemy's moats, where they ſtood their ground, till the reſt of the right wing had planted themſelves near a church-yard that was there.

In the mean time General Veterani, who commanded the left wing, ordered 200 dragoons to alight, and attack the enemy's intrenchments, which they did ſo well, that in a ſhort time they entered the city pell-mell, and were ſoon ſeconded by the cavalry and the reſt of the forces, killing in the whole of this action near 2000 Turks, with the loſs of 400 of their own men.

Thoſe of the Turks that could not ſave themſelves in the barks that lay upon the Danube, or with that part of the cavalry that fled to Sophia, retired to the caſtle of Widdin, where they reſolved to hold out a formal ſiege, which made the Prince ſend to Semendria for his great cannon; and in the mean time ordered his men to begin to open the trenches, that all might be ready upon their arrival for widening the breach, and ſtorming the place: but the beſieged, upon better thoughts, would not ſtay for the cannon, and therefore, upon the 18th of October, they capitulated, to march out of the place with arms and baggage, and were conducted by water to Nicopolis, with which the Prince of Baden concluded this long and moſt glorious campaign, diſtributing his army into winter quarters in Tranſilvania and Wallachia, ſore againſt the will of the Hoſpodar, who could not help it, and then returned to Vienna.

NOIRMOUTIERS, on the French coaſt. The melancholy intelligence, which was given to the world through the medium of the National Convention and Pariſian papers, reſpecting the defeat of the Royaliſts at the Iſle of Noirmoutiers, damped, but by no means diſſipated the pleaſure derived from the following facts.

Monſieur le Chevalier de la Robberie commanded a veſſel; and was commiſſioned by the Royaliſts with diſpatches to the government of England, requiring ſupplies of proviſions, ammunition and permiſſion for all Emigrants in that country, particularly the ci-devant nobility of La Vandee, and the contiguous provinces, to join the Royal party at the iſle of Noirmoutiers. M. Robberie left Noirmoutiers on the 23d December. During the ten days which he was at ſea, he was repeatedly chaſed by frigates, but whether they were Engliſh or French he was unwilling to wait to aſcertain; and at length was obliged to make for the Welch coaſt. On his arrival there, no perſon being met with who underſtood a word of French, and all his crew being ignorant of the Engliſh language, he and his party were conſidered as French patriots, and treated by the populace with much unjuſtifiable ſeverity, he narrowly eſcaping with his life, while conducting to priſon, from the ſtones which were thrown at him. While in priſon he wrote to Mr. Dundas, informing him of his miſſion, and Mr. Dundas immediately diſpatched Lauzun the Meſſenger, to accompany him to London. His party, eighteen of whom were French pilots, were alſo releaſed.

M. Robberie ſaid, that at the time of his leaving M. de Charette, who commands the Royaliſts in La Vendee, on the 13th of December that General was at Mortagne, with intention of approaching the Loire, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a communication between the northern and ſouthern army of the Royaliſts; the army under his command compriſed 20,000 men, well armed, and he expreſſes his conviction of their being able to withſtand every effort of the Republicans during this winter. The country is particularly favourable for defenſive operations, being woody and marſhy; the inhabitants were for the major part Royaliſts, much governed by their prieſts, and wanted but the preſence of their nobles to render them invincible.

In regard to the retention of the iſland of Noirmoutiers, which had been in the poſſeſſion of the Royaliſts ſince October, M. Robberie ſpeaks confidently; by ſea it is defended by a chain of rocks and forts, remarkably ſtrong, with abundance of artillery and eighteen and twenty-four pounders; towards the Continent at low water it is united to the ſhore by a narrow iſthmus, capable only of admitting one man in front, and on this the Royaliſts have conſtructed ſuch works as to render an hoſtile approach to it difficult and dangerous in the extreme; the rocks which lie between the iſland and the ſhore render the navigation at high water dangerous even to ſmall veſſels.

The garriſon conſiſted of 800 regular troops and 1,800 volunteers; the inhabitants, who are celebrated for their great ſtature and perſonal ſtrength, are no leſs diſtinguiſhed for their averſion of and oppoſition to the proceedings of the Republicans. M. Robberie declares his opinion that the garriſon might be ſtarved into ſubmiſſion, but that it could never be taken by aſſault.

On the reduction of this iſland by the Royaliſts, they continued the Patriotic ſtandards on the batteries, and by this deception gained conſiderable ſupplies of proviſions, by veſſels putting in there: the hope of attracting the attention of ſome of the Britiſh or Spaniſh cruizers induced them to hoiſt their own ſtandards.

The colours of the Royaliſts as well as their cockades were, ſince the death of their late Monarch, white edged with black. M. Robberie received the firſt intimation of the murder of the unfortunate Antoinette when in priſon.

The northern army of the Royaliſts, of whoſe fate the moſt painful apprehenſions were entertained, conſiſted of 60,000 men, when M. Robberie left Mortagne.

What is very ſingular, M. Charette, who commands the Royal party in La Vendee, was formerly a lieutenant in the navy, and now only twenty-ſeven years old. M. Robberie is in the twenty-firſt year of his age.

NOM-

NOMBRE DE DIOS, TAKEN IN 1595. A town on the Iſthmus of Darien, near Porto Bello in the Terra Firma or South America. The Engliſh were again threatened with an invaſion from Spain, and the Spaniards vainly boaſted of being able to carry it into execution with a fleet ſuperior to the invincible armada of 1588; which greatly ſpirited up the malcontents in Ireland, and alarmed the Engliſh: wherefore it was thought neceſſary to fit out two ſquadrons of conſiderable ſtrength each; one to guard our coaſt, and to quiet the fears of the people; the other to make a diverſion, and to ſeparate the ſea forces of Spain, by carrying fire and ſword into the Weſt-Indies.

The fleet appointed for the channel ſervice, prevented any attempts upon the principal ports. But inſtead of the formidable fleet expected, only four Spaniſh galleys ventured to ſea, under Don Diego Brocher, who landed a handful of men at Mounts Bay, in Cornwall. They burnt Mouſe-hole, Newlin, Penzance, and a neighbouring church, but did not ſo much as kill or wound any human creature. This was the only time the Spaniards ever landed in England as enemies.

The fleet deſtined for the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, as it was a plan propoſed by Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins, ſo it was put under their principal command, and ordered to take a body of land forces on board, to ſeize upon Nombre De Dios, from thence to march to Panama, in order to ſeize the treaſure which is brought thither from Peru; and, according as they found it expedient, to keep poſſeſſion of and inhabit that town. But five days before their departure from Plymouth, they received letters from her Majeſty, informing them of advices ſhe had received from Spain, that the India fleet was arrived, and that one of them, having loſt her maſt, was put into the iſland of Puerto Rico; ſhe therefore ordered them, ſince ſo good an opportunity offered, and they knew the weakneſs of Puerto Rico, to poſſeſs themſelves firſt of that treaſure.

Our fleet conſiſted of twenty-ſix ſhips; among which were the Defiance, commanded by Sir Francis Drake; Garland, Sir John Hawkins; Hope Captain Gilbert Yorke; Bonaventure, Captain Troughton; Foreſight, Captain Winter; Adventure, Captain Thomas Drake.

The land forces were under the command of Sir Thomas Baſkerfield, colonel-general; Sir Nicholas Clifford, lieutenant-general; Captain Arnold Baſkerfield, ſerjeant-major; Captain Nicholas Baſkerfield, Captain Berkeley, Captain Grinſtone, Captain Platt, Captain Chicheſter, Captain Stanton, Captain Fenton.

They ſailed from Plymouth on the 28th of Auguſt, but did not get clear of the land till the laſt of that month. The firſt land they made was the Grand Canary, the chief of the iſlands of that name, where they arrived the 27th of September, and, contrary to the opinion of Sir John Hawkins, made a fruitleſs attempt to reduce that iſland, with a deſign to keep poſſeſſion of it, for the ſake of victualling.

This deſign failing they proceeded for the iſland of Dominica, where they arrived on the 29th of October, and trafficked with the natives for tobacco. It is diſtant from Martinico about ten or twelve Engliſh miles, bearing W. and by N. The people of this Iſland trafficked with them for hatchets, knives, and ſuch like commodities, in exchange for their tobacco, which was the chiefeſt commodity of this iſland.

On the 30th of October, they came to the iſland of Guadaloupe, which is diſtant from that of Dominica ten leagues, not inhabited, but was then a wilderneſs for wild beaſts. Here they continued from the 30th of October to the 4th of November. From thence they ſailed towards the river De la Hatch, and ſtruck their courſe N. W. and by N. The 7th of November they deſcried three iſlands of the Trigonies, which lie between Guadaloupe and St. John de Portrizo. The 8th of November the General ſent on ſhore all the landmen, to the end that every captain might know his own men. The 10th of November they departed from that harbour to another three or four Engliſh miles diſtant, where they continued until Tueſday the 11th of November, and then ſet ſail for St. John de Portrizo, W. and by N.

The 12th of November they anchored within three or four Engliſh miles of the town of Puerto Rico, againſt a great fort, where was placed a great piece of ordnance, which plied them with ſhot.

The very next day after their arrival at Dominica, five Spaniſh ſhips, which were ſent out to obſerve the Engliſh, and convoy the plate from Puerto Rico, ſeized the Francis, an Engliſh pinnace which had ſtraggled from the fleet; and having by tortures forced the maſter and mariners to confeſs that the Engliſh had a deſign upon Puerto Rico, they made thither with all the ſail they could to give intelligence that the Engliſh were coming. The gold and ſilver they immediately buried, and diſpatched ſmall veſſels to all the iſlands and ſea-coaſts to give the Spaniards timely notice; ſo that on the 12th of November, at their coming before Puerto Rico, the place, as beforementioned, againſt which their deſign was, they found it too well ſecured to hope any ſucceſs.

Sir Nicholas Clifford, and Brute Brown, were ſo ſeverely wounded whilſt they were ſitting at ſupper, that they died in a day or two afterwards. They were at ſupper with the General, whoſe ſtool was taken from under him by the ſame ſhot, as he was drinking a cup of beer; and Captain Stratford, with one or two more, were at the ſame time wounded, though not mortally. The ſame day Sir John Hawkins died, as was thought of grief, occaſioned by ſome conteſt which had aroſe between him and the other commanders. The Spaniards had ſunk a great ſhip at the mouth of the haven to hinder their entrance, and had placed large maſts on both ſides, from thence to the very forts which guarded the avenues.

Within the haven were the five Spaniſh ſhips, prepared to oppoſe the Engliſh, all ballaſted with ſand, and well ſtocked with muſqueteers, great guns, and ammunition. Baſkerfield, nevertheleſs, manned out his boats and pinnaces on the 13th in the evening, to the number of twenty-five, and went into the road within the caſtles, where, notwithſtanding the Spaniards fired 185 cannon-ſhot upon them, and plied them continually with their ſmall arms, they ſet fire to the five ſhips,

ſhips, which were all of 200 tons, or more, and one of 400; burnt the Rear-Admiral, and did great damage to the Admiral and Vice-Admiral. The ſhips had each twenty braſs guns, and 100 barrels of powder on board. Their loading, which conſiſted chiefly of ſilk, oil, and wine, had been before ſecured: as was likewiſe the treaſure which had been brought thither in the Vigonia, being, as one of the priſoners confeſſed, 3,000,000 of ducats, or thirty-five tons of ſilver.

The fight was very obſtinate on both ſides; but after an aſſault or two, wherein they were repulſed with ſome loſs on the ſide of the Engliſh, but a far greater to the Spaniards, of whom a great number were burnt, drowned, and killed, and ſome priſoners taken, they found any farther attempt would be in vain, and therefore reimbarked and ſailed over to Terra Firma, where they burnt La Hach, the 1ſt of December, though the inhabitants offered to ranſom it with 34,000 ducats. They afterwards ſet fire to La Rancheria, where they took many negroes and other priſoners, with ſtore of pearls, and other pillage; as likewiſe a brigantine, with ſome ſilver and pearl. They afterwards burnt ſeveral other ſmall villages thereabouts; and then on the 19th took St. Martha's, which they likewiſe burnt, not finding in it the leaſt piece of gold or ſilver. The next place they took was Nombre de Dois, and they deſtroyed that place likewiſe, with all the ſhipping there, after a ſhort reſiſtance from the Spaniards, on the 28th. They did not find a penny of money in the town; but in a watch-houſe on the top of a hill near the town, they found twenty ſows of ſilver. two bars of gold, ſome pearl, money coined, and other plunder.

From thence a body of 750 landmen, under the command of Sir Thomas Baſkerfield, marched over land towards Panama; but in their paſſage as they were going through ſome narrow defiles, after one or two days troubleſome march, they were ſorely galled with ſhowers of ſmall ſhot from a wood; finding beſides, that the paſs was defended by a new erected fort, and having information that there were two forts more within to obſtruct their paſſage, they made the beſt of their way back to the fleet, where they returned wretchedly haraſſed, and half ſtarved, on the 2d of January, having marched half way to the South-Sea.

Sir Francis Drake then reſolved to make towards the iſland of Eſcudo, and from thence to Porto-Bello; but before he could put it in practice, he was ſeized with a bloody flux, of which he died on the 28th of January; though it has been ſuſpected that he was diſſatisfied at the ill-ſucceſs of his undertaking, grew melancholy, and laid violent hands upon himſelf.

The fleet being now bereaved of both its admirals, the command devolved upon Sir Thomas Baſkerfield, who, with the other officers, thought it moſt expedient to make the beſt of their way for England. Near the iſle of Pines, off Cuba, they were encountered by the Spaniſh fleet of twenty ſail, part of ſixty ſent from Carthagena in queſt of the Engliſh. Baſkerfield and Troughton, one in the Vice-Admiral, and the other in the Admiral, gave them ſo warm a reception, that after an obſtinate fight of above two hours, in which ſeveral of their beſt ſhips were very much damaged, and one of their largeſt ſet fire to and burnt, they ſheered off. Our fleet having been eight months out, returned to England in the beginning of May 1596, with very little booty, having only fired ſome ſmall towns and a good number of ſhips.

NOOTKA in the Pacific Ocean.—*Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Pearce, of the marines, to his Grace the Duke of Portland, dated Tepic, New Galicia, N. W. of the city of Mexico, April 25, 1795.*

I have the honour of acquainting your Grace that, in obedience to your inſtructions, I proceeded from Monterey to Nootka, in company with General Alava, the officer appointed on the part of the court of Spain, for finally terminating the negotiations relative to that Port; where, having ſatisfied myſelf reſpecting the ſtate of the country at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards, preparations were immediately made for diſmantling the fort, which the Spaniards had erected on an iſland that guarded the mouth of the harbour, and embarking the ordnance. By the morning of the 23d, all the artillery were embarked; part on board of his Catholic Majeſty's ſloop of war, Activo, and part on board of the San Carlos guard-ſhip. Brigadier-General Alava and myſelf then met, agreeable to our reſpective inſtructions, on the place where formerly the Britiſh buildings ſtood, where we ſigned and exchanged the declaration, and counter declaration, for reſtoring thoſe lands to his Majeſty, as agreed upon by the two courts. After which ceremony I ordered the Britiſh flag to be hoiſted in token of poſſeſſion, and the General gave directions for the troops to embark.

NORFOLK TAKEN. *See* PORTSMOUTH.

NORKITTEN, BATTLE AT, IN 1757. A village of Ducal Pruſſia, ſituated between Konigſberg and Great Jagerſdorf.

The King of Pruſſia having been obliged to retreat, in conſequence of his defeat at Corlin; the Ruſſians, emboldened by the ſucceſs of their allies, now ventured to invade to the number of 90,000 men.

They inveſted Memel, which not being in a condition to ſtand a regular ſiege, was ſurrendered by the garriſon upon honourable terms. From hence this numerous army marched ſouthward, without meeting with any remarkable oppoſition, but ſo ſlowly that they did not paſs the Pregel till near the end of Auguſt, when they paſſed that river, and encamped near Jagerſdorf. Upon this General Lehwald, who commanded the Pruſſian army, then poſted at Wehlaw, reſolved, notwithſtanding their great ſuperiority in numbers, to attack them, which he did on the 30th of that month, and of which he had an authentic account publiſhed in the gazette both of London and Berlin, the ſubſtance of which was as follows.

That the Ruſſian army, amounting to 80,000 regular troops, had choſe a moſt advantageous camp near Norkitten. It was compoſed of four lines, each of which was defended by an intrenchment with a numerous artillery, and batteries placed upon all the eminences. Notwithſtanding ſo great a ſuperiority, Marſhal Lehwald determined to attack the enemy with his army, which hardly conſiſted of 30,000 men. The attack began at five in the morning, and was carried on with ſo much

vigour, that the Pruſſians entirely broke the whole firſt line of the enemy, and forced all their batteries. The Prince of Holſtein Gottorp, brother to the King of Sweden, at the head of his regiment of dragoons routed the enemy's cavalry, and afterwards fell upon a regiment of grenadiers, which was cut to pieces; but when the Pruſſians came to the ſecond intrenchment, Marſhal Lehwald ſeeing he could not attempt to carry it without expoſing his whole army, took the reſolution to retire, which he did in the beſt manner, and without the enemy's daring to ſtir out of their intrenchment to purſue them. The Pruſſian army returned to its former camp at Velau, where they remained, as did the enemy in their camp. The loſs of the Pruſſians did not exceed 2000 killed and wounded, which loſs however was immediately replaced by the diſciplined militia. the loſs of the enemy muſt be near 14,000. General Lapuchin was wounded and taken priſoner, with a colonel of the Ruſſian artillery, but the former was ſent back on his parole. The Pruſſian army had at firſt made themſelves maſters of above eighty pieces of cannon, but were afterwards obliged to abandon them with eleven of their own, for want of carriages. The Pruſſians loſt no general or officer of diſtinction. Lieutenant-General Dohna was the only one wounded.

But the Ruſſians gave a very different account of this battle; their firſt account indeed, which was given by Marſhal Apraxin himſelf was pretty modeſt and conciſe, for he only ſaid that the Pruſſians though they behaved as bravely as men could do in the action, had attacked his army contrary to all the rules of war, therefore their attack muſt have been the effect either of poſitive orders, or deſpair; the conſequence of which was, that they had, he reckoned, 10,000 men killed and wounded in their deſperate attack, whereas the Ruſſians had not above 7000 killed and wounded. But there was afterwards a long pompous account of this engagement publiſhed at Peterſburg, and to amuſe the populace, great rejoicings made, as if they had obtained a complete victory.

It is, indeed, probable that the Pruſſians loſt a greater number of men than they were willing to confeſs, as an army that attacks another's intrenchments without defeating them, always loſes more men than thoſe they attack; beſides we cannot well ſuppoſe, that Marſhal Lehwald would have given up the advantages he had obtained, if he had not loſt a very great number of men; and much leſs that he would have retired from his former camp, as he ſoon after did to Peterſwalde.

But what is moſt ſurpriſing, though the Pruſſian army had retired, and did not ſeem to have any deſign to make a ſecond attack, yet the Ruſſian army attempted nothing after this battle, unleſs it was plundering and often cruelly uſing the poor inhabitants, which, indeed, was chiefly owing to their being attended, as they always are, by a body of Coſſacks and Calmucks; for as to any other ſort of operations they continued quite inactive until the 13th of September, when they ſuddenly repaſſed the Pregel, and retreated without ſtopping till they arrived at Memel; in which retreat they loſt a great many men, as they were followed almoſt the whole of the way by ſome of the Pruſſian troops, who killed, or made priſoners all they found lagging behind the army; and even many of the ſtragglers were killed by the country people, in revenge for the ill-uſage they had met with. What reaſon Marſhal Apraxin had for this early and precipitate retreat is not known, as it does not ſeem to have been any way neceſſary, becauſe he might have made himſelf maſter of Konigſberg, and thereby have had his army ſupplied by the Ruſſian fleet; and it does not ſeem as if he had any orders from his court for retreating, becauſe he was ſoon after not only diſmiſſed from his command, but alſo confined; though it does not appear that he ever met with any other puniſhment. Whatever was the reaſon, the army preſently after their arrival at Memel, retired into winter quarters, ſome about that city and ſome in Samogitia.

NORLINGEN, BATTLE AT. A town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 35 miles from Ulm. This battle was fought in the year 1645, between the French under the command of the Duke d'Enguien, and the Imperialiſts uuder Count de Merci. The French were attempting to conquer Suabia, and the Count de Merci having ſome little advantage in the field, reſolved to give them battle. He intrenched part of his army on a mountain, while the remainder, alſo in intrenchments, occupied a paſs at the foot of it, through which the French muſt proceed to proſecute their deſign. Merci himſelf commanded the right wing, and General Gleen the left.

The Duke d'Enguien, having examined their ſituation, found that he muſt accept of the offer, and therefore made the neceſſary preparations for fighting; Turenne, with the German cavalry, was oppoſed to Count Merci; Grammont at the head of the French horſe, had to deal with Gleen; Major-General Caſtlenau commanded the centre, which conſiſted of infantry, and the Chevalier Chabot led a corps of reſerve. The Duke, as generaliſſimo, took no poſt, that he might be ready where his preſence was neceſſary.

In order to make a general action of it, it was neceſſary to force a village, which defended Count Merci's wing. With this view, they began early in the morning on the 3d of Auguſt, by cannonading it, and marching up a large detachment of infantry under Caſtlenau. Both the attack and the defence was very vigorous, but the French gained the place. They were near being driven out again, when the Duke d'Enguien at the head of the gens-d'armes diſmounted, came to ſupport them, and expoſing himſelf received a contuſion in his thigh. Meantime, Turenne attempted to paſs between the village and the hill, on which Count Merci had planted ſome cannon. This was the only way to victory; Turenne gained his point, and extending his troops, prepared to attack the enemy's left wing. Juſt then General Gleen attacked Marechal Grammont and broke the French horſe, who behaved very ill, and took the Mareſchal priſoner. But Gleen unadviſedly purſued the fugitives, inſtead of falling on the main body in flank where it was open. He penetrated to the baggage, but could not take it.

The Duke and Turenne informed of this diſorder, haſtened to redreſs it. They attacked Count Merci ſo furiouſly, that they effectually broke his troops before

General

General Gleen could come up to his ſupport. He was entirely defeated, almoſt all his wing cut to pieces, and himſelf found among the dead; fifteen pieces of cannon, many colours and ſtandards, almoſt all the baggage, and 2000 priſoners, were authentic proofs of this victory.

The enemy's victorious left wing ſeeing itſelf in danger of being ſurrounded, diſbanded on the ſpot. The ſoldiers without a leader, diſperſed themſelves, and it was two months before the Imperialiſts could appear in the field again.

The loſs of the French in this battle was ſo great, that Mazarine told the regent, there was little room to rejoice for the victory. Yet as there was no enemy in the field, they took Norlingen and Dunkelſpeil without reſiſtance. They then marched to Heilbron, before which the Duke d'Enguien falling dangerouſly ill, the command devolved on Viſcount Turenne. He took the town on the 14th of September, and made the garriſon priſoners of war. Here he ſtaid to repoſe his troops, and raiſe contributions.

In the mean time, the Imperialiſts recruited their army, and being joined by General Gallas with 7000 horſe, were ſuperior to the French, and advanced to attack them. Turenne did not think proper to wait for them, he repaſſed the Necker, abandoned to them Norlingen and Dunkelſpiel, and retreated to Philipſburg. Soon after which both armies went into winter quarters.

NORMANDY, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1332. A province of France, ſituated on the Britiſh Channel.

The Death of Alexander King of Scotland leaving that kingdom without any apparent heir, many competitors divided it into factions, which furniſhed Edward with a good pretence to interpoſe his authority towards ſettling the ſucceſſion. He even claimed the ſovereignty of Scotland; inſiſted that the realm of Scotland was held of him; and backing his pretenſions with a powerful army by land, and a ſtrong fleet by ſea, required the competitors to yield to his award.

The claimants were Erick King of Norway; Florence, Earl of Holland; Robert de Bruce, Lord of Annandale; John de Haſtings, Lord of Abergavenny; John Cumin, Lord of Badenaw; Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March; John de Veſci, Nicholas Sules, and William de Roſs: who all ſubmitted to Edward's final award and arbitration concerning their ſeveral titles to the Scottiſh crown. And the ſtates of Scotland granted him ſeiſin of the realm, to enable him the better to conſtrain the parties to ſubmit to his decree and ſentence, on condition that he by a certain time prefixed ſhould make his award, and put the lawful heir in poſſeſſion thereof; which gave Edward a pretence to keep a ſtrong fleet on the northern coaſt, to aſſert his right to the ſovereignty of the ſeas, and to prevent any diſturbance from abroad, in caſe the King of Norway, or any others ſhould attempt to back their claims by a foreign force.

While this royal arbitration was depending, a war broke out ſuddenly between the Engliſh and the Normans. For though Edward had taken the utmoſt care to prevent a rupture with France, that perfidious people could not refrain their inſolence; and probably interpreting his caution to be a token of puſillanimity, fell upon our merchantmen, interrupted our trade, plundered our ſhips, and murdered all our ſailors that they could overpower in cold blood. The Engliſh firſt of all fitted out ſhips of repriſal, and the war was continued for ſome time in a piratical manner. The navigation ſuffered by ſea, and many of the ſea-ports ſuffered by land on both ſides. The mariners of the Cinque-ports entered the port of Troyn, and after killing and drowning abundance of men, they carried off ſix ſhips. On the other ſide, the French did the like in the port of Dover. Till it was at laſt reſolved between both nations to decide the dominion of the ſeas in a fixed battle on the 14th of April; and a large empty ſhip was ſtationed in the middle between the coaſts of England and Normandy for the place of engagement. Both reinforced their fleets with auxiliaries from foreign ſtates. England procured ſhips from Ireland, Holland, and Norway. The French, Flemings, and Genoeſe were called in to the aſſiſtance of the Normans. The day appointed for the battle was uſhered in by a violent ſtorm of wind, ſnow, and hail. The battle was obſtinate; but at laſt victory declared in favour of the Engliſh. Many thouſands were ſlain on both ſides, and a vaſt number of ſhips were ſunk. But the Engliſh remained in poſſeſſion of the dominion of the ſeas, which they claimed of ancient right, and 240 ſail of the enemy's ſhips, which they brought home to England. But this is related differently by Walſingham and Knighton, who write that this was no more than a private quarrel between a Norman pilot and an Engliſh mariner; that a fierce war was carried on between the ſubjects of both nations, and repriſals made for ſome time, before the two kings were concerned. But that ſixty ſtout Engliſh ſhips happening to meet a Norman fleet of 200 ſail, or 240 ſail according to Knighton, laden with wine, after a ſharp encounter, in which 15,000 French were ſlain, the Engliſh took the whole fleet and carried it into England. Another, but upon what authority I cannot ſay, informs us, that Edward having ſent out ſix ſail of ſhips for Bourdeaux, as they coaſted along Normandy, they were attacked and taken by ſome people of that province; which he highly reſenting, ordered his Admiral, Robert Tiptot, to ſail with a ſquadron to Normandy, who entering the Seine, ſunk all the ſhips he found in that river; after which he took ſeveral ſhips laden with wine, which were coming round the weſtern coaſts of France. Hereupon the French fitted out a number of ſhips, under the command of Charles Count de Valois, who engaging the Engliſh, received a total defeat; but the French ſoon after repairing their fleet, ſailed under the command of Matthew Montmorenci and John of Harcourt to Dover, and ſurpriſing that town plundered and ſet it on fire.

NORTHALLERTON, BATTLE AT. A town of Yorkſhire, ſituated about twenty-two miles north-weſt from York. In the year 1138, David, King of Scotland, entered Northumberland at the head of a powerful army (though the year before he refuſed the poſſeſſion of it); Stephen, King of England, marched an

army to oppoſe his progreſs, upon which he retired to Roxburgh, where the King finding the Scots too advantageouſly poſted to be attacked with any proſpect of ſucceſs, and diſcovering ſome treachery among his followers, retreated to the ſouth without having hazarded an action. The Scots where then at liberty to waſte Northumberland with impunity; they took Norham, and dividing it into different detachments, ravaged the whole country, committing every where the moſt barbarous outrages. At length when the ſummer was far advanced, their ſcattered parties joined, they advanced as far Northallerton, where they were met by an Engliſh army, under the command of William Earl of Albermarle, accompanied by Walter Eſpec, Roger Moubray, Robert de Bruce, Bernard de Baliol, Walter de Gant, and all the northern barons. In a ſort of wheel-carriage they had erected a large pole, at the top of which was a croſs, and under this a banner, from whence the battle that enſued acquired the name of the battle of the ſtandard. Around this enſign the Engliſh were drawn up in a firm compact body, the front compoſed of pike-men and archers intermixed, to receive the firſt ſhock of the enemy. There was a diſpute in the Scottiſh army about the manner in which they ſhould begin the attack; David and his principal nobility were of opinion, they ſhould charge with their heavy-armed troops and bowmen; but the men of Galloway, who had no other than ſlight offenſive weapons, inſiſted upon the privilege of forming the van; and the diſpute growing warm between Alan de Percy and the Earl of Stratherne, the King in order to prevent a mutiny, ordered the Gallovidians to take their poſt and begin the battle. The ſecond line was compoſed of the Borderers and Lowlanders, commanded by the Prince of Scotland, under the direction of Euſtace Fitzjohn, an Engliſh nobleman who had been oppreſſed by Stephen, and joined the Scots from reſentment. The body of reſerve conſiſted of Highlanders and Murraymen, commanded by the King, attended by a body guard of Engliſh and Norman knights. The Gallovidians marched up to attack with three huzzas, and charged the Engliſh lancemen with ſuch fury that they gave ground, but they were ſuſtained by the ſecond line, and the aſſailants having no defenſive armour, were galled in ſuch a manner by the Engliſh arrows and puſh of pike, that their firſt efforts being exhauſted, and their chieftains Ulrick and Donald ſlain, they turned their backs and fled with great confuſion. The Prince of Scotland then advanced to attack with ſuch impetuoſity, that he bore down all before him, and even penetrated to the rear of the Engliſh, who terrified at his ſucceſs, began to fall into diſorder and give way, when their total defeat was prevented by the ſtratagem of an old ſoldier, who cutting off a man's head, erected it on the point of his ſpear, calling aloud, "Behold the head of the Scottiſh King," rallied the troops and renewed the battle. The Scots confounded at this apparition, and diſpirited by the flight of the Gallovidians, fought no longer with alacrity, but began to give ground on all quarters, nor could David, who fought on foot with undaunted courage, bring them back to the charge, ſo that he was obliged to mount on horſeback and quit the field.

The fugitives ſeeing the royal banner ſtill diſplayed, were convinced of their King's being alive, and crowded around him in ſuch numbers, that he was able to form a conſiderable body, with which he retreated in good order to Carliſle, where he was on the third day after the battle joined by his ſon. The Prince finding himſelf with a few ſoldiers in the heart of the Engliſh army during the engagement, had thrown away his badges of diſtinction, and mixed with the enemy till he made ſhift to eſcape through bye-ways to his father, who was diſconſolate at his being miſſing, and therefore thought himſelf happy at his return. David loſt ſome thouſands, not in the battle, but in the retreat of ſcattered parties, who inſtead of joining the royal banner, endeavoured to eſcape into their own country, and were maſſacred by the inhabitants of the country through which they paſſed. Stephen was ſo well pleaſed with this victory, that he conferred upon William of Albermarle the additional title of Yorkſhire, and beſtowed the earldom of Derby on Ferrers, by whom the other had been ſo ſtrongly reinforced.

NORTHAMPTON, BATTLE NEAR. Capital of the county of its own name, ſituated on the river Nen, about ſixty miles north from London. Notwithſtanding the adherents of the Houſe of York were diſpirited and diſperſed by the proclamation of a free pardon publiſhed by Henry VI. ſoon after the battle at Bloreheath (which ſee) in 1459, the malcontent lords ſtill entertained hopes of raiſing to the throne the Duke of York, but Queen Margaret who exerted herſelf to fruſtrate every attempt of that kind, kept a ſtrict eye upon all their proceedings. The famous Earl of Warwick was governor of Calais, an employment ſhe was determined to deprive him of, and therfore ſent her favourite the Duke of Somerſet to ſuperſede him; but Somerſet met with ſuch a warm reception, as obliged him to land in another place, from which he marched to Guiſnes, and there he ſent out detachments to ſkirmiſh with the garriſon of Calais, by whom his men were generally repulſed to their quarters. Warwick was ſo beloved by the nation in general, that when Somerſet had landed with his troops, the ſailors ſteered the ſhips directly into the harbour of Calais. The Queen being determined to wreſt the government of this fortreſs from the hands of her enemies, equipped a fleet for the aſſiſtance of Somerſet, and ordered a conſiderable body of troops to be put on board, under the command of Lord Rivers and his ſon Sir Anthony Wodeville. While the fleet lay in the harbour of Sandwich, waiting for a wind, the Earl of Warwick having received intelligence of their deſtination, manned the ſhips which had lately deſerted to him, and embarking ſome troops with Sir John Denham, they ſailed to Sandwich where they, ſurpriſed Rivers and all his officers, who were conveyed to Calais, together with their ſhips, the ſailors themſelves favouring the enterprize. Warwick being thus reinforced with ſhipping, ſailed for Ireland in order to conſult with the Duke of York about the meaſures to be taken for another inſurrection in England, where the

the people eſpouſed their cauſe, and their friends expected them with impatience. The Duke agreed with him in opinion, that the lords at Calais ſhould make a deſcent among their adherents and well-wiſhers in the county of Kent, and proceed directly to the capital, which they did not doubt would receive them with open arms. The Earl of Warwick in his return to Calais fell in with the Engliſh fleet commanded by the Duke of Exeter, who had lately ſuperſeded him in the poſt of Admiral, and been ſent out to intercept him in his paſſage. But the ſailors and ſoldiers on board the Duke's ſquadron refuſing to fight againſt their old commander, he, in order to prevent a total revolt, ſailed into Dartmouth, where the greateſt part of his men deſerted for want of pay and proviſion.

The Queen and the miniſtry did not doubt but the interview between the Duke of York and the Earl of Warwick, would produce a new rebellion; which in order to weaken by anticipitation, the council reſolved to ſet on foot an exact inquiſition in all the towns and counties in the kingdom, for the diſcovery and puniſhment of all the partizans of the malcontents; the Earl of Wiltſhire and the Lord Scales were veſted with a commiſſion to make this enquiry, and puniſh all thoſe who carried arms for York and his adherents in the late rebellion; and they began to execute their powers with great ſeverity, in ſome towns which openly favoured the lords of the oppoſition. Of all the counties in England, Kent had the greateſt cauſe to dread the reſentment of the court, for it had always expreſſed a particular attachment to the Duke of York, and the conduct of the inhabitans under Cade was not forgotten; believing therefore that their ruin was inevitable if not prevented by ſome vigorous reſolution, they ſent an intimation to the lords at Calais, aſſuring them, that if they would land in Kent the inhabitants would receive them with open arms, and hazard their lives and fortunes in their ſervice. Sir Simon Montfort had been detached by Margaret with a body of freſh forces to guard Sandwich and other harbours that lay next the enemy, and ſhips had been equipped for convoying the Duke of Somerſet to England, where his preſence was thought neceſſary by the council. But Warwick ſurpriſed this armament, pillaged the town of Sandwich, took Montfort, and carried the ſhips to Calais. It was during this ſhort expedition that he became acquainted with the ſtate of affairs in England, the knowledge of which together with the invitation of the Kentiſh men, determined him and his aſſociates to land without delay. Nothing was wanting but a ſum of money to purchaſe neceſſaries, and the Earl of Warwick borrowed upon his own credit 18,000l. from the merchants of the ſtaple. Thus ſupplied, he began to make preparations, and in the mean time ſent over his uncle the Lord Falconbridge to Kent, where he was joined by a great number of people belonging to that and the adjacent counties. He was ſoon followed by Warwick himſelf, with the Earls of March and Saliſbury, who landed, where they were met by Thomas Bourchier, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Cobham, and other perſons of Diſtinction. Before they ſet ſail from Calais, they diſperſed a manifeſto in England, aſſuring the nation that their ſole motive for taking arms was to deliver the people from the oppreſſion under which they groaned, and to ſecure their liberties and privileges: towards the re-eſtabliſhment of which they ſolicited the aſſiſtance of all true-hearted Engliſhmen, they had informed the Duke of York of their intended operations, and on the day on which they ſet ſail for England, they brought over about 1500 men, who being reinforced by 4000 under Lord Cobham, they began their march towards London; and ſuch numbers joined them in their route, that they entered the city in triumph, with an army of 40,000 men devoted to their ſervice.

Meanwhile the Queen was not idle at Coventry. She had endeavoured to prevent their being received in London, by ſending thither the Lord Scales with a ſtrong body of forces, but he was refuſed admittance by the mayor, even before the arrival of the malcontents, yet threw himſelf into the tower, from whence he threatened to cannonade the city ſhould the magiſtrates admit the rebels; to theſe menaces, however, they paid no regard. Margaret ſtill continued to aſſemble her forces, until her army being completed, ſhe beſtowed the joint command of it upon the Dukes of Somerſet and Buckingham, though ſhe herſelf was in effect the general, and iſſued out all the orders in the name of Henry, who was there in perſon.

As ſoon as the young Earl of March underſtood that ſhe was advancing towards London, he left the Earl of Saliſbury with good part of his troops in that capital, and marched out with the Earl of Warwick, at the head of 25,000 men, to attack her before her army ſhould be increaſed. The two parties met in the neighbourhood of Northampton, after the Queen had paſſed a river by which they were divided. Before they proceeded to battle, the aſſociated lords ſent the Biſhop of Saliſbury to the King, with a meſſage entreating his Majeſty would ſuſpend his indignation, and join with them in ſome ſalutary meaſures to prevent the effuſion of Engliſh blood. This addreſs was looked upon as a mere ceremony to ſerve appearances, and being rejected as ſuch, both ſides prepared for an engagement. On the 19th of July, 1460, the malcontents drew up their army in order of battle, the Earl of Warwick commanded the right wing, the Lord Cobham conducted the left, and the Earl of March his ſtation in the centre. The royal army was commanded by the Dukes of Somerſet and Buckingham, the Queen remained at a little diſtance, from whence ſhe could obſerve the particulars of the action, and give her directions according to the emergency of the occaſion; and Henry ſtaying in his tent waited the fate of a battle on which his crown depended.

The Yorkiſts having publiſhed orders through their army to reſpect the King's perſon, and ſpare the common ſoldiers; but to give no quarter to the officers, proceeded to the attack about two o'clock in the afternoon, and the action beginning with great fury on both ſides, continued till ſeven in the evening, when the Lord Grew of Ruthin, who commanded a conſiderable party of Henry's army, ſuddenly revolted to the rebels. This unexpected defection threw the reſt of the

the King's forces into ſuch conſternation, that they forthwith began to give ground, and were routed with great ſlaughter. The Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Shrewſbury (ſon to the famous Talbot) the Lord Beaumont, and many other perſons of diſtinction were killed upon the ſpot. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Somerſet fled with ſuch precipitation that they did not halt until they reached Durham. Henry fell into the hands of the victors, who treated him with all the exterior reſpect due to their ſovereign; and this deference in ſome meaſure conſoled him for the miſchance of the day, which would have rendered him a very great object of compaſſion, had not his natural indolence and want of ſenſibility fortified him againſt the viciſſitudes of fortune. He was immediately conducted to Northampton, with all the marks of honour and regard, and after a ſhort ſtay in that place, repaired to London ſurrounded by a crowd of noblemen and others, who had ſo lately appeared againſt him in the field of battle. Meantime the Queen, who did not think herſelf ſafe at Durham, retired privately to Wales, in order to elude the ſearch of her enemies, but ſhe ſoon quitted that retreat, and with her ſon took refuge in Scotland.

Immediately after the King's arrival in London, the tower ſurrendered for want of proviſions, and the Lord Scales who acted as governor, attempting to go by water in diſguiſe to the ſanctuary at Weſtminſter, was diſcovered and aſſaſſinated by the watermen. The next martial exploit was the battle of Wakefield, which ſee.

NORWICH BURNT. The Danes under Sweyne in 1003, ravaged the kingdom, and among many other towns burnt this city to the ground. This city was taken by ſome rebels in 1549.

NOVA SCOTIA TAKEN BY THE ENGLISH. *See* ACADIA.

NOVI, IN MONTFERRAT, BATTLE OF, 1799.—*A Diſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, was received from Lord William Bentinck.*

Novi, Auguſt 19, 1799.

The column under the command of General Kray arrived at Aleſſandria, from Mantua, on the 12th, and on the day following was to have proceeded to the place of its deſtination, on the left of the whole, according to the plan of operations which I ſent your Lordſhip ſome time ago. On the 12th the enemy was in motion in different points, and it appeared as if he meditated ſome attack. General Kray was therefore ordered to remain at Aleſſandria till further orders. General Bellegarde, with 8000 men, was at Serzo, and the field-marſhal, with 600 Ruſſians, was at Poſſolo Fomigoio; his advanced poſts in front of Seravalle. The remainder of the troops were at Rivalta. On the 13th, the enemy continued to advance in great numbers. The Marſhal had given orders that no partial action ſhould be engaged in with the French; in conſequence of which, General Bellegarde was directed at the approach of the enemy to march at Ritorta upon the Orba. The advanced poſts before Seravalle were alſo driven in, and the French took poſſeſſion of Novi. On the 14th, General Kray advanced to Treſſonara. It was hoped that General Kray would have been able to have cut off a ſmall French column which had followed General Bellegarde as far as Caſtelferro, but it had early in the morning of the 14th turned to its right, and marched to Novi, where the whole French force was concentrated. The great and extenſive plain of Piedmont is terminated at Novi by a very long ridge of hills, which riſe ſo ſuddenly, and are ſo ſteep, that the aſcent is extremely difficult, though the height is not very great; they extend towards Baſaluzzo on one ſide, and towards Seravalle on the other: and upon theſe heights the enemy was encamped on the 15th, their right towards Seravalle, their centre at Novi, and their left towards Baſaluzzo, overlooking the whole plain. The army was commanded by General Joubert, and conſiſted of ſix diviſions, amounting to about 50,000 men; their object was to raiſe the ſiege of Tortona, and they were to have attacked the allied army on the 16th; the field-marſhal, however, determined to anticipate them in their intentions, and orders were given to General Kray to take under his command the corps of General Bellegarde, and to fall upon the left of the enemy, and the Ruſſians were to attack the front of their poſition. As it was reported the enemy had detached a conſiderable corps in the mountains towards Tortona, General Melas remained at Rivalta with the remains of the army, in order to cover the ſiege of Tortona, or to march to the ſupport of the Marſhal, if neceſſary. The attack was made by General Kray at five o'clock in the morning of the 15th; it continued with great violence for ſeveral hours, but the difficulty of the ground, and the numbers of the French obliged him to retire. The Ruſſians alſo engaged the front of the enemy, but they were repulſed with very great loſs. About two o'clock, General Kray made a ſecond attempt upon the enemy's left, while the Ruſſians at the ſame time again endeavoured to penetrate the centre of the enemy's line. Notwithſtanding the utmoſt bravery of the allied troops, the French maintained their poſition. Moſt fortunately at this moment, General Melas arrived with ſixteen battalions of Auſtrian infantry, attacked the enemy's right, which he beat back without difficulty. Having turned the flank of the enemy, he purſued his advantage, and got poſſeſſion of Novi. The Ruſſians immediately marched through Novi, ſupported the attack of General Melas with great vigour, and the whole French line was thrown into confuſion, and retreated in the greateſt diſorder. The whole line purſued. General Grouchi, commanding a diviſion, endeavoured to rally his men, but in vain; he was taken priſoner. Three other generals, Colli, Bardon, and Perignan, 4000 priſoners, thirty pieces of cannon, and fifty-ſeven tumbrils, are the reſult of this victory. I fear the loſs of the allies muſt have amounted to near 5000 men. I forgot to mention that General Joubert was killed, and that Moreau, who was preſent as a volunteer,

volunteer, has again taken the command of the army. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. BENTINCK.

Official Account of the Battle of Novi.

Milan, Auguſt 17.

I haſten to inform you of one of the moſt ſplendid victories we have gained in the preſent campaign. The enemy's army, of 50,000 men, had advanced to relieve Tortona. Our army quitted its poſition in the mountains, and retreated into the plains, in hopes the enemy would follow us; but he would not advance, and we reſolved to attack him. For this purpoſe, General Kray attacked the left wing, and the Ruſſians the centre. The battle commenced on the 15th of Auguſt, and was extremely bloody. Thrice the Ruſſians ſtormed the enemy's centre, but they were repulſed each time, with loſs. I now took the command of our right wing, conſiſting of eight battalions of grenadiers, and ſix of Auſtrian infantry, and attacked the left wing of the enemy. In ſpite of the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance and a dreadful fire of artillery, we gained the heights; the enemy was overthrown in every quarter, driven to flight, and purſued till late at night. General Joubert remained dead on the field of battle, and Moreau was wounded. We have taken priſoners the three generals, Grouchy, Perignon, and Bellerand, from 4 to 5000 inferior officers and privates, and the whole of the enemy's artillery is in our poſſeſſion. Our own loſs in this brilliant victory is likewiſe not inconſiderable, but its conſequence, will, no doubt, be glorious, and we may hope to ſee the French entirely driven out of Italy.

(Signed) MELAS.

Auguſt 17, 1799.

The enemy were ſo advantageouſly ſituated, that no artillery could be employed againſt them; and the attack could only be made with the bayonet. For ſome time the advantage remained doubtful, and ſome of our columns were forced to give way; but ſome battalions of grenadiers haſtening to their ſupport, by attacking the French in both flanks, decided the victory.

During the battle, 1500 priſoners were made, and afterwards 2500 of the rear: we took thirty cannon. The enemy was put to flight, and ſtill purſued by our troops at the departure of the courier, when it was not known where General Melas, with his corps, had penetrated. The number of killed and wounded, on the part of the enemy, could not be ſtated preciſely; but it muſt be very conſiderable. Joubert had only taken the chief command a few days previous to this, and, while he reviewed his army, had made all neceſſary arrangements for an attack on the 16th. Field-Marſhal Suwarrow, being apprized of this, put his army in order of battle along the Orba, from Aleſſandria up to Seravalle, and ſhifted his head-quarters to Pozzolo-Formida; General Kray took his at Fregarolo. The enemy, advancing as far as Caſſino, had forced General Bellegarde to withdraw to Acqui. Theſe arrangements being made, the attack was made on the 15th, and crowned with the happieſt ſucceſs.

From another Account, Auguſt 20.

A deciſive battle has taken place. On the 13th inſt. Joubert, with the whole of his army, amounting to about 50,000 men, advanced. General Bellegarde withdrew with his corps to the plains, to entice the enemy from the mountains, and the whole army was drawn up along the Orba, in order of battle; but the enemy remaining in the ſame poſition, the Imperialiſts attacked them on the 15th, at day-break. General Kray led the right wing, Pangrazion the centre (conſiſting of Ruſſians), and Melas the left wing. Thrice the Ruſſians attacked the enemy with the greateſt firmneſs, but were each time repulſed with loſs; at laſt, General Melas, with eight battalions of grenadiers, and ſix of fuſileers, renewed the attack, broke through, and aſcended the heights. The enemy were repulſed, and attacked in flank. General Joubert was killed, and the Generals Colli, Grouchi, and Bellerand, were taken priſoners, with about 5000 inferior officers and privates; and the whole of the enemy's artillery fell into the hands of the Imperialiſts. The latter have likewiſe loſt a great number of men, the French being ſtationed ſo very advantageouſly; General Luſignan was taken priſoner. It is expected that Genoa and Tortona will fall, in conſequence of this victory.

The following Supplement Extraordinary to the Vienna Court Gazette was publiſhed agreeably to the report of the general of cavalry, Melas, dated Auguſt 11, and 12, the enemy attacked Captain Breten, of the 5th regiment of huſſars, near Cumolimo, with ſuperior force, and forced him to retreat to Rucca Grimaldi; he fixed himſelf at Ovado, yet, from precaution, Rocca Grimaldi was reinforced with a battalion of infantry.

Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Kaim reports, that the enemy concentrated their troops towards Trenda, entered into ſmall camps in the valley of Stura, and had already ſent conſiderable reinforcements towards Mount Cenis; that ſeveral pieces of cannon had arrived at Mount Genevro, and that every thing had been prepared for the defence of Fort la Charboniere.

On the 12th of Auguſt the enemy advanced, with ſome thouſands of troops, towards Spigno, and from Suſello towards Ponzone, threw ſtrong reinforcements into the poſition of Ovado, and puſhed our advanced poſts from the ſide of Acqui to Rocca Grimaldi and Cremolino.

When Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Count Bellegarde, who was poſted near Acqui, reported this movement of the enemy, he alſo added, that he intended advancing with nine half brigades, in the whole about 3000 men.

General Kray arriving on the 12th of Auguſt, with his corps, at the army, reported, his patroles having reconnoitred towards Argentera, that about 3000 French had appeared in the valley of Barcellonetta, and that a reinforcement from the Archduke, of 1200 men, was ſtill expected to join them.

Theſe ſerious movements on the part of the enemy indicated ſome important enterprize, and this day the Imperial Major, Count Hardegg arrived expreſs from

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head-quarters at Novi, with the very joyful news of a moſt complete victory over the enemy.

According to the account of the 16th of Auguſt, the army was poſted in the plains of Rivalto di Scrivia, and our intention being to decoy the enemy into that plain, it was no difficult taſk for him to drive our poſts from the mountains, and to occupy Novi on the 13th.

The French could not have any other intention but to deliver Tortona, for which purpoſe our particular intention was directed towards the vallies of Scrivia and Tortona. The firſt was obſerved by the army in Rivalto; and, to ſecure the latter, the Ruſſian General de Roſenberg was poſted in Vighkiznolo. General Kray was juſt on the point to march to Cuneo, by Aſti, but was obliged to halt from the previous attack, and to draw up his troops to Fregarollo, to effect a junction with thoſe of Count Bellegarde, in order to form the right wing of the army.

On the 14th the enemy did not move, when the commander in chief, Field-Marſhal Melas, gave orders to attack early on the 15th: and General Kray began this attack on the flank of Novi. The Ruſſian General Prince Pangrazion attacked in front; but, from the vaſt ſuperiority of the enemy, neither of them was able to penetrate; on which the Ruſſian General L. Dôrfel, and General Melas, were ordered to advance. The firſt took to the Chauſſee of Novi; the general of cavalry, Melas, with the diviſion of Frohlich, kept along the Scrivia; ſo that he had the valley and the whole field of battle under his eye. Generals Prince Pangrazion and Milloradovich then attacked Novi in front; but this attack met not with the ſucceſs that was expected, on account of the vigorous reſiſtance of the enemy; which was alſo the caſe with that of General Baron Kray, who attempted to aſcend the heights, where the right flank of the enemy was ſtationed. The attack made by Lieutenant-General Dorfelden on the heights on the left of Novi, ſhared the ſame fate. The commanding field-marſhal then, with his uſual intrepidity, ordered Lieutenant-General Dorfelden, as well as the Generals Prince Pangrazion and Milloradovich, to renew their attacks on the heights behind Novi. The laſt attack was made at three in the afternoon, but the enemy could not be forced from this poſition. Meanwhile the column of Imperial troops along the Scrivia advanced to the heights of Novi, near Pietale, and the general of cavalry, Melas, reſolved to turn the right flank of the enemy, relieve Seravalle, at the ſame time detached Major-General Count Nobili to Vignole, for the ſecurity of the valley of Scrivia, and placed troops in Arquata.

He met the enemy on the road leading from Seravalle to Novi. Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Frohlich, with a battalion of Furſtenberg and Major-General Luſignan's brigade, made a reſolute attack, in conſequence of which the right flank of the enemy was laid open. General Laudohn, with his brigade, did the ſame, which acted from the left of General Frohlich's diviſion as a ſecond column, upon the enemy's right flank. Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Lichtenſtein formed a third column, which completely turned the enemy. The general of cavalry, Melas, cauſed ſome points to be occupied by batteries, to ſupport the attack of theſe three columns, and to attract the enemy's attention to that quarter. In this attack the three columns loſt from 7 to 800 men, but were rewarded by the moſt complete victory. The enemy's whole poſition, which extended from Novi Baſaluzzo, was thus overthrown and evacuated.

As ſoon as General Melas thought his object ſecured, he attacked the heights near Novi with the battalion of grenadiers of Paar, and through the firmneſs of this battalion, he ſucceeded not only in carrying thoſe heights, but alſo in making the enemy give way, who quitted Novi, and began a complete retreat, towards Ovada; the column which had advanced under Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Prince Lichtenſtein, having cut off their retreat to Gavi. Major-General Karaczay purſued them forwards towards Poſturana. More circumſtantial details of this ſplendid victory are promiſed ſoon; at preſent we are only informed that four of the enemy's generals, among whom is Colli, have been made priſoners; and that two others were left dead on the ſpot, one of whom is ſaid to be Joubert. Priſoners being every moment brought in, their number could not be accurately ſtated. It was the ſame with the artillery taken: at the departure of the courier, twenty-two pieces of cannon and a conſiderable number of powder waggons were in our hands.

Our loſs cannot be ſtated with more certainty; but the general of cavalry, Melas, ſuppoſes, it might amount to about 4000 in killed, wounded, and miſſing, owing to the repeated attacks, and to the obſtinate reſiſtance of the enemy.

The general of cavalry, Melas, ſays, that he cannot ſufficiently praiſe the ſteadineſs and intrepidity of all the troops, as well as the ſteady and brave conduct of all the generals and ſtaff-officers; he will name thoſe who have particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, in a future report; but remarks for the preſent, that Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Frohlich had particularly ſignalized himſelf in this action; and that he muſt alſo praiſe the brave behaviour of Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Prince Lichtenſtein, and that the whole of the officers employed under him had ſhewn themſelves very active; and that they had, by the aſſiſtance they gave in every quarter, materially contributed to this victory.

Farther Details relative to the Battle of Novi in Montferrat.

The following are the moſt intereſting particulars, which were not contained in the firſt account.

The enemy's army conſiſted of about 50,000 men. It was at firſt reſolved not to oppoſe their advancing into the plains; but to prevent diſagreeable conſequences, and placing the moſt unlimited confidence in the valour of his troops, Field-Marſhal Suwarrow was induced to attack the enemy in their poſition, which, however, as appeared already from the firſt accounts, coſt the lives of a great number of brave men, but was in the end attended by the happieſt ſucceſs.

ceſs. General Melas taking poſſeſſion of the heights of Novi decided the victory.

This happy event cauſed ſuch conſternation among the enemy, that, after ſhewing the moſt reſolute firmneſs during the whole day, they now fled precipitately towards the road of Ovada, and General Kray continued the attack with ſo much advantage, and manœuvred ſo ſkilfully againſt the enemy's rear, that he took 2000 priſoners, among whom was the general of diviſion, Colli, beſides ſeveral pieces of cannon and ammunition waggons.

The enemy's loſs conſiſts at leaſt in 3000 killed, 4000 priſoners, and upwards of 4000 wounded. Among the priſoners are the two generals of diviſion, Grouchy and Perignon, and the generals of brigade, Colli and Bardon. The general in chief, Joubert, was wounded at the commencement of the battle, and died of his wounds at Novi. The generals of the enemy who were made priſoners, unanimouſly ſtate, that their loſs conſiſts, upon the whole, in 18,000 men, and that their wounded were dreadfully mauled by our well-directed grape-ſhot fire.

Our loſs in killed conſiſts in eighteen officers and 889 privates; wounded, ten ſtaff and 152 commiſſioned officers, and 3636 privates; priſoners and miſſing, beſides General Luſignan, twenty-four officers and 1320 privates; of which latter, however, only 700, who were wounded, are actually priſoners; the remainder, who were ſeparated from the army during the battle, are now moſtly returning to their regiments.

At the departure of the courier, the accounts of the loſs of the Ruſſians were not complete. The Ruſſian General Tſchuparow is among the wounded.

Words cannot be found to expreſs ſufficiently the merits and intrepidity of the Auſtrian and Ruſſian troops: every individual that ſhared the events of this ever-memorable day, may claim immortal glory and general eſteem.

Some Imperial generals, ſtaff, and officers, are particularly noticed. The general of artillery, Baron Kray, who has ſo much diſtinguiſhed himſelf in this brilliant campaign, and the two field-marſhal-lieutenants, Bellegarde and Ott, have principally contributed to this victory by their ſkilful and intrepid manœuvres. Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Frohlich ſignalized himſelf by his uniform magnanimity. Major-General Zach has given moſt effectual aſſiſtance in arranging the attack. Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Prince Lichtenſtein, though the ground would not allow cavalry to be properly employed, did every thing in his power to haraſs the enemy on his retreat, &c.

In the night from the 15th to 16th, the enemy continued his retreat towards Genoa, and the diviſion of General St. Cyr took poſſeſſion of the Red Mountain and the heights which command the roads of Galvi, to cover their retreat.

On the arrival of Major-General Karaczay, who was ordered to purſue the enemy, we had taken thirty-ſix pieces of cannon, and 200 ammunition waggons.

Thus ended a battle, which was carried on from three o'clock in the morning till late at night, with the moſt unexampled bravery of the troops on both ſides, and the victory gained by the allies becomes more valuable, when it is conſidered that, according to advices received at the head-quarters of the army, from Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Count Haddick, who is ſtationed, with a body of troops in the neighbourhood of Aoſta, the enemy, in combination with their proceedings at Novi, on the 14th, after forcing our poſition near Roſwald, attacked our whole line in the Upper Valais, in three different points at the ſame time, with a ſuperior force, and repulſed our troops, notwithſtanding the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, and forced Colonel Strauch to retreat towards Ponte Tereza, and Colonel Prince Victor Rohan to quit his poſition on Mount Simplon, and retreat towards Warze.

To make the neceſſary arrangements ſucceſsfully to meet every thing that might happen, Field-Marſhal Suwarrow thought proper to encamp his army on the 19th, near St. Feliciano, and to purſue his march to Aſti on the 20th, to order General Baron Kray, with a body of troops to Vigevane, and proceed as circumſtances might require, either towards Varga or Ponte Tereza.

According to farther accounts, dated Auguſt 20, General Kaim reports, that Captain Cawenffa, of the 5th regiment of huſſars, attacked the enemy near Maximo and Bagnaſeo, and drove them from that poſt with loſs.

Though the rocky ground in ſome degree retards the operations of the beſieging army before Tortona, they have however ſucceeded, in the night from the 15th to the 16th, to furniſh the batteries erected againſt the baſtions of Maſetti, with the neceſſary artillery, and on the following days, the third parallel was begun, though it is attended with great difficulties.

French Account.

Some intereſting particulars relative to the battle of Novi, publiſhed in the Moniteur.

This account ſays, although Joubert had expreſs orders from the Directory to attack the enemy, on ſeeing in the morning of the 28th their number and diſpoſition, he declined it, and took the reſolution of retiring within his former poſition; but the enemy having attacked him at ſeven in the morning with vigour, he was obliged to think of defending himſelf. The diſpoſitions made for attack ſerved for defence, and the enemy were received every where with intrepidity. They made aſtoniſhing but uſeleſs attempts to break through our troops, until five in the evening, when they made an effort to turn our right wing, whoſe too great ardour had carried it into the plain. At that moment Moreau ordered a retreat, and ſent at the ſame time a body of troops to oppoſe the progreſs of the enemy. This body attacked the Auſtro-Ruſſians, defeated them, took two pieces of cannon, and made the Auſtrian General Luſignan, and a great number of men priſoners. There was then every proſpect of our making a ſucceſsful retreat, when an order ſent to the general of artillery, and executed two hours too late, cauſed the loſs of a part of the army. A diviſion received orders to direct its march to the village of Paſtourana, and paſs through it; but on its arrival,

was obſtructed and ſtopt in its march by a convoy of artillery, that ſhould have paſſed two hours before. This occaſioned conſiderable diſorder, of which the enemy availed himſelf. Generals Perignon, Grouchi, and Parthoneau, performed prodigies of valour in this critical ſituation, to rally the column; they were all three ſeverely wounded, and taken by the enemy. Perignon received five wounds from a ſabre on the head, and two on the arms. Grouchi received a cut of a ſabre on his arm of which he will loſe the uſe. This General behaved with unexampled bravery: he fought like a lion. Three times in ſucceſſion he charged at the head of his cavalry, which was beginning to be diſheartened. He ſnatched a ſtandard, and led his men once more to the fight: in the confuſion the ſtandard was torn from his hand; he ſubſtituted his cap in its place, raiſed it on the point of his ſabre, and precipitated himſelf anew upon the enemy. It was at this fatal moment he received a ſtroke of a ſabre, with which he fell from his horſe, and was made priſoner. So much exertion and courage at length arreſted the progreſs of the enemy. The corps rallied by degrees, effected their retreat, and night put an end to the conteſt.

Though this diſaſter was owing to the tardineſs of the artillery corps, we ſhould not forget that we owe to it and its brave commander, General Debelle, and the whole artillery, the beſt merited praiſe. It manœuvred during the battle, with an addreſs ſuperior to any it had ever before exhibited; in a word, it achieved wonders. Every ball carried into the columns of the enemy, and every diſcharge of caſe-ſhot made whole ranks diſappear. Thus the loſs of the enemy, even according to their own admiſſion, is enormous. They left 10,000 men on the field of battle, of whom 8000 are Ruſſians. General Bellegarde is wounded. As a proof how much the victory has coſt the enemy, they have made no attempt to purſue, but have left us to reſume our poſitions. Our loſs, which has been completely aſcertained this day, does not exceed 7000 men, including 2000 wounded. Our army has gained a victory of opinion over the Ruſſians. They have had a near view of them, and learned to appreciate them. They are good ſoldiers, but badly diſciplined. Our ſoldiers, who had a different idea of them, ſeemed to fear them; but now they only make ſport of them. Their number in this army could not exceed 12,000 men. If this is to continue, Paul muſt loſe no time to ſend reinforcements.

NOYON, BATTLE AT. A town of France, ſituated on the river Oyſe, in the iſle of France, fifty miles north-weſt from Paris. As the Normans conquered England by their victory at the abbey of St. Martin, ſo did the Engliſh forty years after conquer Normandy by their victory at Trenchebray; but this victory was not ſo complete and deciſive as the other, for what Henry I. King of England got by the ſword, he was neceſſitated to keep by the ſame means, becauſe Louis le Gros, the French King, had taken William ſon of Robert Duke of Normandy, who was a priſoner in England, into his protection, and furniſhed him with men and money in order to recover his father's dominions.

This young prince though under age, found Henry employment enough in Normandy, where the latter was obliged to be conſtantly in arms, in defence of this troubleſome acquiſition. This conduct of Louis brought on an open rupture between the two kings. The French formed a deſign of ſurpriſing Noyon, which Henry being informed of he reſolved to fruſtrate it, and marched his forces with ſuch expedition, that the enemy had ſcarce time to draw up their firſt line when the battle began. Nevertheleſs, they behaved with great gallantry, under the command of William, Duke Robert's ſon,, who charged the Engliſh with ſuch impetuoſity that they fell back upon the main body, commanded by the King in perſon, whoſe utmoſt efforts could not ſuſtain the attack.

While he exerted all his endeavours to rally his troops, he was ſingled out by a brave Norman knight, who diſcharged at his head, two ſuch furious ſtrokes of a ſabre, as penetrated his helmet and wounded him ſeverely. At the ſight of his own blood, which ruſhed down his viſage, he was enraged to a double exertion of his ſtrength, and returned the blows with ſuch intereſt, that his antagoniſt was unhorſed and taken priſoner.

Had the valour of young William been properly ſeconded, the French would certainly have obtained a complete victory; but inſtead of forming from their line a march in a regular manner, they no ſooner ſaw the ſucceſs of the Norman Prince, than they ruſhed forward in confuſion, and the rear of the Engliſh advancing to the attack in a compact body, found them in ſuch diſorder, that the ſcale was quite turned, and the French fled with the utmoſt precipitation. Louis himſelf being unhorſed in the tumult, was obliged to make his eſcape on foot to Audley, where he was joined by his fugitive troops, and receiving a reinforcement ſent a herald with a defiance to Henry, who declined the invitation. He diſmiſſed all the priſoners but about 240 knights, and the young Prince's horſe being taken in the field, after he had diſmounted to rally the troops, was ſent back with a complement, and ſome valuable preſents from his couſin William, who admired his courage.

While the King of England employed his victorious troops in reducing the Normans to obedience, Louis took Chartres from the Count de Blois, reduced Ivry, and the war continued with various ſucceſs. At length Pope Calixtus II. having held a council at Rheims, came afterwards to viſit Henry at Giſors, where he offered his mediation, which was accepted. The places taken on both ſides were reſtored and the priſoners ſet at liberty.

NUREMBERG, an Imperial city of Germany. Its fortifications are a double wall, flanked with towers mounting cannon. The French took poſſeſſion of this city in 1794, when they compelled the inhabitants to a requiſition of two millions and a half conſiſting of 10,000 pairs of boots, 50,000 pairs of ſhoes, 50,000 pairs of gaiters, 50,000 ſhirts, and 300 horſes.

They again took poſſeſſion of this city in 1796, and on Auguſt 20 took fifteen hoſtages from the city, and demanded from it a contribution of three millions of livres the payment of which was fixed at the expiration of

of forty-eight hours: this time having expired without the payment being made, hoſtages were taken on the 16th, and carried off on the 17th. Among the requiſitions the French demanded from the city, are between 6000 and 7000 gallons of brandy, 25,000 pounds of meat, ſhoes, cloth, medicines, &c.

In 1800 the French again took poſſeſſion of this city, as appears by the following letters from the French general.

Cloſter-Eberach, 14 Frimaire, Dec. 5.

The ceſſation of the armiſtice having been notified to the enemy's generals, hoſtilities recommenced on the 24th of November.

Baron Albini, commanding the Mentzer troops, afraid of being forced at Aſchaffenburg, and wiſhing to cover his retreat, cauſed an attack to be made at four o'clock preciſely, with conſiderable force on the poſt of Batavian infantry, which guarded the bridge of Aſchaffenburg. This poſt was ſtrong in itſelf, and was well defended by the Dutch Colonel Colard, who charged the troops of Albini three times ſucceſſively with his huſſars, and drove them back into the town. This brave officer received two ſhots, one of which ſeverely wounded him. The officer who commanded at the bridge of Aſchaffenburg, deſerves great praiſe for his intrepidity. The Batavian chaſſeurs under his command diſplayed the greateſt bravery.

The General in Chief cauſed General D'Albini to be purſued by a party of cavalry, and gave orders to Captain Lavinu who commanded it to ſcour the country, and every where to throw it into alarm.

On the next day, the 25th, a poſition was taken in advance of Aſchaffenburg, and the town was taken poſſeſſion of. The army which had quitted the cantonments which it occupied upon the Nidda, the Lower Mein, and the Tobre, was put on its march to go towards Wurtzburg and Schweinfurth.

On the 25th the diviſions of Barbou and Duheſme paſſed the Mein at Triffeſtein, and directed its march upon Schweinfurth, where information had been received that the enemy had a corps of from 3 to 4000 men.

Lieutenant-General Dumonceau, with the Batavian diviſion, left Wertheim, and marched upon Wurtzburg, in order to inveſt it, which he did on the 29th, with the loſs of ſome riflemen on both ſides.

General D'Allaglie, being ſummoned to ſurrender the town and the caſtle, propoſed to ſurrender the town. It was given up on the 30th by capitulation.

The General in Chief left General Dumonceau Before the the Caſtle of Wurtzburg, to make an attack upon it. The poſſeſſion of the town of Wurtzburg, and the advantages of the ground on the left bank of the Mein, allowed the caſtle to be inveſted with little loſs. The artillery are already placed for its attack. The formation and celerity of the march of the ſiege equipage is the fruit of the attention of the Chief of Brigade of Artillery, Humbert, an officer of diſtinguiſhed merit.

The movements againſt Schweinfurth not being completed, the General in Chief ordered, in the night of the 29th, the Adjutant-Commandant Deverrine, to paſs with the 98th and 16th regiment of dragoons, the two arms of the Mein, above the angle of Wurtzburg, at the ferries of Cloſter-Zeel and Faher, and to advance to Geroltzoffen, with a view of endeavouring to cut off the retreat of the corps of troops from Schweinfurth; but the enemy, informed of our movements, evacuated that place.

The diviſion of Barbou and Duheſme took poſſeſſion of it on the 30th.

While the General in Chief, Angereau, was forming the inveſtment of Wurtzburg, General Moreau informed him by an extraordinary courier that he had certain information that the corps of Klenau was collecting at Neumark, and that he would be reinforced by a party of troops from Merfeld. He alſo learned that the enemy, after having drawn out all their troops from the cantonments on this ſide of Rednitz, had collected from 12 to 13,000 men in front of Bamberg, in the poſition to Burg-Eberach. The General in Chief aſſembled the two diviſions at Geroltzoffen, and reſolved to march againſt the enemy, to defeat them, and repulſe them beyond Rednitz.

On the 2d of December the two diviſions put themſelves in motion; the advanced guard, under the command of the Adjutant Commandant Deverrine, encountered at Cloſter-Eberach, a conſiderable party of huſſars of Blankenſtein, which was repulſed with loſs.

On the 3d, the diviſions found themſelves in preſence of the enemy, who covering the road from Bamberg, occupied the village of Burg-Eberach, and the two firſt heights which commanded it, and who had ſix pieces of cannon in front of the ſecond poſition. The principal height did not ſeem to be occupied.

Lieutenant-General Duheſme, who had made the firſt diſpoſitions with great ſkill, ſucceeded in driving the enemy from the village, and from their firſt poſition.

The enemy kept firm in the ſecond, and kept up a warm cannonade.

The General in Chief, Angereau, ordered the 21ſt of the line and a party of Batavian cavalry to turn, under cover of a wood, the left of the enemy, and to gain the principal height. He ordered General Treilhard with his reſerve of cavalry to advance upon the road of Bamberg, and the Adjutant-Commandant, Deverrine, to attack the enemy in front. Notwithſtanding theſe movements, the enemy reſiſted with obſtinacy; when the young and brave Deverrine, urged on by that brilliant valour which decides ſucceſs, charged at the head of the carabineers of the 29th, and forced the poſition, but the enemy, ſupported by a numerous cavalry, retired in good order. The 29th, which diſtinguiſhed itſelf in this action continued to haraſs them, and killed and wounded a prodigious number.

The Adjutant-Commandant, Deverrine, received ſeveral wounds, one of which was mortal: a captain of grenadiers, at the age of ſeventeen, and formed in the fields of battle in Italy, during the years 1796 and 97, he met death like a brave man. He ſaid to the carabineers who were preſſing around him, and who were ſhowing thoſe marks of intereſt reſpecting him

which are the reward of a good character, " my friends it is glorious to die in the field of honour."

The enemy were purſued to the end of the day, and loſt more than a league of territory. They took advantage of the night, and of a country interſected and difficult to retreat by their left upon Pernirsfield, to which place General Barbou received orders to follow them. This General ſucceeded in coming up with their rear guard on the 4th, attacked, and forced it to fall back. The enemy have finally made their retreat upon Forcheim, paſſing the ſmall river of Aiſch, at the village of Aiſch, the bridge of which they have broken down.

The Army has taken poſt behind Rednitz, in order to cover the attack of Wurtzburg. General Duheſme occupies Bamberg; and General Barbou has orders to puſh detachments as far as Nuremberg.

The communications with Wurtzburg and our rear are completely eſtabliſhed, by different bridges upon the Mein.

The country affords all the reſources neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the army.

Our loſs in the different combats which have taken place is not conſiderable, That of the enemy is much greater. We have made ſome priſoners, and deſerters are conſtantly coming into us.

(Signed) F. Andreossi.

December 20.

After the battle of the 12th, at Burg-Eberach the Gallo-Batavian army, took a poſition behind the Radnitz in the neighbourhood of Forcheim. The right was ſtationed near Newſtal, that it might protect the bridge of Kinſingen, which the commander in chief had likewiſe given orders for being covered by a detachment poſted at Ochſenfutt.

As ſoon as the General in Chief became acquainted with the ſucceſſes of the army of the Rhine he made his right wing move forwards to the Rednitz, occupied Nuremburg and Forcheim as advanced poſts, and waited in this poſition till General Moreau ſhould inform of that occupied by the left of his army.

On the evening of the 23d, the General in Chief received an extraordinary courier, who informed him of the paſſage of the Inn, by General Moreau; and the General of Brigade, Levaſſeur, commanding the flanking corps of the left wing of the army of the Rhine, gave him advice that he occupied all the fortifications on the Danube, from Donawert to Ingolſtadt; puſhing parties on the two banks of the river, towards Ratiſbon and Wurtzburg, deſired him to ſend them againſt Neumark, ordered General Barbou to enter into communication with him, and to ſtretch out his right towards Furth; the efforts of General Barbou have not yet enabled him to perceive the movements of General Levaſſeur.

In this poſition the Gallo-Batavian army remained in part before the caſtle of Wurtzburg, had upon its left D'Albiny, with 2000 men, in front the corps of Simbſchen, about 12,000 men, and in the ſame direction the corps of Klenau, compoſed of 15,000 men, poſted near Neumark, and occupying Ratiſbon.

On the 25th the General in Chief gave orders to advance in front of the Rednitz, and to puſh ſtrong reconnoitring parties, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the poſition of the enemy. From the 12th to the 26th there did not occur any remarkable event; there had been nothing but ſome affairs of poſts, in which the advantage was pretty equally balanced; but yeſterday there was a bloody battle, between Nuremberg and Lanff. The action laſted from nine in the morning till night.

General Klenau attacked the right, commanded by General Barbou, and General Simbſchen, the left, under the orders of General Duheſme. They came to cloſe quarters, and the ſlaughter was incredible; but in ſpite of their ſuperior numbers the enemy was beat and completely repulſed on all ſides. We made three hundred priſoners, and killed many officers of rank.

According to the account of the captive officers, the Auſtrians carried off more than an hundred waggons loaded with dead and wounded, and a few of our men were killed.

I wait for more circumſtantial accounts, to let you know, in all its details, an affair, the particulars of which it is not eaſy to learn in a country interſected with ravines, and covered with wood. Generals, officers, and ſoldiers, all diſplayed the greateſt valour. General Barbou, who had to ſuſtain the greateſt efforts, ſhewed, as well as General Paithod and Fuzier, as great ſcience as courage. General Duheſme ſeconded him very powerfully in oppoſing the attempts of Simbſchen, who ſought to force the left. Among the wounded we reckoned Citizens Chauvel and Michel, chiefs of battalion of the 49th demi-brigade, and the brave Frederic of the 21ſt, whoſe wound was mortal. The chief of brigade, Simon, of the 11th light infantry, had his horſe killed under him. The chief of brigade, Watier, commanding the 4th regiment of dragoons, ſtationed in the advanced guard of General Barbou, conſtantly diſtinguiſhed himſelf. This young officer, eager to acquire a name, behaves in a manner to raiſe the higheſt hopes.

(Signed) F. Andreossi.

Nuremberg, 4 Nivoſe (Dec. 26)

It is my duty to preſent you with the details of the battle of Nuremberg, fought on the 17th, the events which followed, and of the actual poſition of the army.

In eſtabliſhing itſelf at Rednitz, the Gallo-Batavian army left 5000 men before Wurtzburg on occupying the points of Aſchaffenburg, de Loht, Gemunden, Schweinfurth, and Kinſingen. Rednitz was no obſtacle till during the time of the floods, but the heights on the left bank are very defenſible poſitions. The General in Chief covered this line, which extended twelve leagues from Nuremberg to Bamberg. It was a poſition that merited attention.

The Commander in Chief having determined, in caſe of any reverſe upon his future plan of primary operation both on the right and left, and his line of ſecondary operation, gave to his Aid de Camp Richer, an officer of great diſtinction, the command of a corps of obſervation, which he marched to Meitſbach near the line of neutrality; he threw 400 men and three pieces

pieces of ordnance into Bamberg, concentrated the reſt of his forces between Forcheim and Nuremberg, occupied Forcheim and Nuremburg, a bridge-head, eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at Herſogen Aurach, propoſed to haraſs the enemy on the left, and finally to be in readineſs to act along the principal line of operation, directing the garriſon of Bamberg to fall back upon Ellman Schweinfurth, &c. if they were forced, and in this caſe he abandoned to the enemy the great road from Bamberg to Mein, by Cloſter Eberach; having nevertheleſs taken the precaution to ſecure means of recruiting at Ritzujen all the boats of Mein, which were between that city and Schweinfurth. The 14th the Commander in Chief underſtood that the corps of Klenau was in motion, having left Ratiſbon on the 12th for the purpoſe of joining that of Simbſchen, and that Klenau had with him the two moſt famous partizans of the Auſtrian army, Counts Walmoden and Demiere. The General did not doubt but that he would ſoon have to make conſiderable efforts. The Commander in Chief went immediately to Wurtzburg, and not attaching more conſequence to this poſt than the enemy had done, converted the attack into a blockade, and directed that all the force not neceſſary in this new plan, ſhould, with all diligence, fall into the line of battle; beſides theſe orders, directions that all which might impede his movements ſhould be carried into the rear.

The General in Chief before his departure, directed Generals Duheſme and Barbou to paſs Rednitz, and puſh as far they could to aſcertain the poſition of the enemy; the General returned on the 27th, and concerted his plans with Duheſme and Barbou, when a ſharp cannonade was heard towards Altorf and Newkirchen.

The advanced guard of Barbou's diviſion, in two bodies, was directed towards Altorf and Neumark, when they met the out-poſts of the enemy, and began action. The corps directed towards Altorf purſued the enemy with great carnage, which gave time to a body of 2000 infantry and 300 hulans, to fall upon the other body marching towards Neumark. This latter body could not make head againſt any ſuperior force, but was promptly ſuccoured by Fuzier, general of brigade, who marched at the head of the 3d battalion of the 11th light infantry, and for a moment re-eſtabliſhed the advantage. Watier, chief of brigade, who was near Altorf, maintained his poſition on the heights of Fetzbach with great perſeverance. The enemy every moment received freſh ſuccours from the neighbourhood of Neumark, which kept the event ſtill in ſuſpence, when General Paithod received orders from General Barbou to advance with the reſt of the line of battle, compoſed of the intrepid 49th, the 4th dragoons, and four pieces of light artillery; to ſend one column to the relief of General Fuzier, and with the other to take the direction to Fiſhbach, and unite with General of Brigade Watier. Theſe two movements executed with as much celerity as boldneſs, put the enemy to complete rout, who left the ground covered with dead and wounded. In endeavouring to retreat upon Fiſhbach, he encountered the fire of a battalion of the advanced guard, which completed the rout. The enemy loſt this day 1200 killed or wounded, and 300 priſoners. Our loſs was only thirty killed, and 180 wounded.

The diviſion of Lieutenant General Duheſme, which was oppoſed to the forces united under General Simbſchen, was alſo attacked. This general ſeemed inclined to force the left of this diviſion. The engagement took place between the advanced guards at Graffenburg. The enemy, notwithſtanding his great ſuperiority obtained no advantage, and General Duheſme maintained his poſitions. On the 18th the General in Chief reconnoitred the force of the enemy and made his diſpoſitions to paſs his army to the left bank of the Rednitz, and occupy his ancient poſitions. Since the affair of the 17th, the line has been daily attacked in various points, but the enemy have always found an invincible reſiſtance.

In executing this retrograde movement behind the Rednitz, Lieutenant-General Duheſme was warmly attacked by M. Simbſchen, aſſiſted by ſome ſquadrons and battalions under General Klenau; this diviſion, however, fought valiantly the whole day, and in the evening returned to its ancient poſitions upon the Rednitz.

The Pruſſians formally oppoſed our occupation of the point of Furth, which connected our right with Nuremberg. The General in Chief not wiſhing to diſturb the harmony ſubſiſting between the two nations, gave orders to General Barbou to evacuate Nuremburg, and transfer his advanced guard to Wach, which was effected about night-fall on the 21ſt of December.

The enemy did not preſent himſelf before Bamberg. He conſtantly attacked on our right, which he endeavoured to turn, but in a very timid manner. From Rednitz to Schewbach, he had detachments as far as Stein. The General in Chief did not feel much inquietude from theſe demonſtrations: and although Herzogen Aurach was rather a ſtation of partizans, their head quarters he did not change, becauſe in caſe of a reverſe, and after the line of operations he had choſen, this point became the centre of his movements. He was ready, moreover to watch thoſe of the army of the Rhine.

The General in Chief has had his attention unceaſingly turned towards the Danube; he did not doubt but that General Levaſſeur knowing that Klenau had deſerted Ratiſbon for the purpoſe of marching againſt the Gallo-Batavian army, would take advantage of this circumſtance to drive from thence the few troops that remained, and take poſſeſſion of this important point. Our ſpies and our detachments had been carried off between Rednitz and the Danube. The General impatiently expected the return of a confidential officer whom he had diſpatched to General Levaſſeur. This officer returned this morning, he gave an account of General Levaſſeur having marched to Ratiſbon on the 22d, but that he meant to attack it on the 23d; thus there was little doubt but that Ratiſbon was poſſeſſed by the army of the Rhine; but what gave the more certainty was, that at three o'clock this morning Simbſchen and Klenau prepared to retreat with 12,000 infantry, the greateſt part of the cavalry having filed on the

the right of Neumark. Klenau having loſt the point of Ratiſbon, the line of Nab is no longer tenable for him. He has no other reſource but to evacuate the High Palatinate. The General in Chief immediately ſent the ſame officer to Lieutenant-General Saint Suzanne, to engage him to make a combined operation near Amberg and La Nab; in ſhort, to drive the enemy into the defiles of Bohemia. In the mean time the army is in purſuit of Klenau and Simbſchen. We have re-entered Nuremberg.

The army is ready to ſupport new fatigues, to march to new battles, and to ſearch for enemies, worthy of its courage.

The General in Chief, and the General of Diviſion, are perfectly ſatisfied with all the officers of the ſtaff. Theſe officers, to great activity, join that intelligence which makes them uſeful upon every occaſion. Among them, Albert, chief of the ſquadron, was particularly diſtinguiſhed. The Citizen Fouque adds, that at the attack of Bamberg, he charged the enemy on the bridge of Rednitz with the bayonet's point. The Adjutant Commandant Maſſabeau, who rendered great ſervice at the battle of Nuremberg, as alſo the Captain Paſſaleer, aid de camp to General Barbou. The Adjutant Commandant Sicarde ſucceeded to the brave Deverrine, and proved himſelf worthy to replace him.

The 95th demi-brigade in ſome degree made its firſt eſſay in arms. It merits, nevertheleſs, to be placed on the ſide of veterans. In the affair of the 20th, at Neukirchen, this demi-brigade, commanded by Citizen Le Clerk, attended with their arms, preſented the charge of cavalry. It did not fire but at cloſe quarters. It had 18 officers out of the combat.

The 25th light brigade gave proof of its courage at Burg Eberach. The 21ſt of the line was worthy to be commanded by the brave Frederick. The 49th is a formidable corps, and their attack is terrible. The enemy has conſtantly diſtinguiſhed the 11th. The generous Auſtrians ſpeak of this brigade, in their reports by the German phraſe of *dic jungen leuti*, the lads of the 11th.

The cavalry was eminently uſeful, and ſuffered conſiderable loſs.

Our infantry, the firſt infantry in the world, has upon every occaſion diſconcerted the cavalry of the enemy, the pride and the hope of the Auſtrians, and has ſhewn itſelf upon every occaſion ſuperior to their infantry. The Hulans and the corps of Blankenſtein were thoſe who ſuffered moſt from our fire.

The regiment of Blankenſtein have to reproach themſelves with two aſſaſſinations. Our troops had conceived ſuch animoſity, that they had nearly carried it into the battle. A party of the Blankenſteins had cut off the heads of ten of our ſick found in the village of Bamberg, and one of their patroles aſſaſſinated the commandant of an eſcort which conducted the exchanged priſoners. This was an old tranſaction; but as it appeared it was an authorized tranſaction, it became neceſſary to collect authentic proofs upon it. Our movements and continued actions prevented our purſuing this enquiry. I cannot do better, Citizen Miniſter, than with the document to ſend you alſo the report of Watier, chief de brigade to General Barbou. It is difficult to tell with more energy, an action ſo odious, and ſo much violating the law of nations.

ANDREOSSI.

P. S. General Dumonceau, commandant of the troops blockading Wurtzburg, announces, that on the 26th the enemy made a vigorous ſortie againſt him, and that the fire of muſquetry continued two hours and a half, with great ſlaughter on both ſides; but the enemy were obliged to retreat in diſorder with conſiderable loſs. The diviſion of Dumonceau had in this affair, five men killed, one of whom was a captain, and near ſixty wounded.

OCEAN, ENGAGEMENT ON. Suppoſed to be in the mouth of the Channel. The motives for committing this hoſtility have been related, (*See* LONDON), therefore it is needleſs to repeat them. Louis, the Dauphin of France, finding himſelf hard preſſed in England, in the year 1217, ſent over for a reinforcement, which his Princeſs, Blanche, prepared with all poſſible diſpatch at Calais; but the governors of the Cinque-Ports in England, hearing of the deſign, equipt a fleet to attack the enemy, and put to ſea. The two fleets met on the 24th day of Auguſt, 1217. The Engliſh were not intimidated, though the French had eighty ſhips and they but forty, for perceiving the enemy to have this advantage, they made uſe of their ſuperior ſkill; ſo that taking advantage of the wind, they ran down many of the tranſports, and ſunk them with all on board. Their long bows did them notable ſervice; and to prevent the French from boarding of them, they laid heaps of lime upon their decks, which the wind blowing freſh, drove in the faces of the enemies, and in a manner blinded them; ſo that declining the diſpute, they as faſt as poſſible bore away for the ſhore, and landing at Sandwich, Louis, in revenge for the miſchief they had done him, burnt it. The Engliſh were every way gainers by this engagement; as on the other hand, it entirely ruined the affairs of Louis, who was now forced to ſhut himſelf up in London, where very ſoon after he was beſieged; the Engliſh fleet in the mean time blocking up the mouth of the Thames. He quickly ſaw how great his danger was, and in this ſituation he did all that was left for him to do, that is to ſay, he entered into a treaty with the Earl of Pembroke, whereby he renounced all his pretended right to the kingdom of England, and provided the beſt he could for himſelf and his adherents, which freed the kingdom from the plague of foreigners, and remains an inconteſtable proof, that nothing but our inteſtine diviſions can invite an invaſion; for while we retain the ſovereignty of the ſeas, ſuch attempts in the end muſt prove fatal to thoſe who undertake them.

OCZAKOW, SIEGE OF, October 1788. The ſally made by the garriſon of Oczakow, at the end of the month of Auguſt, was, in fact, the moſt bloody the beſiegers had experienced, who loſt many thouſand men. General Suwarrow occaſioned the above ſally by the repeated defiance he made to the enemy, who at laſt fell

fell on his troops ſo furiouſly, that had not Prince Repnin flown to his ſuccour in time, the left wing muſt infallibly have periſhed. General Suwarrow was wounded, and another general, and thirty officers, of different ranks, fell in the field of battle, beſides forty other officers who were wounded. This event obliged Prince Potemkin to make ſome changes in the poſition of his camp, and the diſtribution of his troops. To this misfortune muſt be added that cauſed by the exploſion of a powder magazine in the fortreſs of Kinburn, which blew up the great church, then full of people, by which accident near 800 perſons were buried in its ruins.

Copy of a Letter from Prince Potemkin, dated December 19, 1788.

I haſten to give you the good and happy news of the taking of Oczakow. After having vainly uſed every poſſible means to get the beſieged town to ſurrender, after having deſtroyed ſeveral parts of the fortification, after that our artillery had reduced to aſhes a very conſiderable ſtore-houſe of the town, and blown up a powder magazine. Knowing, moreover, that the enemy was at the laſt extremity, and that ſtubborneſs only could be the cauſe of their reſiſtance, at laſt every circumſtance led me to reſolve on ſtorming it on the 17th ult.

This enterpriſe has had all poſſible ſucceſs, and by the aſſiſtance of the Almighty, her Imperial Majeſty's troops under my command took poſſeſſion of the intrenchment fortified in the beſt manner poſſible by the Fort of Haſſein Pacha, and by the whole forces of the place.

The action was extremely bloody. Our troops behaved with an incredible intrepidity. I cannot ſufficiently praiſe the courage of the generals who acted under me; nor can I extol, as much as it deſerves, that order and preciſion which was obſerved by every one in the executing ſuch ſhare of the enterpriſe as was committed to his care.

The Ruſſian troops entered ſword in hand. The Turks defended themſelves moſt gallantly, but nothing could reſiſt the bravery of the Muſcovites, and they took the place by ſtorm, and with great bloodſhed, for only 2000 of the garriſon remained alive. The Ruſſians loſt 7000 men, and among the killed are Prince Dolgorucki, General Soritſch, Prince Wolkouſky, General Woynikow, and many others of rank. The particulars of this important affair are eagerly expected.

OKELEY, BATTLE AT. The Danes having frequently ravaged parts of this kingdom, and in 852, having paſſed the Thames after pillaging London, they were met in Surry, where they were totally overthrown, and a very great ſlaughter made of them.

OLMUTZ, SIEGE OF. The capital of Moravia, ſituated on the river Moravia, about ſeventy-five miles north from Vienna. At the beginning of the year 1758, the King of Pruſſia reſolved to make Moravia the theatre of war. Moravia was freſh ground, a country as yet untouched by the ravages of war. If he had ſucceeded in his operations in this country, his ſucceſſes, by opening to him the neareſt road to Vienna, muſt prove more deciſive than they could any where elſe. If he ſhould fail, the Auſtrians were at a diſtance from the centre of his affairs, and would find it difficult to improve their advantages to his ruin. After the reduction of Schweidnitz, the king ordered two bodies of his troops to poſt themſelves in ſuch a manner, as to make it appear that he intended to carry the war into Bohemia. Whilſt he drew away the enemy's attention from the real objects by theſe diſpoſitions, the main of his army by a very rapid march entered into Moravia in two columns, and made themſelves maſters in a ſhort time, and with little or no oppoſition, of all the poſts neceſſary to cover the troops to be employed in the ſiege of Olmutz. On the 27th of May the trenches were opened before that city.

Mareſchal Daun was no ſooner appriſed of the King's march towards Moravia, than he took his route through Bohemia to that province. Notwithſtanding that the Empreſs Queen omitted no poſſible endeavours to aſſemble a juſt army againſt the King of Pruſſia, though ſhe had for that purpoſe exhauſted the Milaneſe and Tuſcany, and ſwept up the laſt recruits in her Danubian territories, M. Daun was not yet in a condition to give the King of Pruſſia battle; neither did his character lead him to truſt that to fortune, which he might enſure, though more ſlowly, by conduct. This wiſe General took his poſts from Gewics to Mittau, in a mountainous country, in a ſituation where it was impoſſible to attack him. He had the fertile country of Bohemia, from whence he readily and certainly drew ſupplies, in his rear. He was from his poſition, at the ſame time enabled to haraſs the Pruſſian army before Olmutz, and to intercept the convoys which were brought to them from Sileſia.

Olmutz, by the extent of its works, and other advantageous circumſtances, is a city which it is very difficult completely to inveſt. So that ſome of the King's poſts being neceſſarily weakened by occupying ſo great an extent of country, were attacked by M. Daun's detachment from time to time, with ſuch ſucceſs, that abundant ſuccours both of men and ammunition were thrown into the place. Theſe attacks were always made by night, and very few nights paſſed without ſome attack. The ſucceſs was various. But the operations of the ſiege were greatly diſturbed by theſe continual alarms. Beſides, it is ſaid that the Auſtrians, before the King's invaſion of this province, had deſtroyed all the forage in the neighbourhood of Olmutz. The horſe were obliged to forage at a great diſtance, which haraſſed them extremely. M. Daun took advantage of all theſe circumſtances. It was in vain that the King of Pruſſia endeavoured by all the arts of a great commander to provoke or entice him to an engagement. He profited of the advantages he had made, without being tempted by them to throw out of his hands the ſecure game he was playing.

The great object of M. Daun was the Pruſſian convoys. On receiving advice that a large and important one was to leave Troppau on the 25th of June, he took meaſures to intercept it. He ordered General Jahnus,

Jahnus, who was at Muglitz on the left, to advance towards Bahrn, and a detachment which was at Prerau, at a conſiderable diſtance to the right, to march to Stadt-Leibe, ſo that thoſe two corps ſhould on different ſides attack the convoy at one and the ſame time. To further the execution of this project, M. Daun himſelf approached the Pruſſian army, and directed all his motions as if he intended to give them battle. However, the King was too great a maſter in the game of generalſhip which was now playing, to be deceived by this feint. He detached a conſiderable party under General Ziethen to ſupport his convoy, which was already about 7000 ſtrong. Before this detachment could come up, the convoy was attacked, but the Auſtrians were repulſed. But M. Daun, who provided for every thing, quickly reinforced his parties, who renewed the engagement the next day. They firſt ſuffered the head of the convoy to go unmoleſted; but as the centre was ſtill embarraſſed in a dangerous defile, they eaſily cut off the head from the reſt, and then they attacked the centre with the greateſt fury. The Pruſſians made as good a reſiſtance as the nature of the ground would ſuffer. General Ziethen did every thing which could be expected from an accompliſhed officer; but in the end they were entirely routed; all the waggons in that diviſion were taken; the rear was puſhed back towards Troppau; the head alone, with great difficulty, arrived at the Pruſſian camp.

This was a fatal ſtroke, becauſe it came at a time when it was impoſſible to repair it. The ſiege of Olmutz had been all along attended with great difficulties; and now the news which every day arrived of the nearer and nearer approach of the Ruſſians, called the King loudly to the defence of his own dominions. Already the Coſſacks and Calmucks made incurſions into Sileſia, and by their ravages and cruelties, announced the approach of the great army. The ſiege muſt be raiſed; Moravia muſt be abandoned; M. Daun muſt have the honour of freeing his country, and driving away ſuch an adverſary as the King of Pruſſia, from a conqueſt deemed certain: all was performed without a battle, by a ſeries of the moſt refined and vigorous manœuvres that ever were put in practice.

When the King of Pruſſia ſaw that the unproſperous ſituation of his affairs obliged him to retreat, he took a reſolution, ſuch as a victory inſpires in others. He took advantage even of the excellent movement of M. Daun, by which that able general had advanced his quarters to Polnitz, and placed himſelf ſo as to ſupport Olmutz in the moſt effectual manner: by this movement, however, he was obliged to uncover the frontiers of Bohemia. The King of Pruſſia, whom nothing could eſcape was ſenſible of this advantage, and, therefore, inſtead of falling back upon Sileſia, which ſtep would immediately have drawn the Auſtrian army into his dominions, he determined to retreat from one part of the enemy's territories into another.

The day before the ſiege was raiſed, the firing of the Pruſſians continued as briſk as ever, and ſhewed no ſort of ſign of an intention to depart; but in the night (July 1), the whole army took the road to Bohemia in two columns, and gained an entire march upon the Auſtrians. So that notwithſtanding the utmoſt efforts which the enemy could make to overtake and haraſs the King upon his march, he advanced into Bohemia with little moleſtation, ſeized upon a large magazine at Leutomiſſel, defeated ſome corps of Auſtrians who had attempted to diſturb him in his progreſs, and arrived at Konigſgratz, one of the moſt important poſts in Bohemia, with all his ſick and wounded, with all his heavy baggage, all his heavy artillery, and military ſtores complete. This place he poſſeſſed after driving from it a body of 7000 Auſtrians who were intrenched there. He immediately laid this city, and ſeveral other diſtricts, under contribution; but his plan not admitting any further operations on that ſide, he took no other advantage from this momentous poſt. He ſoon re-entered Sileſia, and marched with the moſt amazing diligence to encounter the Ruſſians, who had at this time united their divided corps under Brown and Fermor, and fixed the long fluctuating plan of their operations, by entering the New Marche of Brandenburg, and laying ſiege to Cuſtrin. The reduction of this place could leave them but a few days march to Berlin. Count Dohna was not in a condition to oppoſe their progreſs; the King was ſtill at a great diſtance. So that on the whole, it is difficult to ſay which gained the greateſt glory, the King of Pruſſia by his retreat, or M. Daun by the meaſures which obliged him to it.

OMOA, (ST. FERNANDO DE), TAKEN IN 1779. A fort ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Bay of Honduras, and on the Gulph of Dulce, South America. For the particulars of which ſee the following letters.

Whitehall, December 18, 1779.—*Extract of a Letter from Captain Dalrymple, Commander of the Loyal Iriſh Volunteers, to the Right Honourable Lord George Germaine, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, received yeſterday by Lieutenant Garden, of the* 60*th Regiment.*

St. Fernando de Omoa, October 21, 1779.

Your Lordſhip ſhould be informed, that General Dalling had diſpatched me to the Moſquito ſhore to collect a force, and that he had alſo ſent arms, artillery, and ammunition, for St. George's Key, being the principal ſettlement of the Baymen.

On the 27th of September, the day of our arrival at Black River on the Moſquito ſhore, an advice boat came up from the Bay with certain intelligence, that the Spaniards had, on the 15th of September, taken poſſeſſion of St. George's Key, having a number of armed petiaguas, and about 600 men. On this notice, having collected ſixty Indians, and enliſted ſome volunteers on the ſhore, we ſailed in the Porcupine ſloop of war with three tranſports, for the relief and re-eſtabliſhment of the Baymen. On the evening of our departure from Black River, we fell in with Commodore Luttrel in the Charon, accompanied by the Loweſtoffe and Pomona frigates, when we were informed

informed, that St. George's Key had been retaken by his Majeſty's armed ſchooner Racehorſe, and that the remaining inhabitants with their ſlaves had retired to Truxillo and Rattan. I intended to have conſulted the Baymen on re-ſettling Honduras, when I was informed that his Majeſty's ſhips had been at the Gulf of Dulce, and not finding the regiſter ſhips there, had proceeded to St. Fernando de Omoa, where they diſcovered them; that they had entered the Bay, where ſome ſhot were exchanged between them and the fort, but not having a ſufficient land force to attack on ſhore, they were obliged to leave it. Judging this a happy opportunity of adding luſtre to his Majeſty's arms, I waited upon Commodore Luttrell, and offered to attack on the land ſide with the Indians and the detachment of the Loyal Iriſh, if he would reinforce me with the marines and muſketry-men from the ſhips. The Commodore agreeing in opinion that the fort might be taken by attacking by ſea and land at the ſame time, it was accordingly determined on, and Truxillo was appointed as the rendezvous to collect the Baymen, where we met ſome people from the Moſquito ſhore, who had been on an expedition againſt the regiſter ſhips. The Commodore immediately had the Baymen collected, as I ſuggeſted it, who were diſperſed about the iſlands of Rattan and Bonaccoa; they were formed by me into four companies, being inveſted with powers by General Dalling for that purpoſe: the ſlaves I officered by their proprietors. With this reinforcement of 250 men, added to the Loyal Iriſh marine, muſketry-men from the ſhips, and Indians, our force amounted to upwards of 500 men. The Commodore having got in readineſs, at my requeſt, ſcaling ladders, iſſued out 200 ſtand of arms, excluſive of ſeventy ſtand iſſued by me of the regimental arms, and 150 ſent down by General Dalling, which were intended for the Bay, we ſailed from the Bay of Truxillo on the 10th inſt. and landed on the 16th about eight o'clock at night, at Porto Cavallo. We were informed by our guides, that Porto Omoa was only three leagues diſtant; and our intention was to have marched directly on in the night to ſurpriſe and eſcalade the fort; but the diſtance proving greater than was imagined, and the roads very bad which they paſſed, ſuch as I may venture to affirm no European troops ever marched before in this climate, being obliged at times to walk (on account of impenetrable mangroves) out into the ſea, which damaged their cartouches, and at other times through lagoons, moraſſes, and narrow foot paths, over mountains rendered almoſt impaſſable from the late rains, having precipices on each ſide, and forced to grope our way by lights made from cabbage trees. We were not arrived within two leagues of the fort at day-break, having loſt our rear, ſome lying down through fatigue, and others loſing the line of march from the darkneſs of the night, and the difficulty of keeping up in paths only paſſable by Indians. In the morning, the rear line was brought up by Captain Cardan, of the 60th regiment of foot, and having refreſhed the troops for two hours, we proceeded again through paſſes and defiles, the ſame as in the night before, the Indians ſkirmiſhing along the paths. We had taken two look-outs, from which ſome of the ſoldiers eſcaped, and carried intelligence that an enemy was advancing; and as they had ſeen our ſquadron the night before, and the Moſquito crafts, imagined that Indians (only) landed from them were the enemy on ſhore, not thinking that Europeans would undertake ſuch a march; and in order to favour this deception, the Indians were advanced in front, who diſlodged them from their look-outs, which prevented them from occupying the defiles and paſſes, until we arrived near the town, where they had placed an ambuſcade. The Indians, who are extremely ſharp as ſcouts, perceived them: they repreſented that the Spaniards were drawn up in force. A diſpoſition of attack was immediately framed for the Loyal Iriſh and marines to force the paſs in front in column, and to advance rapidly with the grenadiers march, ſupported by the ſecond line drawn up; and the Pomona's muſketry-men of the firſt line were detached to gain a hill on the left, covered with wood, which commanded the paſs. Theſe orders being inſtantly executed, the defile was forced. We received a ſcattering ill-directed fire from fifty or ſixty Spaniards, which killed one ſoldier only of the Loyal Iriſh, and wounded a marine; and ſo great was their panic that they fled on all quarters to the fort, woods, and town, evacuating the governor's houſe, built with battlements, and terraſſed on the top; a poſt which, if defended by twenty Britiſh regulars, would have ſtopped our whole force. The gaining this hill, and that which the Pomona's men had aſcended, gave the entire view of the fort, commanding it and the town in the bottom, the fort diſtant half a mile, and the town cloſe under the hill. The ſkirmiſhing continued from the town, and galled us a little. Being unwilling to ſet fire to it, I deſiſted upwards of an hour; but finding that I could not permit an enemy on my flank, the town forming a creſcent under the hill, orders were given for its being conſumed, which were carried into execution, the inhabitants flying to the fort and the woods. The property conſumed in the town was eſtimated at 100,000 piaſtres. The ſquadron came into the Bay while the town was in flames, and ſuppoſing it a proper time to batter the fort, went in abreaſt of it. A diverſion was made by the land forces in their favour from the hill. The ſcaling ladders were carried by the Honduras fuſileers; but their eagerneſs to engage in ſkirmiſhing, made them drop the ladders, and haſten to get up to the head of the column, which prevented the land forces from co-operating with the ſquadron (by ſtorming) ſo heartily that day as could have been wiſhed.

The Loweſtoffe having got aground, and the other ſhips, as I imagined, obſerving the ſignal was diſplayed that the land forces could not co-operate, deſiſted firing. The Loweſtoffe was much damaged, but got off.

The day following we paſſed in ſkirmiſhing, in ſecuring the roads round the fort, and driving in cattle for the land forces. On the 18th, the ſquadron land-

ed ſome guns to the weſtward: two four pounders were got up that night and a battery was immediately opened on them.

This battery incommoded them much, but never could have made any impreſſion on the walls of the parapet, as they were eighteen feet thick.

The Spaniards pointed that evening three guns more towards the land ſide, and in the morning diſmounted one of ours. Obſerving there were ſome houſes near the fort which the Spaniards had neglected to burn, parties of marines, Baymen, and Indians, occupied them, and kept up ſo inceſſant a fire on the embrazures of the fort, that the Spaniards' fire from the guns were often ſilenced for hours, and we obſerved them throwing over the dead. This day ſix guns more were got up by the ſeamen and Baymen, one of which General Dalling had ſent for the Baymen, three others being ſwamped coming on ſhore. Captain Cardan opened a battery of four ſix-pounders, from the hill which the Pomona's men had gained in the firſt ſkirmiſh at the defile, which alſo commanded the fort.

Foreſeeing that by a ſiege of this nature, before approaches could be made in a regular way, and a breach effected, a vaſt train of artillery would be required, and a length of time; after which we would be obliged to ſtorm, having alſo the enemy in our rear all round, and having maturely weighed all theſe circumſtances, with the diſadvantage inevitably attending a ſiege, it was therefore determined to eſcalade the fort, as the ditch was found to be dry: and having conſulted with the Commodore on the mode of attack, it was reſolved that the Pomona ſhould be towed cloſe in, the heavier ſhips co-operating. The attack being determined on, the Europeans were formed in four columns in line; four men advanced with guides at the head of each column; in each column followed eight men carrying the ladders, who were followed by a few hand-grenade men. Two columns conſiſted of ſeamen, and two of marines, with a few Loyal Iriſh. At three in the morning, the diſpoſition being made, and our force conſiſting of 150, we moved down the hill, and there lay waiting for the ſignal of the Charon, which was to denote ſhe had got under way, and would attack in twenty minutes. The ſignal being made a little after four o'clock in the morning of the 20th, we advanced under the fire of our own batteries, and were encouraged by obſerving that the Spaniards did not perceive our march, by the direction of their ſhot over us, pointed at our batteries on the hills.

The Pomona, and fleet alſo, attracted their notice by the fire from the ſea-ſide. By this fortunate co-operation in profound ſilence, arms trailed, and in order to animate the troops, the parole was changed to bayonette, and the counterſign Britons ſtrike home. We advanced undiſcovered under the Spaniſh centries, who were every two or three minutes paſſing the word alerto. At the entrance into the ditch were two guns, pointed from the flank of the baſtion to ſcour it. We were perceived by their centries, and their drum beat to the alarm poſts. Our columns were ſtaggered, and ſtept back; but inſtantly recovering themſelves, they advanced to the wall, in height twenty-eight feet, on which was a battery of five guns. They reared one ladder, a ſecond, and a third. The firſt ladder was broke by the flank guns of another baſtion, killing a midſhipman, and badly wounding five men: the other two ladders were alſo wounded, but not broke. Two ſeamen got up firſt by one ladder, and obeyed their orders in not firing; they preſented at ſixty Spaniards drawn up, but retained their fire until others aſcended: and ſo great was the conſternation of the enemy, that it ſeemed as if they had loſt the power of their arms, although their officers were at their head encouraging them.

The ſeamen ſcrambling up the ladders, down off the parapets they went, and being reinforced by marines and ſeamen, the Spaniards fled to the caſemates, but they could not recover their panic, notwithſtanding every exertion of their officers. About 100 Spaniards eſcaped over the walls on the oppoſite ſide, and out of a ſally port. The Governor and principal officers then came and delivered up to me their ſwords, the garriſon and regiſter ſhips, with the keys of the fort, and ſaved their lives. Incloſed is a liſt of the Spaniſh officers, with the troops of the garriſon, alſo a liſt of our killed and wounded, which is very inconſiderable. We found eleven Spaniards wounded, ſome of whom are ſince dead. They will not acknowledge the number they have loſt, but it is thought it exceeds thirty.

As to the behaviour of the officers and ſoldiers under my command, the Britiſh diſplayed that bravery which is their known characteriſtic. The Baymen and Indians were alſo of the utmoſt ſervice in all duties of fatigue, in ſkirmiſhing and dragging up the cannon.

Your Lordſhip will pardon my mentioning an inſtance of an elevated mind in a Britiſh tar, which amazed the Spaniards, and gave them a very high idea of Engliſh valour. Not contented with one cutlaſs, he had ſcrambled up the walls with two; and meeting a Spaniſh officer without arms, who had been rouſed out of his ſleep, had the generoſity not to take any advantage, but preſenting him one of his cutlaſſes, told him, "You are now on a footing with me." The orders were, not to ſpare while they reſiſted, but to grant quarter to all who requeſted it. Only two Spaniards were wounded by the bayonet in reſiſting, nor was any perſon pillaged or plundered.

I have the pleaſure to inform your Lordſhip, that the greateſt harmony ſubſiſted between the ſea and land forces during the whole of this expedition; and that Commodore Luttrell, and the captains of the navy, have on every occaſion made the greateſt exertions to forward the ſervice on ſhore; and all underwent the moſt ſevere fatigue, in this hot climate, with uncommon alacrity.

Of this fortification your Lordſhip will judge of the importance, from the incredible expence the crown of Spain has been at in erecting it, as the ſtone of which it is built is raiſed out of the ſea, and brought twenty leagues.

The outworks are not finiſhed, notwithſtanding they have

have conſtantly employed 1000 men at work for twenty years. It is the Key to the Bay of Honduras, and where the regiſter ſhips and treaſure are ſent to from Guatimala in time of war. The morning of their arrival the treaſure was conveyed into the country, ſo that what we have found in the military cheſt, and what belonged to the public, does not exceed 8000 piaſtres; but the regiſter ſhips muſt be very valuable, if they arrive in ſafety in England.

I ſend theſe diſpatches, with the colours of Omoa, and alſo plans of the fortification, by Lieutenant Cardan of the 60th regiment, whom I appointed to act as captain of artillery and engineer to this expedition, and humbly beg he may be permitted to lay them at his Majeſty's feet.

Return of killed and wounded acting on ſhore, at the ſiege and attack of fort St Fernando de Omoa. October 20, 1799.—1 Midſhipman, 3 ſeamen, killed; 7 ſeamen wounded.—1 Subaltern and 4 marines wounded.—Loyal Iriſh. 1 Private killed.—Bay fuzileers. 1 Private wounded.—Moſquito Indians. 1 killed, 1 wounded.—Total. 1 Midſhipman, 5 men, killed; 1 ſubaltern, 13 men wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded.—Mr. Lloyd, midſhipman of the Loweſtoffe, killed.—Second Lieutenant Wightman, of the Chatham diviſion of marines, wounded.

(Signed) W. Dalrymple, Commander in Chief of the Land Forces.

Admiralty office, December 18, 1779.—*Captain Pakenham arrived at this office yeſterday afternoon, with a Letter from the Honourable John Luttrell, Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip the Charon, to Mr. Stephens, dated at Omoa the 27th of October*, 1779, *of which the following is an Extract.*

Charon, in the Harbour of Omoa, October 27th, 1779.

Sir,

I am to requeſt you will be pleaſed to acquaint their Lordſhips, that, in obedience to their orders I received from Sir Peter Parker, I ſailed from Port Royal early in the morning of the 8th of September laſt, and being joined in a few hours after by the Pomona, Loweſtoffe, and Racehorſe ſchooner, bore away for the Spaniſh main; which however I was not able to reach, owing to calms and baffling winds, until the 15th. The next day we got to Rattan; and being apprehenſive that the enemy's regiſter ſhips might paſs to windward, and along their own ſhore, in caſe I carried all the ſquadron towards George's Key, I ordered Captain Nugent, who was well acquainted at that place, to take the Racehorſe up to George's Key, to procure as expeditiouſly as poſſible the moſt ſkilful pilots for Omoa, and gulf of Dulce. Having ſo done, he was directed to join his ſhip at Key Boquel, then to repair to Glover's Reef, where I waited his arrival, having anchored the Charon and Loweſtoffe there on the 19th inſtant. The Monday morning following, I had the mortification to learn, by a boat which had eſcaped from George's Key, that it had been taken by the Spaniards five days, which made me very doubtful reſpecting the ſafety of Captain Nugent: but I was relieved from the anxiety a few hours afterwards, by the Pomona and Racehorſe ſchooner appearing in ſight. Upon their joining me with pilots, I bore away for the gulf of Dulce, where we arrived in the evening of the 22d. There was no veſſel of any nation to be ſeen in the Gulf. I therefore, attended by the Captains Parker and Nugent, with the marines of the ſquadron, and a party of ſeamen in the boats, puſhed up the river, and landed at the Spaniſh warehouſes before twelve that night, but found them totally abandoned and empty, except the remains of a few proviſions, which ſeemed to indicate that the people had not been long gone. On the 23d, in the morning, I ſent a number of men from the ſhips to the Racehorſe, and directed Lieutenant Trott to make the beſt of his way to Omoa, to reconnoitre the ſtrength of the place, and to look for the ſhips which had ſailed from Dulce, concluding that they would be found at that port. The next morning the Racehorſe joined me at ſea; from her I learned that the three ſhips where at anchor under the fort; two of them with all an end, and the third with her yards and topmaſts ſtruck; and that the fortification did not appear to be a very ſtrong one. Elate at the information, I made ſail for Omoa; and getting cloſe off the port by twelve o'clock at night, would have perſuaded the pilot to have carried us in, which he luckily refuſed; for the next day when we came to approach the fortification, I found it was much too formidable an aſpect to promiſe ſucceſs by an attempt to force it: nor indeed would it have anſwered any good end, for the ſhips had all their yards and topmaſts ſtruck, and were lying up a creek, where we could not get at them, had we even ſilenced near forty pieces of cannon, which preſented themſelves to our view from the different batteries. The only hope therefore which remained of our being maſters of thoſe ſhips, aroſe from a chance that we might catch them off cape Antonio before our cruize terminated, which in the poſſibility of events, I thought might happen; and I was making the beſt of my way with ſhips to that ſtation, ſtopping only two or three days to complete my water in the Bay of Truxillo, and to learn a further ſtate of the Engliſh inhabitants in the Bay of Honduras.

I have now the pleaſure to inform you of the fortunate eſcape of Captain Nugent out of the hands of the Spaniards, and of the ſubſequent ſervices performed by him at George's Key, where he arrived in the Racehorſe in the evening of the 19th, having left the Pomona as I directed, at Key Boquel. Captain Nugent approached the ſhore in his boat, without the leaſt ſuſpicion that the Key was in the hands of the enemy; but before he could land, the boat was attacked by a number of batteaux, and when taken poſſeſſion of by the Spaniards, was nearly ſinking, having received three ſhot through her, luckily without hurting any body; but Captain Nugent and his people were made priſoners; and when he got on ſhore, there was a parade for execution, ſuch as ſcaffold, and a guard of ſoldiers; for it was underſtood to be the orders with which the Spaniards came to attack the ſettlement, that every body that was conquered, and had made reſiſtance ſhould be put to death: but when they enquired,

quired, and found Captain Nugent had no arms in the boat, and did not reſiſt, they contented themſelves with blindfolding, ſtripping, and hand-cuffing him. He was confined, with his boat's crew, in a cloſe priſon. During their operations, a great number of batteaux, aſſiſted by an armed ſchooner, attacked the Racehorſe, and attempted to board her; but ſhe was ſo gallantly and obſtinately defended by Lieutenant Trott, his officers and people, that the Spaniards were repulſed with great ſlaughter. On board the Racehorſe, two men only were killed and three wounded. When the Racehorſe had beaten off the Spaniards, ſhe repaired immediately to bring up the Pomona from Key Boquel; and as ſoon as the frigate appeared in ſight, the Spaniards, to the amount of 500, took to their craft and quitted the Key with great precipitation, leaving Captain Nugent, his people and the inhabitants in cloſe confinement, from which they releaſed themſelves: and Captain Nugent, in his boat, retook poſſeſſion of a brig which was aground, and the Spaniards had captured when they came into the harbour. This brig, at the ſoliciration of the inhabitants, who had furniſhed her with ſeamen, Captain Nugent armed and ſent to the river Belez, to cover the embarkation of the property there belonging to the Engliſh ſettlers, with directions that ſhe ſhould, after performing that ſervice, repair in queſt of the ſhips under my command, and in caſe of not meeting with us, make the beſt of their way to Jamaica. Thinking this information too incomplete to diſpatch the Racehorſe with to Jamaica, I directed Lieutenant Trott, as ſoon as we quitted Omoa, to go in queſt of the brig to the river Belez, and afterwards to repair to George's Key, and land the people who had ſerved as pilots, and where deſirous of being put on ſhore there; and after making ſuch other enquiries as I thought neceſſary to direct him to do, I ordered her to join the ſquadron in the Bay of Truxillo, where ſhe arrived the 30th of October, and informed me that the brig armed by Captain Nugent had nearly collected the different ſettlers in the Bay; that ſeventy of them were on board, and more than 200 under eſcort in ſmall craft; and that he had directed them to Truxillo, in their way to Black River. They however did not appear while I was there; and the King's ſhips being wooded and watered, I put to ſea with them, having directed Lieutenant Trott to give every aſſiſtance in his power towards forwarding the brig with the Baymen to black River on the Muſquito ſhore, if they arrived at Truxillo while he was taking in his water. The pilots the Racehorſe carried to George's Key, finding no King's veſſel there, or ſecurity for their perſons, left it; and the inhabitants of every ſettlement we claim in the Bay relinquiſhed their property, not thinking it tenable againſt the ſuperior number of the Spaniards, and were removing as faſt as poſſible, ſome to Jamaica, and the major part of them to Black River on the Muſquito ſhore. In this diſagreeable ſituation were things in the Bay of Honduras when I left it on the 4th of October; but on the 7th fortune changed her face upon us, and preſented to our view the Porcupine ſloop of war, having under her convoy a detachment of troops belonging to the Loyal Iriſh, and ſome Moſquito Indians, under the command of Captain Commandant Dalrymple, who was as deſirous as myſelf of making a land and ſea attack upon the garriſon of Omoa, and the Spaniſh galleons. I therefore took immediate meaſures to ſecure the ſervices of theſe people who had been driven from St. George's Key, by making ſail myſelf for Truxillo, and diſpatching the frigates to Bonaccoa and Utilla, in queſt of our veſſels with the Baymen. Lieutenant Trott of the Racehorſe, I ſent to Rattan on the ſame ſervice. They all returned to me with expedition and ſucceſs, bringing a reinforcement of 250 men. We forthwith ſet to work, made eſcalading ladders, faſcines, ſand-bags, with every other requiſite in our power, for carrying on a ſiege; having ſettled the plan of attack, gave full inſtructions to the captains and officers who were to carry it into execution; and on the morning of the 10th of October I ſailed with the Loweſtoffe, Pomona, Porcupine, Racehorſe, three ſchooners, and a number of ſmall craft for Porto-Cavallo Bay, and anchored the fleet there cloſe in ſhore.

On the evening of the 16th, Captain Pakenham, to whom I intruſted the command of landing the troops, executed my orders in ſo officer-like and expeditious a manner, that the whole was formed and marched from the beach before eleven o'clock that night. From the intricacy of the roads, and other circumſtances, our troops were prevented from making any great progreſs before the next morning, when they puſhed forward with alacrity to gain the commanding ground on the Governor's houſe; and having driven away the Spaniards who contended for the poſſeſſion of it, we occupied that very important poſt, but were ſo annoyed by the enemy's muſquetry from the town, as to compel our troops to ſet fire to it. In the midſt of the flames I arrived off the harbour of Omoa; and the wind, I flattered myſelf, would have carried us cloſe to the enemy's batteries. I therefore made the ſignal for the Loweſtoffe to lead us to action; it was obeyed by Captain Parker with alacrity and ſpirit. When we opened the eaſtern point, the enemy began to fire at the Loweſtoffe, Charon, Pomona, and Porcupine; but no ſhot were returned till their guns had ſo lulled the wind as to leave us little proſpect of getting nearer to them; ſo that rather to cover ourſelves from their aim by ſmoke, than to look for ſucceſs from a diſtant cannonade, the Charon and Loweſtoffe began to fire; the Pomona was not able to get within reach of her guns; and as ſoon as I had the power, I laid the ſhip's head to the offing; a breeze ſpringing up ſoon after to the northward, I made the ſignal to tack, thinking we ſhould certainly fetch where we wiſhed to do; in this, however, we were diſappointed, the wind baffling and forſaking us. The Loweſtoffe ran aſhore, and received a heavy fire from the enemy, but ſhe paid off again; before our boats could get to their aſſiſtance, her hull, maſts, and yards were ſo much diſabled, as to oblige me to ſend her to anchor to leeward, and there refit. The Charon's rudder was choked by a ſhot, which filled the ſpace between it and the ſtern-poſt with ſplinters; part of her wheel was ſhot away, and the mizen-maſt badly wounded.

On

On the 18th, Captain Dalrymple being anxious for artillery being ſent up to a battery he was conſtructing on Governor's Hill, I ordered the guns from the Porcupine to be landed; they were drawn up by the ſailors through a heavy road, and up a ſteep aſcent, to a ſpot where they did remarkable execution; but our time being precious, from various conſiderations, and the heat of the climate making this duty more fatiguing to our people, it was concluded on between Captain Dalrymple and myſelf, to attempt an eſcalade the following morning, and the King's ſhips to co-operate, by cannonading the wall againſt the ſea.

I made the ſignal ſettled for the attack; I weighed anchor at three o'clock, the Pomona and Loweſtoffe ſtanding for the eaſtern, and the Charon for the weſtern angle of the fort, which I began to cannonade: when Captain Dalrymple in a moſt gallant and exemplary manner, ſtormed on the land ſide with the ſeamen and marines, and ſubdued the enemy with the loſs of little blood. We took immediate poſſeſſion of two regiſter ſhips richly laden, which, with the cargoes of other veſſels of leſs note, amount to the ſum of three millions of piaſtres, or dollars.

The fort is an amazing pile of buildings; the greateſt part of it is an admirable ſort of ſtone; the remainder is brick. It has coſt the Spaniards twenty-five years labour, and the lives of thouſands of their ſubjects. Since it has been taken, we were aſtoniſhed from the ſtrength of it that it was ſo eaſily vanquiſhed. The Spaniſh Governor is very ſolicitous to ranſom the fort, and has offered 300,000 dollars for it. The 250 quintals of quickſilver which came from Old Spain, and we have now taken, the Spaniards would have bought at any price, ſaying they would give double its value, becauſe they ſhould have no other means to work any of the valuable mines in the province. Their reaſons for wiſhing it determined me not to part from a ſingle ounce of the quickſilver, nor would I conſent to ranſom the fort The number of priſoners in the enemy's fort far exceeded the troops that ſtormed it; and whoſe undaunted behaviour has added ſo much luſture to the Britiſh arms. Their humanity has not been leſs conſpicuous than their bravery; nor can there be a greater contraſt than between the treatment received by the King's ſubjects at George's Key, which ſurrendered at diſcretion, and the Spaniſh garriſon of Omoa, though taken by ſtorm; Captain Dalrymple's orders and my wiſhes have been punctually obeyed even by the Moſquito men and thoſe of Honduras that received ſuch ill treatment. Proper reſpect has been ſhewn to the Governor, Spaniſh officers, ſoldiers, and inhabitants; neither cloaths, watches, pocket money, or other effects have been taken from theſe priſoners. The ornaments of the church the captors have agreed to give back, if the Spaniſh court does punctually comply with the agreement reſpecting the exchange of priſoners.

A return of the killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's Ships Charon, Loweſtoffe, and Porcupine, in an action againſt the Catholic King's fort of St. Ferdinando de Omoa, on the 17th of October, 1779.—Charon, 1 killed, 3 wounded.—Loweſtoffe, 3 killed, 5 wounded.—Porcupine, 1 killed.

A return of the killed and wounded on board the Racehorſe armed veſſel, at George's Key, in the Bay of Honduras, the 13th of September 1779.—Racehorſe, 2 killed, 3 wounded.

Admiralty office, March 11, 1780.—*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at Jamaica, to Mr. Stephens, dated at Port-Royal, January,* 1780.

The 25th of November, a conſiderable body of Spaniards inveſted St. Ferdinando de Omoa, and on the 28th, the garriſon with the crew of the Porcupine were ſo reduced by a peſtilential diſorder which raged amongſt them, that it became neceſſary to evacuate the fort, after having ſpiked the guns, and embarked the ammunition and ſtores.

The 8th inſtant the Saliſbury, commanded by Captain Inglis, brought in here a Spaniſh private ſhip of war of fifty guns, named the St. Carlos, commanded by Don Juan Antonio Zavalletta, from Cadiz, bound to Omoa, laden with braſs cannon, ſhot, muſquets, and other military ſtores for the fort. Captain Inglis has ſhown good conduct and becoming ſpirit as well before as during the action. Incloſed is his letter giving an account of the action.

Captain Luttrell has taken poſſeſſion of the iſland of Rattan for his Majeſty.

Saliſbury, off Port-Royal, Jan. 1780.

SIR,

On the 12th of laſt month, at day-break, being then off Port de Sall, in the Bay of Honduras, we ſaw two ſail to the eaſtward, the one a large ſhip, the other a ſloop, to which we gave chaſe, it being then light breezes. After different manœuvres, and the ſtrange ſhip making ſome private ſignals through the day, at ſix in the evening we got pretty near, when ſhe hoiſted Spaniſh enſign and pendant. At half paſt ſix we fired ſome ſhot, which were immediately returned, and continued cloſing with a conſtant fire on both ſides, till paſt eight o'clock, when her main maſt went overboard, and ſhe ſurrendered. Her mizen-maſt alſo went during the night.

She proved to be the St. Carlos of fifty guns, thirty-eight twelve-pounders, ſixteen of which are braſs, twelve ſix-pounders, and 397 men, a private ſhip of war, commanded by Don Juan Antonio Zavalletta from Cadiz, bound to Fort Omoa, having on board twelve twenty-four-pounders braſs cannon, a quantity of ſhot and ſhells, 500 ſtand of arms, &c.

The ſloop made off in the night.

In the action there were four men killed on board the Saliſbury, and fourteen wounded, five of whom died of their wounds; Mr. Miller the Maſter was much wounded, but is in a fair way of recovery.

The Saliſbury ſuffered much in her ſails and rigging, which we immediately ſet about repairing; as alſo in putting the prize into as good a ſtate of ſailing and defence as circumſtances would admit of, under the command of Lieutenant Haynes, firſt lieutenant of the Saliſbury.

Since that time we have been beating up for Jamaica, which

which we have attained with ſome trouble; and have the pleaſure to inform you, that throughout this ſervice has been carried on with a proper and ſpirited exertion of both officers and ſhip's company.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

CHARLES INGLIS.

ONEGLIA, a ſeaport in the territory of Genoa, but belonging to the King of Sardinia, as well as the ſurrounding principality. It has often been taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, and is an open place. The French and Spaniards had poſſeſſion of it 1744, but were driven out of it by the Piedmonteſe. On the eighth of April 1792, the French fleet conſiſting of two ſhips of the line, four frigates, four battering ſhips, and an armed brig, appeared in the morning off the environs of this city, and having made the neceſſary preparations for bombarding, attempted a deſcent. The commandant inſtantly made the ſignal by the diſcharge of a cannon, to aſſemble the land and ſea forces; and the militia united to the troops of the line, were ſtationed in the redoubts at the ſea ſide, to oppoſe the deſcent of the French, who in a little time appeared in order of battle, and diſcharged the whole of their artillery on the city. The batteries returned a ſalute with red-hot balls which damaged the French ſhips ſo much that they did not wait a ſecond diſcharge. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1800. *See* GENOA.

ONORE, a part of the Eaſt Indies near Mirjee River. About five leagues to the northward of this place, General Mathews poſſeſſed himſelf of a fort called Rajahmundry, ſituated at the entrance of the river, and as ſoon as the ſtores could be landed, intended to proceed to the principal fort called Mirjee about four miles up the river. The General diſpatched a great part of the ſhipping immediately to Panany to bring up the troops from thence, except ſuch as might be neceſſary for the defence of the poſſeſſions to the ſouthward.

Inſtead however, of attacking Mirjee, the General preceeded againſt Onore, which was taken the 5th of January 1783, by ſtorm. The Killidar and about 1200 men were made priſoners, and 2 or 300 were killed and wounded. The loſs of the Engliſh in the ſiege and at the ſtorm was very inconſiderable, except in the death Lieutenant Charles Stuart who was ſhot through the body on the 28th of December, and died the next day.

ONONDAGO RIVER, ACTION AT. *See* ONTARIO.

ONTARIO TAKEN IN 1756. A fort ſituated on a lake of the ſame name in North America.

His Majeſty had promiſed to prefer the ſecurity of his American ſubjects, and the chaſtiſement of the French uſurpations and hoſtilities in North America to all other conſiderations. For this purpoſe, it was thought neceſſary, not only to ſend more troops but to have the army on that continent better officered. We muſt own that Lord Loudon was appointed commander in chief, with powers that were ſuppoſed ſufficient to remove all the delays, and the cauſes of the obſtructions which had defeated moſt of the former operations and ſalutary meaſures propoſed for their common defence; and General Abercromby was ſent before with two regiments, and with orders to ſuperſede General Shirley.

Every one wiſhed for, and turned their thoughts towards an American war; and looked upon theſe meaſures to preſage a vigorous effort to drive the French out of their uſurpations, and to avenge the inhuman practices of their Indian allies. But, as if procraſtination had been the favourite meaſure of that adminiſtration, his Majeſty's good intentions, and the people's expectation, were one more diſappointed by a detention of the Earl of Loudon, who was charged with the chief direction of the operations and plans in North America; but ordered to wait for certain foreign officers of experience invited from Germany, to command in a royal American regiment, conſiſting of four battalions to be raiſed in Virginia, and of which the Earl was to be the colonel. So that notwithſtanding the preparations made by the provincials under General Shirley, to open the campaign early in the year, they were obliged to halt at Albany for the arrival of a commander in chief, and of the regular forces from England, till the latter end of June, when General Abercromby arrived there, and took the command of the two regiments led off by Dunbar, after the defeat of Braddock, two battalions raiſed in America, two regiments brought with him from England; four old independant companies belonging to New York, a New Jerſey regiment, four companies levied in North Carolina, and a body of provincials ſent from England only.

It had been reſolved in the council of war held laſt year at Albany, by Mr. Shirley, &c. to endeavour to cut off the French communication between Canada and Louiſiana, by the reducing of Fort Niagara, ſituate between the lakes Ontario and Erie; which alſo would have obliged their new forts on the Ohio to ſubmit to the Britiſh arms without much bloodſhed; to cover the borders of New York, and ſecure the navigation of lake Champlain, by the conqueſt of Ticonderoga and Crown Point; to beſiege Fort du Queſne on the Ohio; and while theſe ſeveral and diſtant ſervices were carrying into execution, to alarm the capital of Canada by a body of troops detached up the river Kennebeck.

The troops deſtined for the campaign on lake Ontario, were intended to march for Oſwego, thence to be carried over in 200 whale boats, built long, round, and light.

But Abercromby, though approving of the plan, thought it by far too extenſive for the forces under his preſent command to be carried effectually into execution. Beſides, the ſeaſon was too far advanced to promiſe ſucceſs. He therefore waited the arrival of Lord Loudon, and by that determination another year was loſt; the provinces left expoſed to the invaſions and barbarities of the enemy; and the French, who received a reinforcement of about 3000 men, under the command of M. Montcalm from Europe, under a ſtrong convoy of men of war, at liberty to ſtrengthen their poſts, and to diſtreſs the Britiſh ſettlements with impunity.

During this ſtate of inactivity, and of dependence upon reinforcements from their mother country, the army received the diſagreeable news of the enemy's entering

entering the country of the Five Nations, our ancient allies; where they reduced a ſmall fort garriſoned by twenty-five Engliſh, whom they put to the ſword, and butchered in a moſt barbarous manner.

The French improved this opportunity; they formed a camp at Ticonderoga of 330 tents, and ſeventy log houſes, with 3000 troops at that place and Crown Point, and daily increaſed their numbers. But the defence of this fort was not their only object; and as they were perfectly informed of the orders for the Engliſh army not to undertake any expedition till the arrival of Lord Loudon, and that his Lordſhip could not land in North America before the time would be elapſed, either to attack Crown Point, or to prevent Oſwego falling into their hands, the enemy reſolved upon the ſiege of Oſwego; and in order to facilitate their operations againſt that fort, ambuſcades were formed to haraſs and intercept any reinforcement, or convoy of proviſions, &c. which might be ſent to Oſwego from Albany, or from Schenectady.

However, a conſiderable convoy of proviſions and ſtores were conducted thither very ſafely by Colonel Bradſtreet, before the ambuſcade was laid. But in his return down the river Onondago, and ſtemming the ſtream with his batteaus, formed in three diviſions, he was ſaluted by a party of Indians, ſecreted amongſt the buſhes and trees on the north ſhore, with the war-whoop and a general diſcharge of muſquetry, which killed about ſeventy of the batteau-men. Colonel Bradſtreet landed his men immediately on the oppoſite bank, and took poſſeſſion of a ſmall iſland, where he with ſix men only drove off forty of the enemy, who forded the river to attack them; then quitting the iſland, and collecting his whole ſtrength of about 200 men, he marched to meet another party of French and Indians, who had forded the river a mile higher; whom he, with only forty men, fell upon ſword in hand in a large ſwamp, and cut moſt of them in pieces or drowned them; then he boldly marched up and attacked the main body of the enemy, conſiſting of 660 men, which had paſſed at another ford, and entirely routed them alſo. This action laſted upwards of three hours.

Our chief loſs was amongſt the batteau-men by the firſt fire from the buſhes, but the enemy had about 200 killed and ſeventy taken priſoners, and had not the reſt been favoured in their flight by a heavy rain, and the ſwelling of the waters, which put an end to Bradſtreet's purſuit, it is very probable that the whole detachment, conſiſting of 700 French and Canadians chiefly, would have been entirely cut off: for Colonel Bradſtreet was joined the ſame night by Captain Patten and his grenadiers, marching from Oneida to Oſwego, and next morning by 200 men, detached to his aſſiſtance from Oſwego. So that theſe parties ſeparated. Bradſtreet made the beſt of his way to Schenectady, and the others marched together for Oſwego.

By the priſoners brought in by Colonel Bradſtreet, General Abercromby was informed that Oſwego was the immediate object of the French arms, and that its ſiege was determined on by a large body of Europeans, encamped on the eaſtern ſhore of Lake Ontario.

The importance of this place to interrupt the commerce, as well as the motions of the enemy; and its being the only place to build veſſels for the navigation upon that lake or inland ſea, and to ſecure an intereſt with the Indians that had not declared againſt us, determined General Abercromby to detach a regiment of regulars, under the command of Major-General Webb, to its relief. But notwithſtanding the advantage which the loſs of Oſwego would give the enemy in all their future operations and meaſures, and although the Engliſh army at Albany could muſter 2600 regulars and 7000 provincials, or thereabout, under the command of General Winſlow, beſides a conſiderable number of batteau-men, their march was ſtopped by the arrival of Lord Loudon, while the neceſſaries were providing for their ſubſiſtence on the road. For his Lordſhip, how much ſoever inclined to forward General Abercromby's orders for the relief of Oſwego, was ſo peremptorily and obſtinately oppoſed in that meaſure by New England, New York, and the adjacent provinces, which inſiſted upon the reduction of Crown Point previous to all other operations, that although they were at laſt prevailed with to conſent to the march of Major-General Webb, with the regiment firſt ordered by General Abercromby, it was the 12th day of Auguſt before this ſupply could ſet out from Albany, and indulged the enemy with ſuch an unaccountable opportunity to complete their plan againſt Oſwego, that by the time Major-General Webb could reach the Carrying-place, between the Mohawk's river and Wood's creek,, he met with the diſagreeable news, that the French were maſters of Oſwego, and had made the garriſon and 300 workmen and ſailors employed to defend the paſſes between the fort and Burnet's field priſoners of war.

By this misfortune the nation loſt the two forts of Ontario and Oſwego; forts that had been run up in a hurry, unfiniſhed, and untenable againſt a regular force. The Marquis de Montcalm, an enterprizing officer, and the ſucceſſor of M. Dieſkau, was charged with this expedition, having under his command 1300 regulars, 1700 Canadians, and a conſiderable number of Indians. His firſt care was to prevent ſuccours and intelligence between Oſwego and Albany; which he effected by poſting a ſtrong body of Canadians on the road by land, and by blocking up Oſwego by water, with two large armed veſſels. This done, he without oppoſition, or danger of being diſturbed, tranſported from fort Frontenac, where he had arrived on the 29th of July, his ſtores and artillery over the lake to the bay of Nixouri, appointed the place of general rendezvous for this expedition.

Having proceeded with all the caution in his power to prevent a ſurpriſe; and in caſe of a miſcarriage to ſecure a retreat, he made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for the ſiege, and opened the trenches before fort Ontario with about 5000 men, and thirty-two pieces of cannon, from ten to eighteen-pounders, beſides ſeveral large braſs mortars and howitzers (part of the artillery which had been taken from General Braddock) about midnight, on the 12th of Auguſt, at the diſtance of ninety toiſes, or fathoms, of ſix feet each, from the foſſe of fort Ontario, and like unto a parallel of about 100 toiſes

toiſes in front, and in ground vaſtly embarraſſed with trunks of trees, and ſuch like obſtructions. The parallel was finiſhed at five in the morning, when the workmen began to erect the batteries in the midſt of a hot fire, kept up by the garriſon very briſkly from day-break to ſix o'clock at night, and killed their chief engineer in the trenches. But as Colonel Mercer apprehended that the fort was not tenable againſt ſuch a ſuperior force, and ſeveral pieces of heavy cannon mounted on a battery at no more than ſixty yards from it; he about three in the afternoon, having received an account from the commandant of his bad ſituation, ordered him to fire away all his ſhells and ammunition, to ſpike up the cannon, and to make the beſt retreat he could to Oſwego; which was punctually executed by deſtroying the cannon, ammunition and proviſions, and paſſing the river ſo as to join the troops on the weſtern ſhore, without the loſs of a man.

The French General, informed of this deſertion of Fort Ontario, immediately took poſſeſſion thereof, and ordered the communication of the parallel to be continued to the bank of the river; where, early in the ſame night, he began a grand battery, formed in ſuch a manner that it could not only batter Fort Oſwego, diſtant about two miles Engliſh, and ſecure the way from thence to Fort George, ſituate on a hill about four miles and a half up the river, but annoy the intrenchments of Oſwego.

On the part of the Engliſh, to the number of 370 or thereabout, which had retreated from Fort Ontario, they were ordered to join Colonel Schuyler immediately, who was charged with the defence of the fort on the hill to the weſtward of the Old Fort, under the direction of Mr. Mackeller the engineer. But the advantages propoſed by a communication between theſe two forts were ſoon fruſtrated, not ſo much by the fire from the enemy acroſs the river, who at that diſtance could never have pretended to batter in breach, and to have reduced Oſwego to the neceſſity of ſurrendering, but from a bold action of a body of 2500 Canadians and ſavages, who ſwam over the river in the night between the 13th and 14th, and cut off the communication between the two forts.

At the ſame time the enemy were very buſy in bringing up their cannon, and raiſing a battery of ten cannon, twelve-pounders, on the eaſt ſide of the river, againſt the Old Fort, though there was kept up a conſtant fire of cannon and ſhells, from the Old Fort and works about it.

On the 14th day, General Mercer being informed that a large party of the enemy had croſſed the river, to fall upon him on the weſt ſide, ordered Colonel Schuyler to march againſt them with 500 men. But this order was annulled by a cannon-ball, which a few minutes after killed Colonel Mercer.

Colonel Littlehales, who ſucceeded Mercer in the chief command, being better informed of the numbers of the enemy that had croſſed the river, that they were 2500 men; countermanded the detachment under Colonel Schuyler; and obſerving that the enemy had with great celerity raiſed a battery of nine guns, and another of mortars ready to play, that there were 2500 irregulars and Indians on the back of his garriſon, ready to ſtorm it on that ſide, and 2000 regulars ready to land in front, under the fire of their cannon; and that all the places of defence under his command were either enfiladed or ruined by the conſtant fire of the enemy, he called a council of war; who, after taking the opinion of the engineers, were unanimouſly of opinion, that the works were no longer tenable, that it was by no means prudent to riſk a ſtorm with ſuch unequal numbers.

A capitulation was accordingly reſolved upon; a white flag was hung out, and the chamade was beat, and the firing ceaſed on both ſides; though not without great reluctance of the ſoldiery, who for ſome time kept and uſed their arms, declaring their reſolution rather to die, than yield and ſurrender to the French. But the officers, though they had behaved like men determined to diſpute their poſt and liberty to the laſt extremity; yet to prevent a mutiny, and any miſcarriage that might happen by the bad uſe the enemy could make of the interval of this ceſſation of arms, two of them are ſaid to have been inconſiderately ſent out to the French General, not with the conditions a brave garriſon has a right to demand, and ſeldom fails of gaining by a proper countenance in their diſtreſſed circumſtances; but, to "know the terms he was willing to grant;" and the enemy were permitted openly to bring up more cannon; to advance the main body of their troops within muſket-ſhot of the garriſon, and to prepare every thing for a ſtorm, while the treaty for a ſurrender was carried on. The Marquis de Montcalm, informed by theſe officers of the difficulty with which the garriſon were brought to ſubmit to a capitulation, anſwered, That the Engliſh were an enemy he eſteemed; that none but a brave nation would have thought of defending ſo weak a place ſo long againſt ſuch a train of artillery and ſuperior numbers; that they might expect whatever terms were conſiſtent with the ſervice of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. But tied them down to the following propoſals, viz.

The Marquis de Montcalm, Army and Field-Mareſchal, Commander in Chief of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's troops, is ready to receive a capitulation upon honourable conditions, ſurrendering to him all the forts; he requires them to be priſoners of war; they ſhall be ſhewn all the regard the politeſt of nations can ſhew. I ſend an aid-de-camp on my part, viz. Monſieur de Bougainville, captain of dragoons; they need only ſend the capitulation to be ſigned. I require an anſwer by noon. I have kept Mr. Drake for an hoſtage.

Auguſt 14, 1756.

MONTCALM.

And accordingly the following demand was made:

The demand made by the Commandant of Oſwego from

from the Marquis de Montcalm, army and field-mareſchal to the King, Commander in Chief of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's troops in North America.

Art. I. The garriſon ſhall ſurrender priſoners of war, and ſhall be conducted from thence to Montreal, where they ſhall be treated with humanity; and every one ſhall have treatment agreeable to their reſpective ranks, according to the cuſtom of war.

II. Officers, ſoldiers, and individuals ſhall have their baggage and clothes, and they ſhall be allowed to carry them along with them.

III. They ſhall remain priſoners of war until they are exchanged.

To which the Marquis de Montcalm gave anſwer as follows:

I accept of the above articles in the name of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, under the condition of delivering up faithfully the fortifications, ammunition, magazines, barks and batteaus, with their appurtenances.

I give full power to Monſieur de la Pauze, Major-General, to reduce this preſent capitulation, and to agree upon the manner of becoming maſter of the ſaid fort, of which our troops ſhall take poſſeſſion, and to inſure the garriſon from receiving any inſult.

Given at the camp before Oſwego, the 14th day, at eleven o'clock in the morning of the month of Auguſt, 1756.

MONTCALM.

By virtue of this capitulation we loſt Oſwego, our only poſt on the Great Lakes; the garriſon laid down their arms, and ſurrendered priſoners of war, and the French immediately took poſſeſſion of Oſwego and Fort St. George, which they entirely deſtroyed, agreeable to their orders, after removing the artillery, warlike ſtores, and proviſions; with the loſs of no more than one engineer, one Canadian, one ſoldier, and one gunner killed, and twenty ſlightly wounded, on the part of the enemy. Whereas we loſt Shirley's and Pepperell's regiments, and part of Schuyler's militia, in all 1600 men, including eighty officers; 121 pieces of artillery, ſeven of which were braſs, fifty-five of which were cannon of different bores, and fourteen braſs mortars, 23,000 weight of powder, 8000 weight of lead and ball, 2950 bullets, 150 bombs of nine inches, and 300 of ſix inches, 1476 grenades, 730 fuzes for grenades, 340 common fuzes; 704 hogſheads of biſcuit, a very great quantity of pork, beef, and meal.

A magazine of ſo great importance, depoſited in a place deemed altogether indefenſible and without the reach of immediate ſuccour, gave the nation great room to ſuſpect the integrity, or to impeach the underſtandings of thoſe who, for the ſake of gain by agencies and contracts, or through ignorance of its ſituation and ſtrength, expoſed ſo valuable a prize to the firſt invader.

There were at Oſwego ſeven armed ſhips, viz. one of eighteen guns, one of fourteen, one of ten, one of eight guns, and three others mounted with ſwivels, beſides 200 batteaus of different ſizes, whoſe officers and crews were included in the capitulation.

As ſoon as the forts was demoliſhed, the French marched with the utmoſt ſpeed, with their priſoners (ſuch as were left alive; for contrary to the faith of the capitulation, Montcalm not only ſuffered the garriſon to be ſtripped, and many of them to be murdered by his army, but he delivered twenty of them up to the mercy of the Indians, by way of atonement for the loſs of their friends that had fallen in battle), and booty, to join their army at Ticonderoga, and to oppoſe the motions of the provincial army of 7000 men, which ought to have long before attacked Crown Point, but had lain idle under General Winſlow, till reduced by ſickneſs and deſertion to 4000, and till the French were now in a condition to hold them at defiance. The provincials deſerted, becauſe they were diſheartened by an inactive campaign, and the new raiſed troops contracted many diſorders for want of care and cleanlineſs. But no enemy appearing, they proceeded to Montreal, and thence to Quebec, where the priſoners were immediately embarked, and ſent to Portſmouth in a cartel ſhip.

ORCHIES, a part of French Flanders, ſituated about fourteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Liſle. It was attacked by the Auſtrians in July 1792, but they were thrown in to ſuch a confuſion by their repulſe, and the loſs of three of their beſt officers, that they cried out they were betrayed, and on their return were with great difficulty prevented from putting all the French emigrants to the ſword. They brought with them twenty waggons loaded with killed and wounded.

On the 28th of July following, a ſevere battle was fought between the French and Auſtrians, in which the latter were victorious, 1200 French were killed and 600 taken priſoners, in conſequence of which Orchies became in the poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians, with a great quantity of ſtores of all kinds. The Auſtrian army had been reinforced by 28,000 men. The battle was between 5000 men who were going from Liſle to Alſace, and they were attacked by 1600 Auſtrians who made terrible havock and drove the defeated party into Liſle. Orchies was evacuated in October following, when the French again got poſſeſſion of it.

In June 1793, the French under General Cuſtine, ſurpriſed the Dutch troops near Orchies, by a ſtratagem to the amount of 700 men; 300 were killed, and the reſt taken priſoners.

ORLEANS, SIEGE OF. A city of France, ſituated on the Loire, about ſeventy miles ſouth from Paris. This famous ſiege was undertaken by the Engliſh in the year 1428, during the reign of Henry VI. of England, and Charles VII. of France. About the beginning of this year the Earl of Saliſbury arrived in France with a body of 5000 men, whom he had raiſed at his own expence in England, in conſequence of a convention with the council. As ſoon as he brought

that reinforcement to Paris, the Regent beſtowed on him the command of an army of 16,000 men, in order to reduce all the forts that were poſſeſſed by Charles on this ſide the Loire, and to drive him entirely out of the northern provinces. He began his march towards the Loire, accompanied by the Earl of Suffolk, by Talbot, Faſtolfe, and ſeveral other officers of diſtinction; and in a council of war reſolved to undertake the ſiege of Orleans, though this reſolution was taken without the knowledge and contrary to the opinion of the Duke of Bedford. As it was neceſſary to reduce the neighbouring places from which they might have been incommoded during the ſiege, the months of Auguſt and September were ſpent in ſubduing Jenville, Mehun, Baugemi, Gergeau, Clevy, Sully, and other ſmall places, and at length they appeared before Orleans on the 12th day of October. Charles perceiving the intention of the Engliſh, had ſupplied the place with great ſtore of proviſion, ammunition, and a numerous garriſon commanded by Gaucour, although at that time a priſoner with the Engliſh, releaſed on parole to raiſe the money for his ranſom, and the Baſtard of Orleans, with d'Orval, Lahirly, Xaintrailles, Thouars, Bouſſac, Chabannes, La Fayatte, Gaville, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction, had thrown themſelves into the places, to ſignalize their courage and addreſs.

In order to deprive the town of all poſſibility of receiving ſuccour, the Earl of Saliſbury ordered ſixty ſmall forts or redoubts to be built around it, of which ſix were more conſiderable than the reſt, for commanding the principal avenues of the place, and theſe were ſupplied with great artillery, by which the walls were inceſſantly battered.

This was a place of the utmoſt conſequence to Charles, and as ſuch defended by the garriſon with uncommon valour, in ſhort, both the aſſailants and defendants ſeemed to fight for glory more than any other advantage, and on both ſides exploits of gallantry were daily performed. Charles being deſtitute of troops and money, could not pretend to raiſe the ſiege, but notwithſtanding the vigilance of the Engliſh, he made a ſhift to introduce ſuccour from time to time; ſo that the garriſon which originally conſiſted of 1200 men, was by the latter end of December augmented to 3000, and the number of the beſiegers increaſed to 23,000 by the reinforcements they received from the Regent.

The bulwark of Tournelle being damaged by the cannon of the beſiegers, was ſet on fire by the defendants; but the flames were extinguiſhed by the Engliſh, who made a lodgment in that part, and at the ſame time took the tower of the bridge from whence they overlooked the whole city. In this place the Earl of Saliſbury was killed by a cannon-ball while he ſtood obſerving the poſture of the enemy at a window, but his death did not one moment interrupt the ſiege, which was carried on with the ſame vigour under the direction of the Earl of Suffolk, aſſiſted by the renowned Talbot, one of the greateſt captains which that age produced.

Four months had been already ſpent in continual ſallies and attacks, when the Regent ordered a convoy of ſalt fiſh to ſet out from Paris, for the uſe of the beſiegers in Lent, guarded by 1700 men, under the command of Sir John Faſtolfe, an officer of approved valour and experience. Charles receiving intelligence of the day on which he intended to begin his march, ordered the Count de Clermont to attack him with 3000 men on the road to Orleans; and that nobleman executed his orders on the 12th day of February. Faſtolfe being apprized of his approach, drew up his men behind a barricade of waggons, where they ſuſtained the firſt ſhock of the enemy, who attacked them with their uſual impetuoſity, but far from breaking through the intrenchment, they met with ſuch a warm reception as threw them into confuſion; and the Engliſh Commander ſeeing their diſorder, cauſed openings to be made in his barricade, through which he charged the enemy before they could rally, and routed them with great carnage.

In this action, which was denominated the battle of Herrings, 120 noblemen, or officers of diſtinction, loſt their lives, beſides a great number of common ſoldiers, but the baſtard of Orleans, who had joined Clermont, retreated to the town with 400 men in good order.

Charles was ſo diſheartened at this overthrow, that he began to look upon his affairs as deſperate; but that he might not be wanting to his own intereſt, in neglecting any ſtep that might contribute towards the preſervation of Orleans, he ſent Xaintrailles to the Regent at Paris, to propoſe that the city might be depoſited in the hands of the Duke of Burgundy until the war ſhould be finiſhed.

This propoſal being rejected by the Duke of Bedford, the King had actually determined to retire into Dauphine, when his affairs were reſtored by a ſurpriſing revolution. About the latter end of February, a country wench called Joan of Arc, native of the village of Dauremy in Lorraine, addreſſed herſelf to Robert de Badricaut, governor of Vau-couleurs, and affirmed that ſhe had a commiſſioa from heaven to raiſe the ſiege of Orleans, and conduct Charles to Rheims, where he ſhould be anointed and conſecrated.

Robert ſent this damſel to the King at Chinon; and whether ſhe was really a viſionary, who thought herſelf actuated by divine Inſpiration, or only uſed it as an inſtrument for the execution of a ſcheme, which the court had contrived to revive the ſpirits of the French, broken by ſo many repeated defeats, certain it is, ſhe was received as ſomething ſupernatural. She diſcovered the King, whom ſhe had never ſeen before, in ſpite of a diſguiſe he had aſſumed to deceive her, and the doctors of theology being ordered to examine her, declared that her vocation was altogether miraculous.

The parliament of Poictiers, after the like inquiry, eſpouſed the ſame opinion, and the King gave out that ſhe had explained to him certain ſecrets which ſhe could not poſſibly know but by divine revelation. By theſe means every body was prepoſſeſſed in favour of the Maiden, and the people in general believed ſhe was expreſsly ſent from God for the ſalvation of the kingdom. Hitherto the ſcheme, as in all probability it was, ſucceeded to the wiſh of the projector. Joan of Arc was looked upon with adoration; and the French troops

glowed

glowed with impatience to retrieve their honour, under the auſpices of this female champion.

She was certainly endowed with the courage and addreſs of an Amazon, and her natural intrepidity was flattered by the arts of ſuperſtition, ſo that ſhe was wrought up to a degree of enthuſiaſm, that overlooked every ſpecies of danger. She aſſumed the habit and armour of a man, and was furniſhed with a ſword from the tomb of a renowned knight, in the church of St. Catherine de Fierbois.

The French ſoldiery being thus animated, Charles ſent a convoy to Orleans, guarded by a ſtrong body of troops, whom the Maiden had aſſured of ſucceſs, and when they approached the gate of Burgundy, the Baſtard made a ſally to favour their entrance. A long and obſtinate engagement enſued, and the Engliſh being defeated, Joan entered Orleans at the head of the convoy, amidſt the acclamations of the people, who were now fully ſatisfied of her divine miſſion.

That this ſpirit might not be allowed to cool, ſhe, on the 4th day of May, attacked the fort of St. Loup, which was one of thoſe that the Engliſh had raiſed for the blockade of the place, and after a furious diſpute of four hours, carried it ſword in hand, againſt a garriſon of 1200 men, 400 of whom were killed in the aſſault.

In two days after this action, ſhe proceeded againſt Fort St. John, where ſhe met with very little reſiſtance from the Engliſh, who had well nigh abandoned it before her approach. Having ſecured this conqueſt, ſhe marched immediately againſt the fort of London, which was the moſt conſiderable of the whole number, and took it by ſtorm, after a very obſtinate engagement. Without giving her troops the leaſt reſpite, ſhe led them that ſame evening againſt the fort of Tournelles, but for want of daylight, was obliged to poſtpone the attack till next morning, when ſhe begun the aſſault, which continued fourteen hours without intermiſſion. The French were repulſed four times, and as often led back to the charge by Joan in perſon, notwithſtanding her being ſhot with an arrow between the neck and ſhoulder. At length the fort was taken, and 600 of the garriſon cut in pieces.

Such a ſeries of ſucceſs, evidently owing to this virago, who was extolled as an agent from heaven, produced univerſal conſternation amongſt the Engliſh. Though they did not believe the divinity of her miſſion, they conceived a notion rather more abſurd, and ſuppoſed that ſhe acted in compact with the Devil. The loſs of ſo many forts, and dejection of the ſoldiers, rendering it impoſſible to carry on the operations of the ſiege, the Earl of Suffolk abandoned the enterprize, after having laid ſeven months before the place, and retired in diſorder, not without conſiderable loſs from the beſieged, who now purſued them in their turn, though greatly inferior in number. Such a panic prevailed amongſt the Engliſh, that they were afraid of facing thoſe troops whom they had ſo often defeated, and ſo lately deſpiſed. The very generals ſeemed ſtupified with terror: for inſtead of keeping their forces together in a body, until they ſhould have recollected themſelves from this trepidation, they diſtributed great part of the army in places near the Loire, which they had reduced before they undertook the ſiege of Orleans, and retreated with the reſt to a great diſtance, ſo that the enemy had leiſure to retake the town and fortreſſes which they had thus garriſoned; which being done, Charles proceeded to his conſecration at Rheims.

ORTEGAL, (CAPE) CAPTURE OF FRENCH SHIPS NEAR, IN 1747. The Britiſh miniſtry received intelligence of a large fleet of French merchantmen from St. Domingo, preparing to ſail for Europe, under convoy of four men of war; wherefore the Lords of the Admiralty ordered the Kent and Hampton-Court, of 70 guns, the Eagle and Lion, of 60, the Cheſter of 50, the Hector of 44, with the Pluto and Dolphin fire-ſhips, to proceed immediately to ſea, under the command of Captain Fox, in the Kent, who, on the 20th of April, arrived upon his cruiſing ſtation off the Bay of Biſcay, where he continued his cruiſe between Uſhant and Cape Finiſtere, for the interception of the St. Domingo fleet. On the 20th of June, at four in the morning, the Britiſh ſquadron began to deſcry the French, being then in the latitude of 47 degrees, 18 minutes, north Cape Ortegal in Galicia, the moſt northern promontory in Spain, bearing S. E. diſtant 146 leagues. This homeward bound St. Domingo fleet, conſiſting of 170 ſail, under the convoy of Commodore de la Motte, with the Magnamime of 74 guns, the Alcide of 64, the Arc en Ciel of 58, and the Zephyre of 36. The French were at windward, the wind at N. N. E. The Britiſh ſquadron chaſed them the whole day; and at night the French men of war bore off, the Kent N. N. E. about two leagues. The Britiſh ſhips being foul and ſickly, by the long continuance of their cruiſe, could not gain upon the French men of war, on the 21ſt, from eleven o'clock till five in the afternoon, with all ſails ſet, though the French were only under top-ſails and fore-ſails: but about a quarter after five, the French Commodore finding the Engliſh approaching very near him, ordered the men of war to ſet their main-ſails, and top-gallant-ſails, and went away without making any ſignal, either by light or gun, eſcaping in the night, and abandoning his convoy, on the 22d of June, there being but very little wind, the Britiſh ſhips purſued the French merchant-ſhips which had ſeparated, and took ſeveral; but on the 23d, the wind blew freſh in the ſouth-weſt quarters, with very thick weather, and prevented the Britiſh ſhips from overtaking them. However, the Advice of 50 guns, commanded by Captain Haddock, being a clean ſhip, and cruiſing in the Soundings, fell in with, and took ſeveral of them. The Kent took five of the French merchant-men, the Hampton-Court five, the Eagle ſix, the Lion nine, the Cheſter four, the Hector and Dolphin fire-ſhips four, and the Advice eight, which they conducted to Plymouth. Beſides theſe, five others were taken by a ſquadron commanded by Sir Peter Warren, which ſailed from Plymouth on the 6th of June, to intercept what might eſcape Commodore Fox. The whole number of prizes being 46, having 1248 ſailors on board, with very valuable cargoes of ſugar, indigo, cotton, coffee, and hides, of which all their ladings conſiſted.

OSTEND, SIEGE OF. A city and port town of the

Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders. This memorable ſiege was undertaken on the 25th of July, 1601, by the Spaniards, under the command of the Archduke Albert, who was urged to this undertaking by Prince Maurice, the year before failing in his deſigns upon Nieuport, (ſee NEWPORT.) Prince Maurice had indeed intelligence of the Archduke's intentions, and he reinforced the garriſon of Oſtend with twenty companies of Engliſh troops, and appointed Sir Francis Vere, an Engliſh gentleman, governor. He was cool and intrepid, and ſhewed by his vigorous defence he was not unworthy of the truſt repoſed in him. He extended his outworks and lines to ſuch a conſiderable diſtance, that the Spaniards found it very difficult to clear away theſe obſtacles, in order to approach the walls of Oſtend.

In one of the little redoubts, Captain Robert Coote, with only forty men, defended himſelf againſt nine battalions twenty hours, and afterwards obtained an honourable capitulation to join the garriſon. As the harbour was open, the place frequently received ſupplies of every kind. The Spaniards endeavoured to choke the paſſage, by throwing into the channel ſacks filled with ſand, large ſtones, &c. but the violence of the tide rendered their attempts abortive, therefore they proceeded to a vigorous ſiege on the weſt ſide of the town, where they made ſome impreſſion; but the wind forcing the ſea into their trenches, they could not purſue their advantage, and the beſieged repaired their breaches.

Winter coming on, the Spaniards found they had a more formidable enemy to encounter than the Dutch; the rigour of the ſeaſon ſwept away multitudes. Nor did the garriſon eſcape unhurt; it was reduced from 7000 to 4000: indeed part of that number, the Engliſh particularly, were gone home. However, the Spaniards received large reinforcements, and encouraged by ſuch aſſiſtance, they came to a reſolution of giving a general aſſault with their whole army, which the Governor being adviſed of, he, to amuſe the enemy, beat a parley, and promiſed to ſurrender in ſo many days; but in the mean time, receiving a ſupply of five companies of Zealanders, he broke off the treaty, and renewed hoſtilities. This was a terrible mortification to the Archduke, becauſe he had invited a great number of quality to be ſpectators of the ſurrender of this important place. He was greatly exaſperated at the affront, and therefore commanded ſome of the outworks to be inſtantly ſtormed; but after a very obſtinate and bloody diſpute, his troops were obliged to draw off; and the blockade continued without any thing material till midſummer 1602, when Prince Maurice made ſome attempts to relieve it, and Sir Francis Vere reſigned his office as governor, it having been agreed, that every ſix months there ſhould be a new governor. Frederic Dorp ſucceeded him, and he with great ſkill and diligence filled that important poſt. Several attacks were made, and ſometimes ſome of the outworks were gained, but then the beſieged, by their well concerted ſallies, always regained them.

Winter again returning, hoſtilities were not ſo frequent, and the ſiege for the ſeaſon was changed into a blockade. It will now be neceſſary to take a review of all the military tranſactions of the armies, Spaniſh and Dutch, for the years 1603 and 1604, as they were occaſioned by, and relate to the ſiege of Oſtend.

About the middle of ſummer, the Archduke having received a conſiderable reinforcement out of Spain and Italy, under the conduct of Ambroſe Spinola, he detached 7000 foot, and 3000 horſe, from his camp before Oſtend, under the command of Frederic Harenbergh, to reduce ſome rebellious ſoldiers at Hoogſtraten; but thoſe having obtained aſſiſtance (under certain conditions) from Prince Maurice, left only 800 for the defence of that place; the reſt, conſiſting of 1500 foot, and 1000 horſe, encamped under the walls, where being joined by 10,000 foot, and 3000 horſe, under Prince Maurice, they marched together to Getrudſberg. Harenbergh lay encamped not far from thence, on the other ſide of a great plain, which the Prince, though not without great difficulty, by reaſon of the fenny ground, having paſſed with a great part of his artillery, offered battle to the Spaniards; but they keeping within their intrenchments, only ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhes happened between the horſe; and next night marched off without beat of drum towards Herrendaal. The next morning, diſcovering their retreat, the rebellious ſoldiers of Hoogſtraten followed them, and attacked them in the rear with good ſucceſs, whilſt Prince Maurice was following with the whole army, in hopes to attack them in their march, in ſome defiles they were of neceſſity to paſs; but being detained in his paſſage over a brook, and the badneſs of the roads, the enemy got into the open plains, where not thinking it adviſable to attack them without his cannon, they continued their march, and he ſat down before Hartogenbuſh.

Within three days after, Harenbergh advancing likewiſe towards the city, intrenched himſelf near the village of Dalem; and after ſome time ſpent in light ſkirmiſhes, ordered a fort to be made between Prince Maurice's camp and that of the mutineers of Hoogſtraten, to intercept their convoys from Hueſden. The management thereof being committed to 2000 choſen men, under the conduct of Bella, an Italian, they advanced the work with ſo much expedition, that by night they had carried it on to a man's height, before Prince Maurice had any notice of it. He being ſenſible of the danger that muſt needs enſue thence, if the ſame were brought to perfection, marched thither in perſon with ſome of his beſt troops. The Engliſh being the firſt who aſſaulted this new work with great bravery, were as bravely repulſed; but being ſeconded by the French, they carried the poſt, after a ſlaughter of 2000 of the enemy.

The Archduke came ſome time after into the town, and perceiving that Prince Maurice had erected a quadrangular fort near the ſame place where the attack had been made, commanded the ſame to be attacked by break of day, and that with ſuch fury, that before Prince Maurice could come to its relief, the fortifications were laid level with the ground, and the garriſon ready to abandon the fort; but being encouraged by his approach, and a conſiderable ſupply of great guns and ammunition, they forced the enemy to deſiſt from their enterprize.

After

After this misfortune, Archduke Albert found means to engage the city to receive a garriſon of 3000 men, and ordered a ſtrong fort to be erected for their better ſecurity. The approaching winter obliged both the armies to ſeek out for their winter quarters; the mutinous ſoldiers of Hoogſtraten, in conſideration of their ſignal ſervices done this campaign, having the city of Grave aſſigned them for their retreat.

In the mean while, the ſiege of Oſtend was carried on with incredible labour and charge: for in the ſpring, the Spaniards having again attempted a general aſſault, were repulſed with great loſs; having only made themſelves maſters of ſome remote and inconſiderable redoubts, ſlightly guarded by the beſieged, becauſe they were under a neceſſity of employing their chief ſtrength in the defence of other places of much greater conſequence. About midſummer, Nott being ſent to ſucceed Dorp in the government of Oſtend, Ambroſe Spinola came into the enemy's camp, having obtained the ſupreme command in the ſiege. As he had been advanced to this dignity upon great promiſes of attacking the place in a more ſucceſsful and expeditious way than before, and furniſhed himſelf with a conſiderable ſum for that purpoſe, he employed many Italian engineers in building machines, to obſtruct, or at leaſt to annoy their entrance of the port; moſt of which, though they not wholly anſwered the deſired effect, yet by his indefatigable care and induſtry, rendered the paſſage into the port dangerous and difficult. He alſo took effectual care to open to himſelf a way to the town, by making ſeveral broad roads, by means of hurdles, faſcines, and other materials, to the chiefeſt outworks, with an intention to take them one after another.

The States of the United Provinces, at the beginning of the year 1604, being ſenſible of the danger of Oſtend, reſolved either to attempt its relief, or by a powerful diverſion, to draw the enemy thence, or at leaſt to open themſelves a door into Flanders by another way. Accordingly, Prince Maurice having brought together an army of 12,000 men, the ſame was tranſported out of the Iſle of Walcheren into Catſand, another iſle made by the ſea, the port of Sluys, and an adjacent river, called the Black River, where they landed their men on this ſide of the river, the oppoſite banks being defended by 2000 men, under the conduct of Pompejo Juſtiniani, an Italian commander. Prince Maurice having ſpent ſome days in battering a fort on the oppoſite ſide, and endeavouring to paſs the river, but in vain, a country fellow at laſt diſcovered a fordable paſſage at a good diſtance thence, whereupon the Prince having detached a ſelect body to wade through the river, the ſame was done accordingly; and having, without any oppoſition, made themſelves maſters of an adjacent caſtle, a bridge was laid over the river, affording an eaſy paſſage for the whole army.

Not far from thence were two conſiderable forts, called St. Catherine and Philip, defended by Trivulcio, and a good body of the country militia, beſides ſome regular troops. The firſt being battered for ſome time by Prince Maurice with ſlender ſucceſs, he ordered the cannon to be drawn off, which not being done without much noiſe and confuſion, the beſieged (thinking they were preparing for an aſſault) were ſo terrified, that they retreated to Fort Philip, and thence to Fort Iſendike, leaving only ſixty men to guard the former, who ſurrendered upon the firſt ſight of the Dutch troops. In the fort of Iſendike they defended themſelves for ſeven days, when having received a peremptory ſummons, they alſo capitulated.

In the mean while the Spaniards attempted the recovery of Catſand; for which purpoſe, a conſiderable number of them having croſſed the river in boats in the night time, 600 of them had already poſted themſelves on the bank, when the Scots quartered there taking the alarm, forced them to retreat with great loſs.

After the ſurrender of theſe two forts, Prince Maurice having taken poſſeſſion, and put a garriſon into Ardenburgh, formerly a noted city, had directed his march to that tract of ground which parts the two rivers leading from Damme and Bruges to Sluice; but as he was approaching the lake of Morkerk, he found the narrow paſſes thereabouts poſſeſſed by Albert Lewis Velaſco, who having obtained a ſmall advantage over the van of the Dutch, was ſo eager to purſue his victory, without ſtaying for his horſe, that having fallen in with the main body, he was put to an entire rout, with the loſs of 500 men ſlain and drowned, and 200 taken priſoners. By this victory, they opened themſelves a free paſſage over the rivers, all the forts to the weſt of Sluys were abandoned by the enemy, except that of St. George, which alſo capitulated as ſoon as they ſaw the heavy cannon brought againſt them.

Prince Maurice then poſted his army in three diſtinct bodies, commanded by himſelf; Count William and Count Erneſt of Naſſau, about the town of Sluys, ordering at the ſame time, Nott (lately returned from his government of Oſtend) to draw a line from the other ſide of the rivers as far as Ardenburgh, and by the means of boats and frequent guards diſpoſed in convenient places, to obſerve the enemy's motions. But before theſe lines were brought to perfection, the Spaniards found means to throw a conſiderable reinforcement of men into the town; but as they ſtood more in want of proviſions than men, this rather forwarded than prevented the enſuing ſurrender.

The relief of Sluys was committed to the conduct of Spinola, who, though much againſt his will, having accepted this charge, firſt endeavoured to force the paſs near the lake of Morkerk, but being repulſed thence, he attacked Count William's camp, where having met with the ſame reception, he turned all his fury againſt the forts of St. Catherine and Philip, which being ſoon taken, for want of ſufficient garriſons, he attempted the ſurpriſing of the Iſle of Catſand, in the night time, at low water; but Prince Maurice having got ſcent of the matter, went thither in perſon, and provided ſo well for the ſecurity of this important poſt, that the ſame ill ſucceſs attended the Spaniards there as in their former attempts. The garriſon ſeeing themſelves thus deprived of all hopes of relief, and being reduced to the utmoſt extremity, were glad to capitulate: 3000 of them, like ſkeletons, marched out of the place, after having endured a ſiege, or rather a blockade of three months.

The

The Dutch found ſeventy pieces of cannon, ten galleys, and 1400 galley-ſlaves in the place: theſe laſt were ſet at liberty. Aurelius Spinola, a near kinſman of Ambroſe Spinola, was not diſmiſſed, but on condition that all the Dutch ſeamen in the Archduke's hands ſhould be ſent home.

Whilſt the Spaniards had been obliged to divide their forces for the defence of Flanders, thoſe of Oſtend got a little breathing time; but the campaign being ended on that ſide by the ſurrender of Sluys, the beſiegers renewed their attacks with more vigour than ever: for after having in vain tried all the inventions of ſtopping the paſſage in the harbour, they had recourſe again to mines, cannonading, and frequent aſſaults, by which at laſt they carried the forts called the Gullet of Hell and the Hedgehog: but this ſort of ſervice proving too hot for the Spaniards and Italians, they ſhewed but little inclination for the like attempts again. The Germans were prevailed upon, by promiſes of reward, to attack the Sand-Fort, which they did with ſuch undaunted bravery, that though they ſaw the firſt aſſailants blown up into the air, the reſt purſued the aſſault, and made a lodgement in the breach. By taking of theſe forts, the beſiegers now advanced to the place. The beſieged did all in their power to defend the place, by making new works and intrenchments inſtead of the old ones; but as they were made in haſte, ſo they were not long proof againſt the fury of the enemy's artillery, which laid them almoſt level with the ground. The States-General conſidering the danger the garriſon was expoſed to, and the ſmall hope there was of relieving a place, the avenues of which were in the poſſeſſion of the enemy, and judging the taking of Rhineberg, Grave, and Sluys, a ſufficient equivalent for the loſs of Oſtend, they ordered Marketta, then governor, to ſend away the greateſt part of the artillery by ſea, and then ſurrender upon honourable terms; which being done accordingly, 3000 men, capable of bearing arms, marched out of the place with four pieces of cannon to Sluys, leaving the enemy nothing but a heap of rubbiſh, in recompence for a ſiege of three years, in which they owned to have loſt no leſs than 40,000 men. Though the defence of this town coſt the Hollanders very dear, it having been computed that they loſt at leaſt as many men.

In the year 1706, the Duke of Marlborough laid ſiege to it. The natives of the place were at this time diſpoſed to return to the Auſtrian family, the French having ſeized it, on the death of the late King of Spain, for the Duke of Anjou; but their garriſon had ſo loſt all heart and ſpirit, that they made not the reſiſtance which was expected.

In ten days after the Confederates had ſat down before it, and within four days after the batteries were finiſhed, the place capitulated. The taking of this place in ſo ſhort a time, was ſo much the greater honour to the Confederates, as before it had withſtood ſo long and vigorous a ſiege. The French in order to juſtify M. de la Mothe, the governor, ſay that the place was entirely defenceleſs, the ſoldiers were in want of arms, and there was a miſunderſtanding among the officers; add to theſe, that the inhabitants were ready to mutiny.

They found in the harbour two men of war, one of eighty, and the other of fifty guns, and about forty-five ſmall veſſels more, which were not compriſed in the capitulation.

F. Daniel ſays the place was well defended by the Count de la Mothe; but above 40,000 bombs having been thrown into the place, which had made it a heap of ruins, the menaces of the inhabitants that they would revolt, a miſunderſtanding between the French and Spaniſh garriſons, and a want of arms for the ſoldiers, obliged the Count de la Mothe at length to capitulate.

Oſtend April, 1794.

General Clairfayt wrote to Captain Robinſon, of the Brilliant frigate, off Oſtend; and alſo to General Stewart, the governor, acquainting them that the French to the number of 60,000 men, had attacked him in his poſition to cover Oſtend, which was the object of the enemy; that he had repulſed them ſeven times before they made the leaſt impreſſion; on the eighth attack they penetrated his lines, and forced him to retreat, with the loſs of about twenty-three pieces of cannon. His loſs in men had not been ſo great as he at firſt apprehended. General Clairfayt adds, that he had only three brigades, (not 10,000 men), and that his defeat was not of that nature to endanger Oſtend; and that when his re-inforcement would be all arrived, if Pichegru did not pay him a ſecond viſit, he, General Clairfayt, would march in ſearch of him.

There were more than 5000 men in Oſtend. The Duke of York had returned to Valenciennes, and was approaching to join General Clairfayt. Prince Coburg had marched for Maubeuge.

The Britiſh cavalry performed wonders in the attack on the 26th ult. and to their honour, although terrible in battle, the inſtant that quarter was aſked for by the enemy, their ſwords were ſheathed. All our officers agree, that the French artillery, which was laſt year ſo formidable, is now very ill ſerved. It ſeems they had ſtripped their garriſons of Liſle, Arras, Douay, &c. to add to Pichegru's army.

Oſtend, dated June 25, 1794.

On Monday laſt, at break of day, the French attacked the Allies at Peteghem and Deynſe. A part of the Duke of York's army had marched to Peteghem for the purpoſe of co-operating with General Clairfayt at Deynſe. After a very ſevere and well-fought action, the Allies retreated on all ſides, and the French made themſelves maſters of Peteghem and Deynſe at the point of the bayonet.

The Allies retreated to Ghent, whither they were purſued by the French. Unable to reſiſt the victorious army, that city was forced to throw open its gates to them. The magazines which fell into their hands are immenſe. Since the capture of Ghent, our communication with Antwerp, Mechlin, and all the upper part of Flanders was cut off.

The Engliſh troops who were poſted at Ghiſtel fell back

back to Oſtend, and have ſince defiled along the canal to Bruges, where they encamped behind the town.

Oſtend, 1798.

Captain Winthrop, of the Circe frigate, arrived at the Admiralty with the diſpatches from Captain Popham, of the navy, and Lieutenant Colonel Warde, of the guards, giving an account of the reſult of the ſecret expedition, the object of which has been accompliſhed, though with conſiderable loſs, by burning a number of gun-boats at Oſtend, deſtined for the invaſion of England, and completely deſtroying the locks, baſon gates, and ſluices of Bruges Canal, which were eſteemed the moſt complete works in Europe. By the accompliſhment of this great object, the internal navigation between Holland, Flanders, and France, has been deſtroyed; the beneficial conſequences of which, to this country, will be, that the armaments fitting out at Fluſhing and Dunkirk, if they mean to attempt a junction, muſt put to ſea for that purpoſe, and of courſe will run the riſque of being captured by our cruizers.

The object which we have thus attained is conſequently of a very important nature; but we regret to add, that it has been accompliſhed with the loſs of about 1,200 of our men taken priſoners (who, from the ſtate of the weather, were prevented from embarking), near ſixty rank and file, and ſome brave officers, killed and wounded; among the former is Colonel Hely, of the 11th foot; and in the liſt of the latter is General Coote, the military commander of the expedition, who is a priſoner; Colonel Campbell, 3d guards; Major Donkin, 49th foot; and Captain Walker of the Artillery. The force which the enemy brought down to attack our gallant little army is eſtimated at no leſs than 14,000 French and Dutch troops, to whom General Coote, after a ſpirited reſiſtance, was under the neceſſity of capitulating. However, on the whole, we cannot help conſidering the reſult, though attended with ſome lamentable circumſtances, as highly advantageous to Great Britain, honourable to the troops employed, and creditable to the government who planned the expedition. The following official details were publiſhed.

His Majeſty's ſhip Expedition, Oſtend Roads, May 20, 1798.

Sir,

I beg you will do me the honour to inform my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that in purſuance of their orders of the 8th inſtant, I proceeded to ſea with the following ſhips and veſſels, Hecla bomb, J. Oughton; Harpy, H. Bazely; Ariadne, J. Bradby; Expedition, H. Popham; Minerva, J. M'Kellar; Savage, N. Thompſon; Blazer, D. Burgeſs; Lion, S. Bevel; Circe, R. Winthrop; Veſtal, C. White; Hebe, W. Brichall; Druid, C. Apthorpe; Terrier, T. Lowen; Veſuve, W. Elliot; Furnace, M. W. Suckling. To anchor to the Eaſtward.—Champion, H. Raper; Dart, R. Raggett; Wolverene, L. M. Mortlock; Craſh, B. M. Praid; Boxer, J. Gilbert; Acute, J. Seaver. To keep to the weſtward, for the purpoſe of making a feint to land there), having on board the troops under the command of Major-General Coote, for the purpoſe of blowing up the Baſon Gates and Sluices of the Bruges Canal, and deſtroying the internal navigation between Holland, Flanders, and France. On the 18th, P. M. I ſpoke the Fairy, when Captain Horton told me he had taken a cutter from Fluſhing to Oſtend, and he underſtood from the people on board, that the tranſport ſchuyts fitting at Fluſhing were to go round immediately by the canals to Dunkirk and Oſtend; and although it was impoſſible that any information could give additional ſpirit to the troops forming this enterprize, or encreaſe the energy and exertions of the officers and ſeamen under my command, yet it convinced Major-General Coote and myſelf, that it was of the greateſt importance not to loſe any time, but to attempt, even under an increaſed degree of riſk, an object of ſuch magnitude as the one in queſtion; and as the weather appeared more favourable than it had been, I made the ſignal for Captain Bazely, in the Harpy, to go a-head, with the veſſels appointed to lie as beacons N. W. of the town of Oſtend, and for Captain Bradby, in the Ariadne, to keep between the Expedition and Harpy, that we might approach as near the coaſt as poſſible, without the chance of being diſcovered from the ſhore.

At one A. M. we anchored; ſoon afterwards the wind ſhifted to the weſt, and threatened ſo much to blow, that the General and myſelf were deliberating whether it would not be better to go to ſea, and wait a more favourable opportunity, when a boat from the Vigilant brought a veſſel alongſide, which they had cut out from under the light-houſe battery; and the information obtained from the perſons who were on board her, under ſeparate examinations, ſo convinced us of the ſmall force at Oſtend, Nieuport, and Bruges, that Major-General Coote begged he might be landed to accompliſh the great object of deſtroying the canals, even if the ſurf ſhould prevent his retreat being ſo ſucceſsful as he could wiſh. I of courſe acceded to his ſpirited propoſitions, and ordered the troops to be landed as faſt as poſſible, without waiting for the regular order of debarkation. Many of the troops were on ſhore before we were diſcovered, and it was not till a quarter paſt four that the batteries opened on the ſhips, which was inſtantly returned in a moſt ſpirited manner by Captain Mortlock, of the Wolverene, Lieutenant Edmonds, of the Aſp, and Lieutenant Norman, of the Biter. The Hecla and Tartarus bombs very ſoon opened their mortars, and threw their ſhells with great quickneſs and preciſion. The town was on fire ſeveral times, and much damage was done to the ſhips in the baſon. By five o'clock all the troops ordered to land, except thoſe from the Minerva, were on ſhore with their artillery, miners, wooden petards, tools, and gunpowder; and before ſix o'clock I heard from General Coote, that he had no doubt of blowing up the works. I now became very anxious for the ſituation of the Major-General, from the ſtate of the weather; and I ordered all the gun-boats, that had anchored to the eaſtward of the town, to get as near the ſhore as poſſible, to cover and aſſiſt the troops in their embarkation. The batteries of the town continued their fire on the Wolverene, Aſp, and Biter; and as the Wolverene had received much damage, and the Aſp had been

been lying near four hours within 300 yards of the battery, I made their ſignal to move,, and ſoon after directed the Dart, Harpy, and Kite, to take their ſtations, that the enemy might be prevented from turning their guns againſt our troops; but it being low water, they could not get ſo near as their commanders wiſhed. At half paſt nine the Minerva came in, and as I thought an additional number of troops would only add to the anxiety of the General, from the little probability of being able to embark them, I ſent Captain Mackellar on ſhore to report his arrival with four light companies of the guards. In his abſence, Colonel Ward filled two flat boats with his officers and men, and was proceeding with every zeal to join the battalion of guards, without conſidering the danger he was expoſed to in croſſing the ſurf, when Captain Bradby fortunately ſaw him, and adviſed him to return immediately to his ſhip. At twenty minutes paſt ten I had the pleaſure of ſeeing the exploſion take place; and ſoon after the troops aſſembled on the Sand Hills near the ſhore; but the ſea ran ſo high that it was impoſſible to embark a ſingle man; therefore I could only make every arrangement againſt the wind moderated; and this morning at day-light I went on ſhore in the Kite, for the purpoſe of giving every aſſiſtance, but I had the mortification to ſee our army ſurrounded by the enemy's troops; and as I had no doubt the General had capitulated, ordered all the ſhips to anchor farther out, and ſent in a flag of truce by Colonel Boone of the guards and Captain Brown of the Kite, with a letter to the commandant, a copy of which I incloſe for their Lordſhips information. At ten this morning, the General's Aid de Camp, Captain Williamſon, came on board, and though it was very painful to hear General Coote was wounded, after all his exertions, yet it was very ſatisfactory to learn that, under many diſadvantageous circumſtances, and after performing a ſervice of ſuch conſequence to our country, the loſs, killed and wounded, was only between fifty and ſixty, officers and privates; and that the General capitulated in conſequence of being ſurrounded by ſeveral thouſands of the national troops.

I incloſe, for their Lordſhips' information, a copy of ſuch minutes as were left me by Captain Williamſon, from which their Lordſhips will ſee the ſluice gates and works are completely deſtroyed, and ſeveral veſſels, intended for tranſports, burnt.

I this morning learnt that the canal was quite dry, and that the works deſtroyed yeſterday had taken the ſtates of Bruges five years to finiſh.

I hope their Lordſhips will be ſatisfied that the enemy was ſurpriſed, and every thing they wiſhed was accompliſhed, although the loſs of the troops far exceeded any calculation, except under the particular circumſtances of the wind coming to the northward, and blowing very hard. If the weather had continued fine, the troops would have been embarked by twelve, at which time the return of killed and wounded did not exceed four rank and file.

I cannot help again noticing the particular good conduct of Captain Mortlock, Lieutenant Edmonds, and Lieutenant Norman, and beg to recommend them to their Lordſhips' protection.

General Coote ſent to inform me, that he was highly pleaſed with the uncommon exertions of Captains Winthrop and Bradby, and Lieutenant Bradby, who had acted on ſhore as his aid de camp: he alſo noticed the aſſiſtance he had derived from Captain Mackellar, after his landing.

I take the liberty of ſending this diſpatch by Captain Winthrop, of the Circe, who commanded the ſeamen landed from the different ſhips, and as he had the particular charge of getting the powder and mines up for the deſtruction of the works, in which he ſo ably ſucceeded, he will be enabled to inform their Lordſhips of every circumſtance. Captain Mackellar, with the officers and men on ſhore, were included in the capitulation; but I have not yet been able to collect an exact return of the number of ſeamen taken.

I tranſmit you a liſt of killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips:

And I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
HOME POPHAM.

His Majeſty's ſhip Expedition, Oſtend Roads, May 20, 1798.

SIR,

I have juſt heard with concern, that the Britiſh troops and ſeamen, under the command of Major-General Coote, and Captain Mackellar, of the royal navy, have capitulated to the troops of the Republic, and I truſt they will be treated with that attention which is due to the officers and men executing the orders of their Sovereign.

It has been the invariable rule of the Britiſh Government to make the ſituation of priſoners as comfortable as poſſible; and I am ſure, Sir, in this inſtance, you will do the ſame to the troops, &c. who have fallen into your hands.

It will not be againſt any rule to exchange the priſoners immediately; but on the contrary add to your name by marking it with humanity and liberality: and I give you my word, that the ſame number of troops or other priſoners, ſhall be inſtantly ſent from England to France, with ſuch officers as you ſhall name, or ſhall be named by the National Convention, provided no public reaſon attaches againſt the releaſe of any particular perſon.

I have ſent the Officers what things they left on board the ſhip, and I am confident you will order them to be delivered as ſoon as poſſible.

I beg you will allow the officers and men to write letters to England by this flag, as a ſatisfaction to their families, it being impoſſible for me to know who have fallen or received wounds, which I hope, will be very inconſiderable, from the accounts I have received from the ſhore.

I beg your anſwer to this letter without loſs of time, and, confiding in your liberality towards the troops under capitulation to you,

I have the honour to be, Sir, your
moſt obedient humble ſervant,
HOME POPHAM.

Extract from the minutes left on board the expedition

tion by Captain Williamſon, aid de camp to General Coote, dated 10 A. M. May 20, Oſtend Roads.

Sluice gates deſtroyed in the moſt complete manner. Boats burnt, and every thing done, and the troops ready to embark by twelve o'clock. When we found it impoſſible to embark, took the ſtrongeſt poſition on the Sand Hills, and about four in the morning were attacked by a column of 600 men to our left, an immenſe column in front, with cannon, and a very large column on the right.

The General and troops would have all been off, with the loſs of not more than three or four men, if the wind had not come to the northward ſoon after we landed, and made ſo high a ſea. We have not been able to aſcertain the exact number of killed and wounded; but it is ſuppoſed they amount to about fifty or ſixty.

The officers killed and wounded are, Major-General Coote, wounded; Colonel Hely, 11th regiment, killed; Colonel Campbell, wounded; Captain Walker, royal artillery, wounded.

A liſt of killed and wounded in his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels under the command of Home Popham, Eſq. 19th May, 1798. Oſtend Roads.

Seamen of Wolverene.—1 Killed, 10 wounded.—23d Regiment, on board the Wolverene.—1 Killed, 5 wounded.—Aſp.—1 Seamen killed, Lieutenant Edmonds wounded.

HOME POPHAM.

Parliament-ſtreet, May 22, 1798.—*A Diſpatch of which the following is a Copy, has been this day received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, from Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, of the 1ſt regiment of guards, dated on board the Expedition frigate, eight o'clock, P. M. May* 20, 1798.

SIR,

In conſequence of the Minerva frigate (on board which were the four light infantry companies of the 1ſt regiment of foot guards) having unfortunately loſt her ſituation in the ſquadron under Captain Popham, of the royal navy, during the night of the 18th inſtant, the command of the remainder of the troops, from that accident, has devolved upon me; and I have the honour to tranſmit to you the moſt correct account that I have been enabled to collect.

Early on the morning of the 19th inſtant, the following troops, under the command of Major-General Coote, viz.

Two companies, light infantry, coldſtream guards—two ditto, ditto 3d guards—11th regiment of foot—23d and 49th, flank companies, with ſix pieces of ordnance, diſembarked, and effected their landing, at three o'clock in the morning, to the eaſtward of Oſtend, and completed the object of the expedition, by burning a number of boats deſtined for the invaſion of England, and by ſo completely deſtroying the locks and baſon gates of the Bruges canal, that it was this morning without a drop of water; and as I underſtand all the tranſports fitting out at Fluſhing were intended to be brought to Oſtend and Dunkirk by the inland navigation, to avoid our cruizers, that arrangement will be defeated, and it will be a long time before the works can be repaired, as they were five years finiſhing, and were eſteemed the moſt complete works of the kind in Europe. The troops had retreated, and were ready to re-embark by twelve o'clock the ſame morning, with the loſs of only one rank and file killed, and one ſeamen wounded, but found it impoſſible, from the wind having increaſed, and the ſurf running ſo high, as entirely to prevent their regaining the boats; upon which they took up a poſition on the Sand Hills, above the beach, where they lay the whole of that day and night upon their arms. The enemy taking advantage of the length of time and the night, collected in very great force, and ſoon after day-break this morning attacked them on every ſide, when, after a moſt noble and gallant defence, I am grieved to add, they were under the neceſſity of capitulating to a very great ſuperiority of numbers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY WARD,

Captain and Lieutenant Col. 1ſt guards.

The diſpatches of which the following are copies, were received on the 17th inſtant by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, from Major-Generals Coote and Burrard; no opportunity to tranſmit them having occurred until the return of Mr. Jobernes, by whom they were forwarded.

Oſtend, June 23, 1798.

SIR,

Not having had it in my power to ſend my diſpatches by my Aid de Camp, Captain Williamſon, I take the opportunity by Mr. Jobernes, the ſtaff-ſurgeon, who was ordered to Oſtend by his Roral Highneſs the Commander in Chief.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EYRE COOTE, Major-General.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c.

On a Ridge of Sand Hills, three miles to the Eaſt of Oſtend, May 19, 1798.

SIR,

I have the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction to acquaint you of the complete and brilliant ſucceſs attending the expedition entruſted by his Majeſty to the care of Captain Popham, of the royal navy, and myſelf. The ſquadron reached Oſtend about one o'clock this morning.

The able and judicious arrangements of Captain Popham, and great exertions of himſelf, the officers and ſeamen under his command, enabled us to diſembark the troops at the place from which I have the honour of dating this diſpatch: and from Captain Popham's local knowledge, I gained ſo much information as very much removed the difficulties we had to encounter on ſhore, and contributed greatly to the ſucceſs of the enterprize.

The General then proceeds to ſtate the manner of his effecting the deſtruction of the Sluices, which having been detailed in Captain Popham's former diſpatches, we think it unneceſſary to repeat.

Copy of the Summons ſent for the Town of Oſtend, &c. to Surrender. Dated Eaſt of the Harbour of Oſtend, May 19, 1798.

SIR,

We the officers commanding the ſea and land forces of his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, think it neceſſary to apprize you, that we ſhall be obliged to bombard and cannonade the town of Oſtend, unleſs you, as commandant, ſhall immediately ſurrender the ſame, with its dependencies, troops, and military ſtores belonging to the Republic, to the arms of our ſovereign.

We leave to you to take into your ſerious conſideration the very formidable force now lying before the town and port of Oſtend, as you cannot but be reſponſible for the conſequences of a vain and fruitleſs reſiſtance.

We are willing to grant half an hour for your full conſideration of the above terms, and are convinced that your humanity and good ſenſe will point out the neceſſary ſteps to be taken to accede to our propoſals, as, in default thereof, we ſhall be under the neceſſity of immediately commencing hoſtilities.

We have the honour to be, &c.

EYRE COOTE, Major-General.
HOME POPHAM, Capt. R. N.

To his Excellency the Commandant of Oſtend.

Tranſlation of the Commandant of Oſtend's anſwer to the ſummons.

Muſcar, Commandant of the Garriſon of Oſtend, to the Commander in Chief of the troops of his Britannic Majeſty.

Garriſon of Oſtend, 30th Floreal,
6th year of the Republic.

GENERAL,

The council of war was ſitting when I received the honour of your letter; we have unanimouſly reſolved not to ſurrender this place until we ſhall have been buried under its ruins.

(Signed) MUSCAR.
Commandant of the Garriſon.

SIR, Oſtend, May 20, 1768.

Major-General Coote, in his diſpatch yeſterday, had the honour to inform you of the brilliant ſucceſs of the enterprize, of which he had the command, as far as related to the deſtruction of the gates and ſluices of the canal of Bruges.

The General having been ſeverely wounded this morning, I have the painful taſk of detailing our unavoidable ſurrender ſoon after.

On our return yeſterday to the beach at eleven o'clock A. M. where we had diſembarked, we found that, from an increaſe of wind and ſurf, our communication with the fleet was nearly cut off, and that it was impoſſible to re-embark the troops. The General, well aware of the riſk we ran in ſtaying in an enemy's country, naturally exaſperated againſt us for the damage we had recently done them, attempted to get off ſome companies, but the boats ſoon filled with water, and it was with extreme difficulty the lives of the men were ſaved. It then became neceſſary to examine carefully the ground we were likely to fight upon; and ſuch a choice was made as might have inſured us ſucceſs, had any thing like an equal force preſented itſelf.

Major-General Coote took every precaution the evening and the night afforded to make our poſt among the ſand hills upon the ſhore as tenable as poſſible, by directing Lieutenant Brownrigg, of the Royal Engineers, to make ſmall entrenchments where it was neceſſary, and, by planting the field pieces and the howitzer we had on the moſt favourable ſpots, to annoy the enemy in their approach to attack us.

In momentary expectation of them, we impatiently looked for a favourable opportunity to get into our boats, but unfortunately it never preſented itſelf.

About four o'clock this morning, (the wind and ſurf having encreaſed during the night) we perceived plainly two ſtrong columns of the enemy advancing on our front, and ſoon after we found ſeveral other columns upon our flanks.

The action began by a cannonade from their artillery, which was anſwered from our field pieces with great animation. Our artillery was ſerved admirably; and had not the enemy ſoon after turned our flanks, which, from their very great numbers, could not be prevented, they would have paid dear indeed for any advantage their ſuperiority of numbers gave them. The force they employed, we have ſince found, was aſſembled from Ghent, Bruges, and Dunkirk; and General Coote and myſelf were very ſoon convinced that our caſe was deſperate, and that we had no choice left but to defend our poſt, ſuch as it was for the honour of his Majeſty's arms, as long as we were able. We maintained this ſevere and unequal conflict for nearly two hours, in which extreme hot fire was interchanged, particularly on our left flank, which, as well as our right, was now completely turned. Wiſhing, however, to make one ſtrong effort, Major-General Coote ordered Major Donkin, of the 44th regiment, on the left, with a company of light infantry, to endeavour to turn that flank of the enemy which had made moſt impreſſion on us, and Colonel Campbell with his own light company of the guards, to effect the ſame purpoſe by a concealed and rapid march round the Sand Hills. The uncommon exertions of theſe two invaluable officers, when the ſignal was made for them to advance, are above all praiſe; their companies in the attempt were much cut down, and Colonel Campbell and Major Donkin, with one ſubaltern (Captain Duff), were wounded. About this time Major-General Coote perceived that part of the 11th regiment, towards our left, had given way, and was likely to diſtreſs the other parts of the front neareſt to it. At the moment he was endeavouring to rally them, and had put himſelf at the head to regain the loſt and advantageous ground from which they had retreated, at that moſt critical period, when moſt conſpicuous for gallantry and conduct, he received a very ſevere wound in his thigh, and being unable to go on, he ſent for us from the right, where I was ſtationed.

We both found that our front was broken and our flanks

flanks completely turned, the enemy pouring in upon us on all ſides, and ſeveral valuable officers and many of our beſt men killed and wounded. It was evident we could not hold out ten minutes longer; and therefore we thought it more our duty to preſerve the lives of the brave men we commanded, than to ſacrifice them to what, we conceived, was a miſtaken point of honour. Had I acted differently, it is probable that in leſs time than what I have juſt mentioned, their fate would have been decided by the bayonet.

Major-General Coote, by whoſe bed I am writing, has enjoined me to repeat the praiſes (and I am witneſs he has juſtly beſtowed them) on the officers and men which he had the honour to mention in his diſpatch of yeſterday. And I hope, that although we have not been finally ſucceſsful in re-embarking, our conduct and exertions, in having effected the object of the enterprize, will be deemed honourable by his Majeſty and our country; and we rely upon his gracious acceptance of our endeavours and zeal in the attempt to extricate the troops entruſted to our charge from difficulties both unavoidable and inſurmountable.

Major-General Coote and myſelf would willingly beſtow praiſe where it is due, but, among many competitors, it is difficult to ſelect without appearing to overlook others well deſerving. We have, Sir, however, the honour of mentioning to you Colonel Campbell of the third guards light infantry, and Major Donkin of the 44th, whoſe conduct, if any thing could have protracted our fate, had been equal to the difficulty of effecting it. Captain Walker commanding the Royal Artillery, Captains Wilſon and Godfrey, and Lieutenants Simpſon, Hughes, and Holcroft, all of the ſame diſtinguiſhed corps, after having done every thing which men could do, ſpiked their guns, and threw them over the banks, at the moment the enemy were poſſeſſing themſelves of them. The latter gentleman, Lieutenant Holcroft, when all his men were wounded except one, remained at his gun doing duty with it to the beſt of his ability. Captain Gibbs, of the 11th, and Captain Halkett, of the 23d light infantry, eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their cool, intrepid conduct during the whole time.

All the gentlemen of the ſtaff conducted themſelves much to the ſatisfaction of Major-General Coote and myſelf.

To Captain Cumberland, of the 83d, and Cornet Nixon, of the 7th light dragoons, who flatteringly offered to accompany me, and who acted as my aid-de-camp, I am much indebted; their attention and activity I found of moſt material ſervice.

Mr. Lowen, volunteer, attached to the 23d light infantry, was twice wounded, and was particularly conſpicuous, and remarked as a moſt promiſing ſoldier. We think it but juſtice to the enemy to ſay, that our wounded are treated with humanity, many of them are in the hoſpital of this town, and are well attended by their ſurgeons.

Our numbers on ſhore were about 1000 men, of which we are afraid there are from 100 to 150 killed and wounded. The enemy, by all accounts, have loſt about the ſame number; but it is impoſſible to give any juſt return of the numbers we have loſt till we hear from Bruges, where the priſoners were ſent.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) HARRY BURRARD.
Maj. Gen.

To the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, &c.

Return of the killed, wounded, and priſoners of the Britiſh troops, viz.

Killed, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 ſerjeant, 31 rank and file, 11 ſeamen.—Wounded, 1 major-general, 1 colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 ſerjeants, 59 rank and file, 3 ſeamen. — Miſſing, 2 drummers, 45 rank and file.—Priſoners, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 14 captains, 30 lieutenants, 1 ſecond lieutenant, 4 enſigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-maſter, 3 ſurgeons, 77 ſerjeants, 33 drummers, 966 rank and file.

SIR, Oſtend, May 27, 1798.

It is with inexpreſſible concern that I have to acquaint you that Colonel Campbell, of the 3d guards, died this morning of the wound he received in the action of the 20th inſt. The loſs of this invaluable officer to the ſervice is irreparable, and by his country ever to be lamented.

Major-General Burrard, with all the officers (three or four excepted that were left with me) and ſoldiers are removed to Liſle, where I expect to be ſent as ſoon as I am ſufficiently recovered of my wounds.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EYRE COOTE, M. G.

To the Right Honourable Henry Dundas,

OSTRACH in the vicinity of Pfullendorff, an imperial city in Suabia.—*Report of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles, on the Military Events which have taken place*, 1800.

The 20th of March, the day on which I transferred my head-quarters to Schuſſenried, the enemy attacked the whole morning, the chain of my advanced poſts all along from Oſtrach; and notwithſtanding the great number of their troops, they did not ſucceed in driving them back in all points. On the 21ſt I attacked the enemy, who had aſſembled their principal forces at Oſtrach. The ground of the valley of that name, which is marſhy and difficult, and the ſingular advantageous poſition of the enemy on the heights near Oſtrach and Mengen, which command the paſſages to the valley, ſeemed to give a great ſuperiority to a foe that knew how to profit of the advantages to be derived from this poſition: yet this ſuperiority diſappeared, the moment our troops made their attack with their characteriſtic bravery. The narrow defile of Oſtrach was forced, and the enemy immediately chaſed from their poſition. I inſtantly paſſed Oſtrach with my whole army, and advanced the ſame day with a part of it into the vicinity of Pfullendorff, leaving that city on my right. Night began to approach; I was conſequently obliged to make the army encamp, which notwithſtanding the forced and painful marches it had undergone ſince the 16th, was under arms from the

evening before until nine at night. I was reſolved to attack on the 22d of March the right flank of the enemy, which had halted near Pfullendorff; but they did not think proper to wait for it, and retired with the greateſt precipitation in the night to Stockach; my advanced guard immediately began its purſuit. The number of priſoners is not yet known. The loſs of the enemy in killed and wounded muſt be conſiderable. We have alſo taken from them three guns.

The following is the Account received from his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of the Action.

Head-quarters at Pfullendorf, March 22.

The French army under the command of General Jourdan continuing to advance, drove back our weak-poſts on all ſides: the French Commanders alleging, that this was not to be conſidered as hoſtilities, but that they were obliged to take poſſeſſion of certain poſts, according to orders which they had received. In this manner Jourdan advanced with his main army to before Oſtrach, while on the other ſide General Ferino, who had been detached with his diviſion to the Lake of Conſtance, drove back the poſts of Major-General Plazcheck to Ravenſburg. In proportion as the enemy advanced, I made more haſty marches, and on the 20th reached the heights near Saulgau and Altſhauſen. I cauſed the army to encamp cloſe to the principal poſts of my advanced guard, ſo that the main body was only one march diſtant from the French. On the ſame day that I had taken this poſition, the enemy attacked my advanced guard, overpowered ſome of the foremoſt detachments, and advanced even to Holtzkirchen and Kloſterſuſſen. The detachments which had been driven back, however, had no ſooner received reinforcements, than they drove the enemy back to ſome diſtance in their turn. As I had now advanced by forced marches ſo near to the enemy, I reſolved yeſterday immediately to make the attack. The enemy took his poſition near Oſtrach. He concentred his main force on the advantageous heights of Oſtrach, as alſo on thoſe of Mengen. The Valley of Oſtrach is marſhy, and ſo formed, that it has only four principal paſſages. The poſition of the enemy, therefore, gave him many local advantages, and a great ſuperiority. In this ſituation, I judged it moſt adviſable to attack the enemy's centre with my united forces; with this view I placed behind the advanced guard under Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Nauendorff, a column on the right, under the command of Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant the Prince of Furſtenberg, along the Danube towards Mengen; another on the left, under the command of General Count Wallis, to march on the chauſſee of Altſhauſen towards Oſtrach, towards which latter place, likewiſe, I myſelf led the middle column along the chauſſee of Saulgau. I ſucceeded in driving the enemy, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, from his poſition, and purſued him to the heights of Pfullendorff. In this advantageous poſition the enemy again made a ſtand. His whole front being in this poſition, completely covered by a marſhy valley, I drew the greater part of my army towards his right flank, in order to attack him on that ſide, and in the rear; but this attack could not be made yeſterday, on account of the night coming on; the enemy, however, did not chooſe to wait for it, but retreated in the night to Stockach, whither he was purſued by my advanced guard. Our loſs in killed and wounded is not ſmall, as the attack of the ſtrong poſition of Oſtrach was extremely difficult; the loſs of the enemy, however, is infinitely more conſiderable. We took a number of priſoners, and three pieces of cannon.

Private Letter from the celebrated Colonel Williams, giving a particular Detail of the Engagements between the Auſtrians and the French.

Pfullendorff, March 22, 1799.

After four days and nights continued march, we fell in with the enemy yeſterday morning; and at two o'clock we left a village called Renet's Weiler, and marched forward till we came to another called David's Weiler, here the firſt battle commenced with the grand army, and at ſix o'clock we took poſſeſſion of the place, but not without the loſs of two good officers, and a number of brave ſoldiers. I am happy to ſay that my pen is inſufficient to ſound the praiſes of our undaunted troops, they fought like lions, nothing could withſtand them.

At eleven o'clock we advanced, with brave Prince Charles at the head of the avant-guard, which circumſtance gave the troops, if it were poſſible, more courage, and attacked Oſtrach. The enemy, for the firſt hour, had the advantage, having obtained poſſeſſion of the heights, and commanding the way we were obliged to paſs on the oppoſite ſide, with ſeveral pieces of cannon. We had, beſides, a ſmall river to ford, under their cannon; but neither cannon nor bayonet could reſiſt the cool courage of our intrepid ſoldiers. The cavalry ſtormed the heights, and took four pieces of artillery. This affair coſt us between 5 and 600 men, two colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, four majors, ſeven captains, and many lieutenants, the number of whom I have not yet learnt.

We now began to ſtorm the wood, twelve Engliſh miles in length, and always very fatal to the troops which attack it. By ſeven o'clock we ſucceeded in driving out the enemy; and the cavalry were properly ſtationed to cut down the ſtragglers as they came out, which they did moſt effectually; the army after this halted for a few hours, the firſt time for ſo long a period for the laſt four days; in fact, I may ſay that the army was in almoſt perpetual motion for ſixteen days, and the three laſt without proviſions or brandy, as we advanced too quick for the waggons and the towns and villages through which we paſſed were completely ſacked by the French; this want, however, was ſo far from damping the ardour of our ſoldiers, that the French acknowledged to the people in their retreat that they never before met with ſuch bravery in any troops: their army by this defeat is ſo much diſcouraged that we ſhall have ſome trouble to find them again. We marched this morning to attack them at this place, (Oſtrach), and at Mengen; but found both places

places evacuated. The French General Lefevre is mortally wounded, and Jourdan himſelf had a horſe ſhot under him.

I will now tell you under whoſe command, and in what manner, the army made its attack. It conſiſted of forty-one battalions of infantry, of 12 or 1300 men each; ninety-four ſquadrons of cavalry, of about 130 men each. This force was divided into three lines; the third line was the reſerve. Cavalry was placed on each wing of each line; excluſive of this force was the avant guard, commanded by General Nauendorff, which, conſiſted, in cavalry and infantry, of 9000 men.

The right wing of the three lines was commanded by Prince Furſtenberg, the centre by Prince Charles, and the left by General Wallis. Our number of killed and wounded amounted to 1200 men, and many brave officers, that of the French to at leaſt 3000. One cannon ball paid me a near compliment; it threw the dirt in my face, but, thank God, my name was not ſtamped on it. Prince Charles had four or five equally happy eſcapes. *See* STOCKACH.

OSWEGO, SIEGE OF. *See* ONTARIO.

OSWESTREE, BATTLE AT, IN 642. Penda, King of Mercia, having always oppoſed Oſwald, King of Northumberland, who was his ſuperior, raiſed an army to depoſe him; but Oſwald's precipitate meaſures gave Penda great advantages. Their armies met at Maſerfield in Shropſhire, now called Oſweſtree, from the defeat and death of Oſwald, who was there ſlain; when his inhuman conqueror cut his body in pieces, and diſperſed them on poles like ſo many trophies.

OTTERBACH a town in Germany, September in 1793. General Meſzaros gave orders to a company of Preiſs infantry, under the command of Captain Koſtialowſky, three ſquadrons of Archduke Leopold's huſſars, and one ſquadron of Erdoedy huſſars, to ſurpriſe and cut off the poſt of two companies of infantry, and ſixty men cavalry, which the enemy had ſtationed behind Otterbach. This attack was to be made from four ſides, at midnight. When our troops arrived, the hoſtile cavalry was not to be found, and had drawn back, as uſual, behind the ravine. The two hoſtile companies of infantry drew up, and made ſeveral diſcharges of muſketry; but the company of Preiſs ruſhed upon them with planted bayonet, and without firing a ſhot, forty men of the enemy were killed with the bayonet or the ſabres of the huſſars, and two officers and as many privates taken priſoners. Our troops alſo took ſeveral ſtands of arms; the reſt of the enemy were diſperſed. On our part, we had one huſſar of Erdoedy, and one horſe killed, and one huſſar of Archduke Leopold wounded.

General Meſzaros beſtows uncommon praiſe on all the officers and men, eſpecially on the bravery of Captain Koſtialowſky, and Lieutenants Foldizar of Erdoedy huſſars, and Cſizar of Archduke Leopold. Captain Koſtialowſky ſpeaks highly of the valour of Corporals Clemens and Lamer, who reſcued him after he had been ſurrounded by the enemy. This occurrence alarmed the whole army of the enemy, which diſcharged ſeveral pieces of cannon; but on the return of our troops all was quiet.

OTTERBURN, BATTLE NEAR. The name of a caſtle ſituated on the river Rede, to the ſouth of Cheviot-hills, in Northumberland, near Elleſdon, a market town. This is the famous battle on which the ballad called Chevy Chaſe was wrote; it was fought in the year 1388. The Scots, under the command of young Douglas and the Earl of Fife, landed in Ireland this year, where they took the town of Carlingford, defeated a party of the Iriſh, and plundered the Iſle of Man in their return. To revenge theſe depredations, the Lords of the Engliſh marches entered Scotland and ravaged the Merſe, but retired in a hurry, upon receiving intelligence that the Scottiſh army was on its march to give them battle. A commiſſion was given to the Biſhop of Durham, the Earl of Northumberland, and other lords, to treat of a pacification with the Scots. But their endeavours proving ineffectual, the Biſhop of Sodor and Man was empowered to negociate with Donald, Lord of the Iſles, that he might fall upon the north of Scotland; but neither did this negociation take effect. The Scottiſh parliament aſſembled at Aberdeen, reſolved to ſend two armies into England, and this ſcheme was immediately executed. One of theſe bodies, commanded by the Earls of Douglas, Fife, and Dunbar, advanced beyond Newcaſtle, which was defended by the famous Hotſpur, his brother Sir Ralph, and almoſt all the gentlemen of the northern counties. The Scottiſh army conſiſted of 300 horſe, and 2000 infantry, and therefore could not pretend to inveſt the whole town, ſo that their intent was only to provoke Percy to come forth and hazard a battle. While they continued in this ſituation, the volunteers on both ſides diſtinguiſhed themſelves in ſkirmiſhes and trials of valour. At length the Engliſh making a general ſally, an engagement enſued, during which Percy and Douglas encountered each other on horſeback, in ſight of both armies. They were nearly of the ſame age, and rivals in reputation, ſo that both ſides ſuſpended their efforts to ſee the iſſue of this combat. At the firſt ſhock Percy was unhorſed, and would have fallen into the hands of his antagoniſt, had not his men ruſhed in between them, and conveyed him to the town: but Douglas had won his lance and pennon, which he waved over his head, calling aloud, that he would carry it as a trophy of his victory into Scotland. So ſaying, he ordered his people to decamp, leaving Percy to all the horrors of mortified ambition. He ſwore that Douglas ſhould never carry his lance into Scotland; and aſſembling 600 horſe, and 8000 infantry, ſet out in purſuit of the enemy, without waiting for the ſuccours which were on the march from all quarters, to ſerve under his banner.

The Scots in their retreat had undertaken the ſiege of the ſtrong caſtle of Otterburn, before which they lay encamped when they were overtaken by Percy, who inſtantly attacked them with great impetuoſity, though the day was almoſt ſpent before he could begin the battle. He found Douglas ready to receive him; and the fight was maintained with equal obſtinacy on both ſides,

ſides, until the combatants were parted by the darkneſs. In a few hours, however, the Engliſh renewed the attack by moon-light, and Percy fought with ſuch fury to retrieve his honour, that the Scots were put into diſorder, and began to give ground. Douglas being informed of this circumſtance, ruſhed into the midſt of the Engliſh with his battle-axe in his hand, hewing down all before him until his retreat was intercepted, and he was environed by his enemies, without any other ſecond than his own chaplain, who had followed his example, and being animated by his courage to perform wonders of valour. His friends no ſooner learned his ſituation, than they penetrated to the place where they found him fainting with the loſs of blood, from three mortal wounds which he had received, and his chaplain defending him ſingly againſt a multitude of foes. Having obliged the Engliſh to give way in their turn, they would have conveyed their General from the field; but that valiant chief feeling his end approaching, would not ſuffer himſelf to be removed; he deſired they would conceal his fate, and revenge his death upon the enemy; he immediately expired after he had given theſe directions. Then his friends throwing a cloak over his body, erected his ſtandard, and pronouncing his name as a word of encouragement, made ſuch a deſperate effort, that the Engliſh gave way, and were totally routed, after Percy, with his brother, and above 100 gentlemen and officers of diſtinction had been taken priſoners, and 1200 left dead on the field of battle.

The Biſhop of Durham advancing at the head of 10,000 men to join Percy, no ſooner underſtood the fate of this engagement, but inſtead of attacking the victors, who being exhauſted with fatigue might have been eaſily defeated, he retired with precipitation to Newcaſtle, and allowed the Scots to carry off their priſoners and booty at their own leiſure. The other body, which had entered England by Carliſle, plundered the weſtern borders, burned ſome villages, took a great number of perſons of diſtinction and cattle, and returned unmoleſted to their own country.

According to tradition, and the ſtory which the inhabitants in this neighbourhood tell, Percy was not taken priſoner, but fell in the fight: the country people ſay, that two large ſtones which are on what they call the field of battle, mark the exact places where the two Earls were ſlain. Such conjectures as theſe (for ſurely nobody will call them any thing more) cannot be relied on: and as for the old ballad of Chevy Chaſe, it has turned the whole ſtory into a fable: it might indeed delight Sir Philip Sidney with its harmony, and Mr. Addiſon by its imitations of Virgil, but it could never pleaſe us as an hiſtorical teſtimony. Therefore we have made uſe of authors who pay a ſtricter regard to truth.

OUDENARDE, BATTLE AT. A town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated on the river Scheldt, about thirteen miles ſouth from Ghent. This town having, before this action, felt and ſeen the hand of war, we ſhall juſt take notice of the dates of the ſeveral military tranſactions, becauſe there is nothing particular in any of them to deſerve hiſtorical notice.

It was taken by the French from the Spaniards in the year 1658, but reſtored by the Pyrennean treaty. However, they retook it in 1667; and in 1674 the Spaniards beſieged it, but without ſucceſs. By the treaty of Nimeguen, it was again reſtored: but on the death of Charles II. King of Spain, the French ſeized it with the other towns in Flanders, for the Duke of Anjou; and in 1706, they ſurrendered it to the Allies. But in the year 1708, the French having ſurpriſed Ghent and Bruges, laid ſiege to Oudenarde, which the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene being no ſooner appriſed of, than they made a moſt rapid march for its relief. The Duke took poſſeſſion of the ſtrong camp at Leſſines, which the French had intended to occupy, in order to cover the ſiege. Thus diſappointed, the French Generals altered their reſolution, abandoned Oudenarde, and began to paſs the Scheldt at Gavre. The two Generals of the Confederates were bent upon bringing them to an engagement. Lieutenant-General Cadogan was ſent with ſixteen battalions and eight ſquadrons to repair the roads, and throw bridges over the Scheldt, below Oudenarde. The army was in motion at eight o'clock in the morning of the 1ſt of July, and marched with ſuch expedition, that by two in the afternoon, the horſe had reached the bridges over which Cadogan and his detachment were paſſing. The French general, the Duke de Vendome, had poſted ſeven battalions in the village of Heynem, ſituated on the banks of the Scheldt, and the French houſehold troops were drawn up in order of battle on the adjacent plain, oppoſite to a body of troops under the command of Major-General Rantzau, who were poſted behind a rivulet that run into the river. The Duke de Vendome intended to attack the Confederates when one half of their army ſhould have paſſed the Scheldt. But happily the Duke of Burgundy did not approve of this project. He had all along ſhewed an inclination to retire towards Ghent, and this propenſity appeared now ſtronger than ever. He ordered the troops to ſtop ſhort in their march at Gavre, in the greateſt perplexity, not knowing which way to move. He even recalled the ſquadrons which were in the plain, and prepared to retire. And to this the French attribute their misfortune which enſued.

It would have been an eaſy matter for the French, either to have cut off the detachment of the Allies, which had advanced and laid bridges over the Scheldt, or at leaſt to have deſtroyed thoſe bridges before the whole Confederate army could come up; and if then they had ſupported their left at Heynem, poſted their horſe behind the caſtle of Bevern, towards the mill of Oycke, and placed their centre on the height between Wirtigem and Heurne, they would undoubtedly have had all the advantage the moſt difficult ground could give them; and, perhaps, the choice would have been on their ſide, whether to engage in a general action or not. But the Duke of Burgundy and Vendome, who had been at variance for ſome days before, what courſe they ſhould take, ſtill differed in their opinions, and were both yet ſtrangely at a loſs, what meaſures they ſhould reſolve upon, and what diſpoſitions to make. This irreſolution laſted till three in the afternoon, when

when moſt of the young commanders in the French army, who had more fire than prudence, and who made their court to the Duke of Burgundy, thwarted all that was adviſed by the Duke de Vendome, declared loudly for an engagement, which in a great meaſure determined the Duke of Burgundy, and the Duke de Vendome was obliged to ſubmit.

Major-General Grimaldi was therefore ordered by the Duke of Burgundy, with the horſe of the King's houſehold, to begin the attack on the right, and diſlodge Major-General Rantzau from the eminence on which he was poſted; but when they came to the rivulet, and found it marſhy, they were diſcouraged from atttempting the paſſage, and retired towards their own right, though their army had 12,000 men more in number than the Confederates, and ſeveral other advantages. This attack the Duke de Vendome diſapproved of, and therefore, ſent Monſieur Jennet, his aid-de-camp, to the left to attack the Allies on that ſide. But the Duke of Burgundy countermanded it, upon information, as it was ſaid, that there was an impaſſable moraſs on that ſide; which, however, the Duke de Vendome had paſſed over but an hour before. The Marquis de Quincy, to clear the Duke of Burgundy from the imputation of this miſcarriage, pretends, that M. Jennet was killed going from the right to the left of their army, and that therefore the Duke de Vendome's orders not being delivered, could not be executed, which (continues he) gave the Allies a great advantage. Upon this, Major-General Cadogan, who had paſſed the river with twelve of his ſixteen battalions, between three and four o'clock, attacked the village of Heynem with ſuch reſolution, (Brigadier Sabine, with his brigade, being at the head) that they ſoon made themſelves maſters thereof, and found ſeven French battalions in it, three of which entire, and the greater part of the other four were made priſoners. The French, to palliate the loſs of theſe ſeven battalions, though they allowed that they were defeated, pretended that the Allies took only a few of them priſoners, and that the reſt retired.

The Duke of Burgundy now plainly ſaw that there was no poſſibility of retreating without the greateſt confuſion, with the Allies at their very heels. A battle being therefore unavoidable, he put his troops in motion for that end, and began to range them in proper order; but it was now too late.

Immediately after Major-General Rantzau, with the eight ſquadrons, and quarter-maſters, paſſed the rivulet, and advanced into the plain where the French horſe had been drawn up, between the villages of Singhem and Mullen. Several of the ſquadrons of their rear-guard (French authors ſay four) being ſtill paſſing through the plain, the eight ſquadrons, with the quarter-maſters, attacked them with great vigour, and drove them into the cloſe ground and the high-way, which led into the march of their own army.

In this action, the Electoral Prince of Hanover (King George II. of Great Britain), who had joined the army the 22d of June, to ſerve as a volunteer, gave diſtinguiſhed proofs of his early courage and activity. He charged, ſword in hand, at the head of a ſquadron of Bulau's dragoons: his Highneſſes's horſe was ſhot under him; and Colonel Luſchky, who commanded the ſquadron, was killed fighting bravely by him. Lieutenant-General Schulenburg, and ſeveral other volunteers, behaved with great reſolution, and led up the ſquadrons. Here the French regiment of La Breteche, and ſeveral other regiments, were entirely broken; and the colonel himſelf being dangerouſly wounded, was taken, together with a great many other officers, and twelve ſtandards and kettle-drums.

The Confederate army continued in the mean time to paſs the bridges with all imaginable diligence. The Pruſſian horſe formed themſelves upon the right, in the ſame plain where the advanced guard was, and the reſt of the horſe, as they paſſed, followed the Pruſſians through the village of Heurne into the plain; but the foot, becauſe of the length of the march, and the horſe having galloped a good part of the way, came later to the bridges; ſo that none but the abovementioned ſixteen battalions were there till five o'clock.

The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, being at the head of the horſe, which were forming in the plain, and obſerving the great want there was of infantry, ſent orders to the foot which had been employed in attacking the village, to leave their poſt there, and fling themſelves into the hedges on the other ſide of the plain, whither the enemy ſeemed to be marching with great diligence. On that ſide of the plain were no more than two battalions of Major-General Colliar's, and Brigadier Grumkau's, and thoſe the enemy attacked with great fury; but they maintained their poſt with equal bravery, till more foot came up to their aſſiſtance. The Duke of Marlborough hereupon diſpatched orders after orders to the foot to preſs their march, the enemy being then forming, and ready to attack the infantry which was already there, with very unequal numbers. In the interim, the Duke of Argyle arrived with twenty battalions, which were hardly poſted, when the French attacked them very briſkly, and drove ſome Pruſſian battalions from their poſt; but notwithſtanding the inequality of numbers, about ſix in the evening they retook it again ſword in hand. By this time Count Lottum was coming up to ſuſtain this attack, with the remainder of the foot of the right; and the Duke perceiving that the great ſtreſs of the battle would lie on the right, ſent to the left for twenty battalions. The left wing arrived rather later than the right, and having paſſed their horſe through Oudenarde, and their foot on bridges below the town, they formed themſelves into two lines, with the village of Moreghem behind them.

The ſucceſs which the Confederates had already obtained in the ſeveral engagements near the villages of Heynem, Mullem, and Heurne, made the French Generals ſenſible they ſhould ſoon be attacked on all ſides; they therefore found themſelves under a neceſſity of making a ſtand: to which end they poſted their foot very advantageouſly before the villages of Wanigen, Lede, and Huyze, having in their front ſeveral defiles, fenced with incloſures of hedges, ditches, or thickets, and placed moſt of their cavalry on their right, near the villages of Oycke and Wirtigem.

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As ſoon as the Confederate foot arrived, they formed themſelves into two lines before the horſe, and then attacked, in very good order, the incloſures and villages in their front, where the French were poſted; inſomuch, that about ſeven o'clock the fire grew general, both on the right and on the left; and though the enemy gave way in moſt places, yet being ſuſtained with freſh troops, the action was maintained very obſtinately a good while after. All accounts do indeed agree in this particular, that the action was very hot on both ſides, and that the French fought for ſeveral hours with great intrepidity, but then it was always with a conſiderable loſs.

There was before the left of the left wing a kind of an opening, through which run a road that led into the plain on the top of the hill, and which the Prince of Orange-Naſſau, at the head of the Dutch foot, cleared with great vigour and reſolution. At the ſame time the Duke of Marlborough diſpatched orders to the Veldt-Mareſchal d'Auverquerque, and the Count de Tilly, who were on the top of the hill near Oycke, to preſs the enemy as much as poſſible on that ſide. Theſe orders were punctually obeyed; and M. d'Auverquerque ordered Major-General Weeck to march with the brigades of Waſſenaer and Oudenbergh, which being ſupported by Count Tilly, with the Daniſh cavalry under his command, paſſed through a narrow defile into a field, where all the French houſehold troops were drawn up.

The Confederate troops no ſooner approached, than the French, who did not in the leaſt apprehend being attacked on that ſide, retired, endeavouring to ſhelter themſelves under the hedges between Wirtigem and the caſtle of Bevern, or Broan, towards the main body of their army, where the fire was very hot. But the Prince of Orange-Naſſau, with Count Oxenſtiern, coming up with four brigades of infantry, led them on with great gallantry, paſſed ſome defiles, attacked the enemy in flank, and obliged them to give way. Thoſe who were thus retiring, being forced back into the incloſures in great diſorder, and it growing beſides dark, many battalions, and more ſquadrons, flung themſelves out in a deſperate manner; ſome of them piercing through; others were cut in pieces; others paſſed through unperceived, and again, others defired to capitulate.

During theſe tranſactions on the left, the Duke of Marlborough, who till then had been the whole time in company with Prince Eugene, viſiting the field of battle, leading on, poſting and ranging the reſpective bodies of troops, but thinking now it would be more advantageous to ſeparate, and direct in different places, arrived there; having left the care of the right to Prince Eugene, who ſhewed great pleaſure and ſatisfaction in leading on the Engliſh troops, whom he ſaw perform wonders; inſomuch, that at laſt the enemy finding themſelves charged and borne down on all ſides by the Confederate forces, retired in the utmoſt confuſion, leaving great numbers of priſoners behind them. Their dragoons favoured them in their retreat, and to ſave the troops of the houſehold, received ſeveral diſcharges from the Confederate infantry, and were moſt of them either killed or taken.

The night coming on, and the fire being directed ſo many ſeveral ways at once, that it was impoſſible to diſtinguiſh friends from foes, the Confederate Generals gave poſitive orders to their troops to give over firing, and to let the routed enemy eſcape, rather than to venture putting themſelves into diſorder. This put an end to the ſlaughter, and ſaved the remainder of the enemy's army: for had there been but two hours more of day-light, in all probability their whole body of foot, and their right wing of horſe, would have been entirely cut off, they being ſurrounded almoſt on every ſide.

During this whole memorable action, the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene diſpenſed their orders with ſo much compoſedneſs of mind, and clearneſs of judgment, as ſeemed peculiar alone to thoſe two heroes of the age. They expoſed their perſons to the greateſt dangers when neceſſity required it, yet had both the good fortune to come off unhurt. Nor did the Electoral Prince of Hanover come far ſhort of their glory, conſidering his youth. At the head of his father's cavalry, he charged the celebrated troops of the French King's houſehold, bearing down all that oppoſed his career of glory. Next to him, hiſtory muſt juſtly commemorate the due praiſe of the young Prince of Orange-Naſſau, Stadtholder of Friezeland, and father of the Prince of Orange, ſo nearly allied to the crown of Great Britain, by his marriage with our illuſtrious Princeſs Ann, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf equally by his martial ardour, bravery, and conduct. The brave Veldt-Mareſchal d'Auverquerque, though worn out with the fatigues of above thirty campaigns, and in a languiſhing condition, exerted his expiring vigour, and was on horſeback at the head of his troops in the hotteſt of the fire. Count Tilly, the Prince Wirtemberg, Lieutenant-Generals Rantzau and Natzmer, Major-Generals Webb and Cadogan, Brigadier Sabine, and in ſhort, all the generals and officers animated the ſoldiers every where by their own brave example.

The different troops of which the Confederate army conſiſted, fought with ſuch an unparalleled gallantry and generous emulation of each other, that it was difficult to determine which deſerved the greateſt applauſe; yet it was obſerved, that the Pruſſian gens d'arms ſignalized themſelves in ſeveral vigorous charges, which they made and ſuſtained againſt the French cavalry, in which they loſt near half of their number.

If we may believe ſome of the French writers, the Dukes of Burgundy and Berry, and the Pretender, had a great ſhare in this battle; but if the Dutch accounts are to be credited, they, or at leaſt the two latter, only beheld the engagement from the ſteeple of an adjacent village, and conſulted by times for their ſafety by a retreat. As for the other generals of the enemy's army, they committed ſeveral egregious faults (ſome of which I have already obſerved) as well before as during the action, whether for want of unanimity or judgment, I ſhall not determine; but for their troops it muſt be acknowledged, that in general they fought

better

better at this time, than they had done upon any other occaſion.

The French endeavoured by their partial relations to palliate their defeat, and make a drawn battle of it; for which they had the only poor pretence, that of having ſaved their baggage, as well they might, ſince they left it behind them, as they did likewiſe their artillery, having only made uſe of four or five pieces of cannon during the whole action; but the field where the battle was fought, of which the Confederates remained maſters, with 600 or 700 of the enemy's officers and about 6000 (ſome accounts ſay 7000) private ſoldiers that were taken priſoners, together with ten kettle-drums, and above 100 ſtandards and colours taken, were all evidences of an indiſputable victory on the ſide of the great Duke of Marlborough, and his companion in glory Prince Eugene.

This victory was the more glorious for the Allies, becauſe it was gained over the Duke of Burgundy, who had the chief command of the army of France, and had with him, as I have already obſerved, the Duke of Berry his brother, and the Pretender. But it has been ſaid, that this battle was quite againſt the opinion of the Duke de Vendome, whoſe advice was not regarded, and the cabals which the Duke of Burgundy gave into, hindered the deſigns of that General from being followed, and were the cauſe of the loſs of the battle.

The enemy retired under favour of the night, by the road which leads through the village of Huyze, from Oudenarde to Ghent. The Duke de Vendome propoſed to take advantage of the night, and halt, bring his ſcattered army into form, that they might make an orderly retreat, but he was not heard; the general officers were ſo terrified, that Monſieur d'Avreux alone was of his opinion. Seeing therefore that all argument was loſt, on men who had given themſelves up to fear, Monſieur de Vendome conſented to a general retreat, and the word was no ſooner given, than every one, as well general and other officers as common ſoldiers, took the road towards Ghent, and fled with the utmoſt precipitation. All the General could do, was to keep together a body of twenty-five ſquadrons of his beſt troops, and a proportionable number of foot, to form a rear-guard.

The Confederates in the mean time continued under arms, hoping to renew the engagement again the next morning; and impatient in the mean time for day, that they might have a true information how far their victory had extended, of which the darkneſs of the night left them in ignorance. To this end, as ſoon as it was light, the Duke of Marlborough ordered forty ſquadrons from the right, commanded by the Lieutenant-Generals Bulau and Lumley, with a conſiderable body of foot, to follow and attack the enemy's rear-guard, which they did with great vigour; but ſeveral companies of French grenadiers being advantageouſly poſted along the highway leading to Ghent, killed and wounded ſeveral of the officers and private men of the Confederates, eſpecially of the regiment of Pentz, and obliged them to leave off the purſuit; there being but one road, ſecured by hedges and ditches, lined with the enemy's grenadiers, but no place for the Confederate cavalry to form themſelves in. On this occaſion ſeveral officers of the grenadiers, commanded by Major Erwing, were killed or wounded; and General Meredith was likewiſe ſlightly wounded; but the enemy on their ſide were much greater ſufferers. The regiment of Riſbourg, which cloſed their rear, was entirely ruined and two whole companies of it taken priſoners, as was likewiſe Brigadier Pourienne, who commanded the hindermoſt brigade, with ſeveral other officers.

As to the killed and wounded on either ſide, the Allies reckoned among the firſt, Major-General Berenſdorf, the Colonels Adercaſz and Bolzen, Count Rantzau, and Sir John Matthews, with Captain Dean of the Britiſh guards, and about 800 private men; and among the wounded, Lieutenant-General Natzmer, Major-General Gaudecker and Berner; the Colonels Grove, Pennyfather, and four others, 160 other officers, and about 2000 private ſoldiers; which loſs was abundantly repaired by deſerters and priſoners, Germans, Switzers, and Savoyards, who liſted themſelves voluntarily into the ſervice of the Allies, is, without all doubt, if we conſider all the circumſtances in this caſe, obvious enough. We ſhall only obſerve here in general, that, according to moſt accounts the number of priſoners taken from the enemy amounted to 7000 men, among whom were two lieutenant-generals, two major-generals, five brigadiers, about thirty colonels, above 100 officers of the ſtate-major, and 400 ſubalterns, together with ſeventy or eighty ſtandards or colours. The largeſt liſt we have ſeen on our ſide, make their loſs to be 9800 priſoners, officers included; 4200 killed and wounded; 2400 deſerted; together, 16,400.

Taken, beſides ten pieces of cannon, fifty-ſix pair of colours, fifty-two ſtandards, eight pair of kettle-drums, and 4500 horſes; on the other hand, the loweſt calculations given by the French themſelves, allow their loſs to have been above 10,000 men.

The Dukes of Burgundy and Berry, with the Pretender, reached Ghent the morning after this memorable battle by five o'clock; and about nine, the Duke de Vendome, who brought up the rear, arrived there alſo. As they were apprehenſive of being purſued by the whole Confederate army, the Duke immediately commanded his ſhattered troops to march through Ghent to Lovendeghem, on the canal not far from that city; where, for their greater ſecurity, they caſt up intrenchments, and planted upon them their artillery, which they had left at Gavre with their heavy baggage. In this ſtrong camp they recovered, in ſome meaſure, the fright and terror of the late engagement; but as it uſually happens in diſaſters, the former animoſities and differences revived and increaſed among their generals, who laid the fault one upon the other; eſpecially between the Dukes of Burgundy and de Vendome, who, notwithſtanding the interpoſition of the court, could never be brought to a reconciliation.

In a thankſgiving ſermon preached on the occaſion of this victory, before the Queen at St. Paul's, by the Lord Biſhop of St. Aſaph, afterwards of Ely, his Lordſhip takes notice, that our forces were led by a com-

commander whom they loved to follow, and hazarded every thing to preſerve a life, with which each ſoldier of the army thinks his own faſt bound; by a princely captain, whom both in giving orders, and in heat of battle, they might not unhappily miſtake for their own, ſo that they ſeemed to have their general always in fight, becauſe he was commonly in every place of danger; by a moſt valiant, wiſe, and fortunate commander, crowned with freſh laurels every other year, becauſe it ſeems they wither faſter in our unkindly climate than elſewhere.

OULLAGARY TAKEN IN 1760. A town ſituated near Pondicherry, on the coaſt of Coromandel in the Eaſt-Indies.

Colonel Coote did not remain inactive after taking Carrical (ſee that Article); his attention was fixed upon the conqueſt of Pondicherry, and all his operations were conducted towards that deſirable event. He ſubdued Waldour and Villemoure, and encamped in the front of that village, with his left on the deſcent of the Red-hill, about four miles from the town of Pondicherry, and not above a mile and a half from Oullagary, where the enemy ſtill kept poſt. He alſo threw up redoubts in the ſeveral avenues, as did the enemy, the advanced parties being frequently within muſquet-ſhot of each other. During this time the French made three attempts upon Cuddalore; in the firſt they carried off ſeventy-ſix marines and ſailors; but were repulſed with loſs in the other two.

M. Lally deſpairing of ſucceſs, and the government of Pondicherry in pain for their property, the Frenchmen had recourſe to their old maxim, to do that by intrigue, which they cannot do by force. Nothing promiſed to deliver them from the impending danger, but to ſtir up ſome powerful turbulent neighbour, whom they might prevail upon by fair promiſes, to march an army againſt our Allies, that might oblige the Engliſh to ſuſpend their operations againſt the French capital in the Eaſt Indies.

They practiſed upon Hydranaig, the young King of Myſore's prime miniſter, who kept his royal maſter in the manner of a ſtate priſoner; and having the command of the army, uſurped all authority. The French tickled his ambition, by engaging to put him in poſſeſſion of all the conqueſts they ſhould make in the countries round Jagada, to hold them in his own right. Hydranaig agreed to aſſiſt the French upon that condition, and began with a ſupply of cattle and proviſions, which his troops conveyed into Pondicherry. In which ſervice the Myſoreans commenced hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh, by attacking a guard of twelve Europeans and 200 black horſe and ſome ſepoys. The black horſe and ſepoys, though quite ſurrounded cut their way through the enemy, and reached their main army with very little loſs. But the Myſoreans paid very dear for this trifling advantage. For Colonel Coote detached a ſufficient force to intercept them in their return; which defeated them, killed forty men, and took 200 horſes, and all their field equipage.

But this check not being ſufficient to prevent the fatal effects of a Myſorean alliance with the French; it was reſolved to carry the war into the Myſore country; that by feeling the miſeries to which their country would be expoſed, in the courſe of the war, the Myſoreans might be induced to cancel the treaty made in their King's name, by his prime miniſter Hydranaig; to call home their forces from Pondicherry, and call him to an account for entering into a war ſo greatly prejudicial to the intereſt of their nation. This reſolution had its deſired effect. Captain Richard Smith was ordered, by the council at Madras, to take with him ſeven or eight companies of ſepoys, and as many of the country forces as could be collected on a ſudden, and to march from Trichinopoly into the Myſore country, and with all kinds of acts of hoſtility to force them to withdraw their troops from the French army. This detachment arriving on the frontiers of the Myſore country, took two redoubts, or ſmall forts, without oppoſition, and proceeded to attack Carriour, a ſtrong barrier and key to that country, garriſoned by 2000 men. But with the help of his cannon he paſſed the river, notwithſtanding their endeavours to prevent him, and obliged them to ſurrender after ten days ſiege, upon honourable terms; by which he acquired a country which produced five lack of rupees *per annum*, and ſecured ſuch an opening into the Myſore country, as greatly contributed to the recalling of their troops from the aſſiſtance of the French, with very little loſs and expence on our ſide; which was finally accompliſhed.

The Mahrattas were in motion to collect their tribute, and had already ſettled the chout for the country of Myſore, and were advancing to demand it of the Nabob of Arcot. The preſidency of Madras, moved entirely by the motive of a ſcarcity of money in that province juſt at that time, and of the bad conſequences of its being over-run by thoſe plunderers, had the addreſs and good fortune to ſtop them at the paſs in the mountains, till they ſhould ſend a proper perſon to ſettle the payment. Though their ſtay was but very ſhort, it ſuggeſted a favourable opportunity to the diſcontented Myſoreans, to deliver their king and country from the tyranny of Hydranaig; for in the interval the King and his moſt faithful friends, prevailed with the Mahratta army to cut him off, on the ſuggeſtion that Hydranaig was the ſole cauſe that their tribute had not been paid. When the miniſter diſcovered his danger, and that the Mahrattas were actually in motion againſt him, he fled to a fort, which he had depended upon for his ſecurity in caſe of any ſudden attempt upon his life; but the governor, though a creature of his own, and one that never ſcrupled to execute the worſt of his commands, during his proſperity and authority, now turned his guns againſt him when he ſtood in the greateſt need of his friendſhip and gratitude.

Obliged to keep the field with the few forces he could collect, Hydranaig was not able to defend himſelf without recalling the troops he had ſent to the aſſiſtance of the French; on the other ſide, the King, delivered from the reſtraint laid upon him by Hydranaig, ſatisfied the Mahrattas for their aid ſo far in this revolution, engaged them to aſſiſt him in completing it, and diſavowing the miniſterial treaty with the French, propoſed

propoſed terms of friendſhip with the preſidency of Madras; which put an end to the hoſtilities at Carriour, and deprived the French of a powerful ally.

M. Lally having detached a reinforcement of 200 men to Gingee, Colonel Coote, ordered Major Preſton, with 1500 ſepoys, 1500 black horſe, and a conſiderable body of Europeans, to take poſt at Ratelagranom, in order to cut off their communication with Pondicherry; which ſervice the Major effectually performed by carrying two ſtrong poſts on the hills. But theſe large detachments ſo weakened the main army, that it was obliged to remain inactive till the latter end of Auguſt, when Governor Pigot and Colonel Coote ſolicited the Admiral to land his marines, in order to aſſiſt in taking Aria Copang. They were landed agreeable to their requeſt on the 29th of Auguſt at Cuddalore, and arrived next day at the camp, and Colonel Coote immediately made a diſpoſition to attack Aria Copang, by a detachment of 800 men under Major Monſon, while he with the main body marched againſt Oullagary, where the French had a ſtrong poſt, as obſerved before. But M. Lally getting intelligence of this deſign, reſolved by an unexpected bold ſtroke, not only to defeat it, but to gain ſome conſiderable advantage over the remainder of the army. This was to attack our four advanced redoubts, manned only with ſepoys and a few gunners at one time; which was done about four in the morning of the 3d of September, at the ſignal of two rockets. However he did not ſucceed acording to his wiſhes. The French ſurpriſed only one redoubt, which they ſet on fire, and made three gunners priſoners. They were repulſed with loſs at the other three. Neither did he gain any advantage by an attempt next night made on the redoubt near the Tamarind Tope, ſtrongly guarded by Europeans, to ſhut up the town on one ſide. For, though the attack was made by men that ſeemed determined to conquer or die, they were repulſed with loſs; in which was the officer that led, who was killed on a limber which cloſed the barrier.

Such was the ſituation and glory of our arms on the coaſt of Coromandel, when the company's ſhips arrived at Madras, which brought a regiment of Highlanders to augment the army; and a commiſſion of colonel for Major Monſon. This commiſſion ſuperſeded Colonel Coote, as it gave him rank before him; but it did not take away the command of the army, ſo long as he remained on that coaſt. However, Colonel Coote immediately retired to Madras, and gave Colonel Monſon full power to make what motions he ſhould ſee proper with the army. And Colonel Monſon being joined by the battalion of Highlanders, gave out orders on the 9th at midnight for the whole army to attack the French poſts of Oullagarry church, and the redoubts in the Bound Hedge. Major Smith marched with the Company's troops directly to Oullagary, where the main body of the enemy were poſted, attacking them ſo vigorouſly before daylight that he ſoon drove them from their ground, took nine field pieces, purſued them to a redoubt, where they made ſome ſtand, and forced them from thence to ſeek protection under the walls of Pondicherry.

Colonel Monſon had provided for the intercepting them. His plan was to march himſelf, with two regiments only, to ſurpriſe the Waldour and Tamarind redoubts, and by forcing his way within the Bound Hedge, to cut off the retreat of the main body of the French, which Major Smith was to drive into his hands. But the darkneſs of the night occaſioning a miſtake of the way by part of Colonel Monſon's detachment, it cauſed a delay, and put the Colonel in ſuch a fret, that, anxious for the ſucceſs of his plan, he put himſelf at the head of the grenadiers, and led them on with ſuch vigour, that the enemy ſoon gave way, abandoned three redoubts, and left behind them fifteen pieces of cannon. But the Colonel in this inſtant receiving a ſhot that broke both bones of his leg, which diſabled him from proceeding, the moſt material advantage propoſed by this ſucceſs was unfortunately loſt. For being without a leader, the troops contented themſelves with ſecuring the advantage they had gained, and took poſt on the Bound Hedge.

Next day the whole army encamped at Oullagary, and ſtrong detachments were ſent out to protect the workmen employed in fortifying the redoubts they had taken, and to inveſt Aria Copang; but the corps at this poſt had orders to withdraw upon the firſt appearance of our army, after blowing up one ſide of the fort.

Colonel Monſon's misfortune, and the intereſt of his country, prevailed upon Colonel Coote to reſume the command of the army, and he arrived at the camp on the 20th of September; and this brave officer, who had raiſed the glory of the Engliſh arms in India, and in defiance of the great ſuperiority of the French forces, gained the deciſive battle of Wandewaſh, by which the Company's diſtricts, and their allies were ſecured, and the total ruin of their moſt formidable rival was planned and almoſt effected, without any extraordinary reinforcement, was now providentially recalled to reap thoſe laurels he had ſown in the conqueſt of Pondicherry.

The Colonel being informed that the enemy were deſtroying the Blancherie, and ſtrengthening the ground to the northward, he took three companies of ſepoys from the neareſt poſt, and attacked them in three different places; after a ſmart fire that laſted an hour and upwards, he got poſſeſſion of a ſmall redoubt, which the French were fortifying, and immediately ordered the pioneers to cloſe the gorge, and endeavour to make it tenable; which order was ſo well executed, that it ſuſtained the ſame night at twelve, an attack by 300 Europeans, and ſeven companies of ſepoys, who got poſſeſſion, but were ſoon driven out again.

The rainy ſeaſons and monſoons approaching, Colonel Coote was obliged to provide againſt the natural accidents that happen in thoſe regions from the inclemency of the weather, and removed his army to encamp upon a hill, about a mile and a half to the left.

Admiral Stephens, who was now lying off Pondicherry, ſent in the boats of the fleet next day, to cut out the Baliere and Hermione that were in the harbour. The boats at one in the morning proceeded in two diviſions; one commanded by Captain Newſon, attacked the Baliere; the other, commanded by Lieu-

tenant Ourry, attacked the Hermione; and though they met with a ſtout reſiſtance from the ſhips, and were expoſed to a ſmart fire from the ſhore, and a floating battery, they carried them both away. This ſervice being effected, the Admiral on the 23d ſailed with his fleet for Trincomalé, leaving only five ſhips of the line, under the command of Captain Haldane, to block up the harbour of Pondicherry, greatly diſtreſſed for proviſions.

During the rainy ſeaſon and the abſence of the fleet, Colonel Coote contented himſelf with ſuch further operations as would be moſt effectual to cut off all communication between the garriſon and the country; ſo that nothing material was executed but on the part of Major Preſton, who kept Gingee blocked up, intercepted the convoys ſent from thence for the relief of Pondicherry, and diſpoſſeſſed the enemy of ſuch ſmall forts and poſts as were eſtabliſhed by them to facilitate the means of ſtealing ſupplies into the town. For the taking Pondicherry, *See* PONDICHERRY.

OUTATOUR TAKEN IN 1752. A town ſituated on the coaſt of Coromandel in the Eaſt Indies.

The contended ſucceſſion to the government and kingdom of Arcot, gave the French governor of Pondicherry a favourable opportunity to diſguiſe his real intentions and to ruin the Engliſh on that coaſt, under the name of juſtice, and of auxiliaries to an exiled family; a game which the French court have often played in Europe, by invaſions and rebellions in Great Britain and Ireland. M. Dupleix in poſſeſſion of the pretender to the kingdom of Arcot, at the ſame time peace was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, and foreſeeing the vaſt advantages ariſing from the improvemt of ſo lucky an incident, when he had no oppoſition to fear from the Engliſh, fettered by the faith of the late treaty, he joined the Pretender Muzapherzing with 600 Europeans and a train of Artillery.

The reigning Nabob was ſlain in the defence of his capital; his eldeſt ſon fell into the hands of the French and their allies; Mahomed Ally Cawn eſcaped to Trichinopoly; and Arcot, and the whole province, ſubmitted to the arms of the invaders, who, afraid to alarm the Engliſh too much at once, returned to Pondicherry, till Admiral Boſcawen, who was ſtill on that coaſt, and expreſſed himſelf with great reſentment againſt the French governor on this occaſion, ſhould ſail for Europe.

The Engliſh fleet under that Admiral's command departed for England on the 21ſt of October, 1749; and next day the French and their allies took the field, and raiſed contributions all over the country. The French troops were commanded by Mr. Law. The King of Tanjore refuſing to acknowledge the uſurper Muzapherzing, they beſieged his capital, which was defended with much bravery, till the Engliſh, finding it neceſſary to put a ſtop to the progreſs of the French, and to prevent an increaſe of power in an oppreſſive neighbour, that muſt at laſt have proved their ruin, and were ſolicited by Mahomed Ally Cawn to aſſiſt him in the defence of his right, ſent Captain Cope with a detachment from Fort St. George to Trichinopoly: who being joined at Weldour in February, 1750, by an army of 30,000 horſe and foot, and eighty cannon, under the command of Nazirzing, viceroy of the Dekan, obliged them to raiſe the ſiege and to return to Pondicherry.

Being reinforced with 2000 Europeans, a numerous body of ſepoys, and a large train of artillery, under the command of M. d'Auteuil, they again took the field, and marched to ſeek Nazirzing. This obliged the Engliſh to ſend another detachment from Fort St. George, conſiſting of 600 men, under the command of Captain Lawrence, who has favoured the world with this account, accompanied by Mr. Weſtcott, one of the council, by way of commiſſary, to manage the conduct of the allies for the intereſt of his nation.

Nazirzing appointed Captain Lawrence generaliſſimo of his army; and both armies were ready to engage, when the French General's heart beginning to fail him, had recourſe to ſtratagem, in hopes of prevailing with the Engliſh to ſtand neuter in the time of action. M. d'Auteuil ſent a meſſenger to General Lawrence to acquaint him, that although they were engaged in different cauſes, yet it was not his deſign nor inclination that any European blood ſhould be ſpilt; but that as he did not know the poſt of the Engliſh, he could not be blamed ſhould any of his ſhot come that way, and hurt the Engliſh. To which General Lawrence ſent back this anſwer, I have the honour of carrying the Engliſh colours on my flag-gun, which by a proper look-out will direct where the Engliſh are poſted. But whatever your deſign and inclination may be, I am reſolved if any ſhot come my way to return them; though I ſhould alſo be very loath to ſpill European blood.

The cannonading began, and M. d'Auteuil, like a true Frenchman, fired a ſhot directly over the heads of the Engliſh, which General Lawrence ordered to be returned by three guns well pointed, to convince him that the Engliſh were not to be cajoled or terrified into a ſtate of inactivity at ſo critical a juncture, when a defeat of their friendly Indians would put the French in poſſeſſion of all the inland country, circumſcribe the Engliſh within the walls of their ſea-ports, and cut off their commercial intercourſe with the natives.

This reſolution had its effect. M. d'Auteuil having nothing to hope for from his ſtratagem to keep the Engliſh inactive, and not daring to riſk the iſſue of a battle with ſuch a numerous army, ſo well ſupported by the Engliſh, he decamped, and retreated with his Europeans and ſepoys in the night, leaving behind eleven pieces of heavy artillery, with part of his artillery men, in order to conceal his real deſign; for he gave out that he was marching to alarm the camp of the enemy by night, and would be back in the morning.

Thus deſerted, the French allies were immediately attacked and routed with a moſt ſhocking carnage by Nazirzing; and it was with the utmoſt difficulty that the Engliſh ſaved ſome of the French gunners from the fury of the Moors. The Engliſh General committed the wounded to the care of his own ſurgeons, and provided for them all with a humanity and generoſity becoming an Engliſhman. But in return for this friendly diſtinction, M. Dupleix laid hold of it by way of proof that the Engliſh had broke the peace, by making them priſoners;

priſoners; and wrote a long proteſt againſt General Lawrence for that purpoſe, which the poor French artillery men that ſurvived, ſenſible of their obligation to the Engliſh, effectually confuted, by gratefully acknowledging the tender uſage of them, and confeſſing that their lives were entirely owing to the forcible interpoſition of the Engliſh General.

Nazirzing had in his army a body of 3000 men under the command of one Morarow, a kind of freebooters, and ready to execute any deſperate ſervice. Having completed his victory over the forces of his native enemies, he the ſame night diſpatched this corps in purſuit of M. d'Auteuil, whom they overtook, and obliged him with great loſs to haſten his march into Pondicherry.

From this moment M. Dupleix, convinced he ſhould never be able to carry his point againſt the Engliſh, and their friendly Indians, by a ſuperiority in the field, determined to try the ſucceſs of intrigue, and the baſeſt treachery. He engaged Muzapherzing to make an inſidious ſubmiſſion to Nazirzing, that he might be always at hand to facilitate the intended conſpiracy againſt the Viceroy's life, which M. Dupleix looked upon to be the greateſt obſtacle to his ſucceſs. He alſo found means by fair promiſes of aid and great rewards to gain Nazirzing's prime miniſter, and the Nabobs of Cadapah and Cannanore, to be parties in the treaſon againſt their ſovereign; while they amuſed the Viceroy with flattering hopes of an accommodation by ambaſſadors, ſent with a public character, that they might more effectually concert meaſures with the chiefs of the conſpiracy at his court.

The only thing the conſpirators dreaded was the power of the Engliſh auxiliaries, therefore means muſt be contrived to get rid of them; which the prime miniſter, the Viceroy's favourite, undertook to bring about, without giving his maſter any ſuſpicion of a deſign to weaken his army. He knew that the Engliſh could not be prevailed with in ſuch circumſtances to leave their ſettlements and frontier bounds expoſed to their enemy's force; which would be the caſe, provided they ſhould follow his maſter's army to Arcot. He therefore ſo wrought upon his maſter's paſſions, that determined him to take the route of that city, and to leave the Engliſh under a neceſſity to return home.

At Arcot the court was ſo conducted as to gratify his paſſions for women and hunting, and to take away his attention from buſineſs, and the deſigns plotted againſt him. In which ſtate of ſecurity the Viceroy was kept, till rouſed by freſh hoſtilities, which attacked the corps of Morarow, and put them to route, and ſurpriſed the fortreſs of Trividy, only ſixteen miles weſt from Fort St. David.

A new requiſition was made by Nazirzing for a detachment of Engliſh from Fort St. George, who marched under the command of Captain Cope; but the Viceroy poiſoned by his prime miniſter, treated them with ſuch indifference and prevarication, that they for want of pay were ſoon obliged to ſeparate from his army, commanded in chief by the Nabob Mahomed Ally Cawn.

As ſoon as the departure of the Engliſh was known, the French and their allies attacked the Nabob's camp, and gained a complete victory; the Nabob himſelf eſcaping with great difficulty. This victory was followed with the ſurrender of Gingee. The conſpirators improved this loſs ſo pathetically, as to make it an argument for Nazirzing to take the field in perſon to oppoſe the progreſs of his enemies. Thus under the pretence of recovering Gingee, and chaſtiſing his enemies, they brought the Viceroy before that town, in the teeth of the French and their allies, encamped under the cover of the guns on the ramparts. The tragical ſcene here began. The French had agreed to attack that part of the camp occupied by the two traitorous Nabobs, and their troops had inſtructions to make no reſiſtance. The Nabobs had perſonally engaged on their part to aſſaſſinate their ſovereign Nazirzing, at his firſt appearance on the alarm. The attack was no ſooner begun, but the two Nabobs made directly for Nazirzing's tent, and meeting him as he came out, entreated him to mount his elephant, and haſten to puniſh the rebels. But whilſt the credulous and unfortunate Prince was preparing to follow their advice, one of them ſtabbed him with a poniard, and the other ſhot him with a piſtol. His head was immediately ſevered from his body, fixed upon a ſpear, and carried to his competitor Muzapherzing, whom the murdered Prince had brought with him as a ſtate priſoner; and whom the rebels, taking the advantage of the confuſion and panic of the army, placed upon the elephant prepared for the deceaſed, and proclaimed him Viceroy of the Dekan, without any material oppoſition; every friend of his country endeavouring to provide for his own ſafety, at a time they did not know who were to be truſted. While the natives were thus employed, the French puſhed forward to Nazirzing's tents, where they found vaſt riches in money and jewels, out of which they raiſed immenſe fortunes; but none ſo great as M. Dupleix, who from this time looked upon himſelf to be the richeſt ſubject in Europe. And ſuch was his ambition, that in memory of this maſſacre he cauſed a town to be built upon the ſpot, called, Dupleix Fateabat, the place of victory.

The conſequences of this ſucceſs to the French were moſt extraordinary. The government of Arcot with its dependencies, was given to their faſt friend Chunda Saib, and Dupleix himſelf was aſſociated by the new Viceroy to ſhare the government with him.

Nothing ſeemed now to ſtand in the way of the French ſcheme of ſuperiority, but the eſcape of Mahomed Ally Cawn, who at firſt hearing of the aſſaſſination, made the beſt of his way without any attendants, and got ſafe to Trichinopoly, imploring the aid of the Engliſh, who ſent him a ſtrong detachment under Captain Cope. By this aſſiſtance Trichinopoly was defended this whole year; and by another detachment of about 300 Europeans and 500 ſepoys, officered by gentlemen that had never been employed in a military capacity, under the command of Captain Clive, the city of Arcot, the capital of the province, was ſurpriſed on the firſt of September. This was made more

more glorious by the defence of their conqueſt, in a ſiege of two months by a large army, and conducted by European engineers. At laſt the town was aſſaulted by breach, in three different places; but Clive's little garriſon beat the enemy off with conſiderable loſs, and the Captain taking advantage of their confuſion, ſallied out, and following the blow, took all their cannon and levelled their trenches; being immediately reinforced with a detachment from Trichinopoly, he purſued the French and their allies till he gave them a total overthrow at Caverypauk, in the month of March, 1752, and did not halt till he had reduced the forts of Timery, Caverypauk, Aranie, and Conjeveram.

But this was not the only mortification of the enemy. The two Nabobs that aſſaſſinated Nazirzing, thinking themſelves neglected in the diſtribution of rewards, and growing jealous of the power of the French and their connection with Muzapherzing, mutinied in their march to Aurengabad, the uſual reſidence of the princes of the Dekan; and though not ſtrong enough to maſter the French, who conſiſted of 600 Europeans, 3000 ſepoys, and a large train of artillery, under the command of M. Buſſy, charged with a commiſſion to place Muzapherzing in poſſeſſion of his new acquired viceroyſhip; they fell upon the flank of Muzapherzing's troops, defeated them and killed Muzapherzing himſelf, with a great loſs of their own party, and the life of the Nabob of Cannanore, one of Nazirzing's murderers.

From this time the war was continued with various ſucceſs. The French and their allies attempting to prevent Colonel Lawrence's entrance into Trichinopoly, were ſeverely handled and obliged to retreat, and ſoon after to ſurrender priſoners of war to the ſaid officer, who took meaſures when reinforced to cut off the enemy's communication with the country, from whence they were ſupplied with proviſion. They were commanded by M. Law, and according to M. Dupleix's account were 20,000 in all, including 600 Europeans, Topaſſes, and Caffres.

This was followed with the ſurrender of the poſt of Elmiſeram, after a faint reſiſtance. But the French having by a falſe report of a large convoy of ſtores to be on a certain day at Outatour, about fifteen miles from a Pagoda, where Mr. Clive had taken poſt, drawn out that active officer with the chief part of his men, in expectation to ſurpriſe it; they, adviſed of his march, detached a conſiderable number from their army, with orders to march after dark, and to make their attack on the party left for defence of the Pagoda at daylight. Captain Clive not finding at Outatour any advice of a convoy as reported, ſuſpected the report as it was really intended; and therefore, after refreſhing his men, returned with the utmoſt expedition, and regained his poſt at the Pagoda about eleven at night; no enemy appearing, his men went to reſt, and himſelf retired to his palankeen. So that at four in the morning, when the French arrived before this poſt, they found all quiet; and ignorant of Captain Clive's return, they advanced, and by the help of deſerters from the Engliſh, they deceived the guard left there in the morning, who having challenged them, and being anſwered, "Friends," were not convinced of their miſtake till the ſepoys began to fire.

The firing rouſed the garriſon; Captain Clive ran immediately to the place of action, and was ſo confuſed at firſt, that he ran amongſt the French ſepoys, who were puſhing into the Pagoda, and thinking they were endeavouring to ſcreen themſelves from an attack, reprimanded them in their country language, demanding what they were firing at. A French officer cut at him with his ſword, but Mr. Clive cloſing with the Frenchman, received the blow ſo near the hilt, that it did no execution, and one of his own ſepoy officers coming accidentally to his relief, cut the French officer down.

Captain Clive thus providentially ſaved and diſengaged, hurried in ſearch of his own men, and found them under arms. But the French had got poſſeſſion of the poſt. He then formed his detachment, marched to the Pagoda, and after a ſummons to ſurrender, which the French rejected, he prepared to ſtorm it. But the French made a ſally, in which their officer being killed, with a few more, the reſt ſurrendered at diſcretion. The ſepoys in the French intereſt, who remained without the Pagoda, endeavoured to eſcape by flight, but were purſued by the Mahratta cavalry, and all cut to pieces.

The ſiege of Pitchunda was undertaken, and the garriſon in three days ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war. A party of French, under the command of M. d'Auteuil, were firſt driven by Captain Dalton from Outatour, which the French deſerted in the night, and were made priſoners, with a large quantity of ſtores at Volconda, by Captain Clive on the 29th of March.

Such a ſeries of misforunes, which had deprived the French allies of ſupplies both in proviſions and money, determined great numbers of the Indian army in the French intereſt to come over to us; amongſt whom was one of their generals, Coop Saib, with 1000 horſe, a large body of ſepoys, and fourteen elephants. Even Chunda Saib, the grand partizan of the French, was ſo diſpirited as to throw himſelf into the hands of our allies, who thinking it impolitic to let ſuch a dangerous man go out of their poſſeſſion, but not agreeing to whoſe care he ſhould be committed, ſome of Monagee's, the King of Tanjore's General's people, cut off his head on the 3d of June, unknown to the Engliſh commander.

Captain Law who defended Seringham, ſurrendered by capitulation to the Nabob Mahomed Ally Cawn, on the ſame day Chunda Saib was decolated, and Captain Dalton took poſſeſſion of that town, in which he found thirty pieces of cannon, ten of which were eighteen and twelve-pounders, the reſt field-pieces; two large mortars, a number of cohorns, and a great quantity of ammunition, and all kinds of warlike ſtores.

M. Dupleix was not eaſily caſt down. His pride ſupported him, and at the ſame time, ſays my author, his mind was full of reſources. The injuſtice of his

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cauſe never diſturbed him; and provided he could gain his ends, the means never gave him any concern. His council was chiefly compoſed of his own creatures, who never diſputed what he propoſed. He was married to a woman endowed with as much ſpirit, art, and pride as himſelf; born in the country, miſtreſs of all the low cunning peculiar to the natives, and well ſkilled in their language.

At the ſeaſon Law was obliged to ſurrender, the ſhips from Old France arrived with a large reinforcement; which, as it indicated the hoſtile intentions of the French court, encouraged M. Dupleix to proceed with the utmoſt vigour to execute their grand project of dominion. And that he might not want a pretence for his hoſtile conduct, which ceaſed with the life of Chunda Saib lately beheaded, Dupleix raiſed up another pretender to the province of Arcot; and that he might ſeem to have an unbounded right to appoint whom he pleaſed, he gave out that the Mogul had ſent him commiſſions, declaring him governor of all this part of the Carnatic, from the river Kriſtnah to the ſea. Which was a mere forgery.

The young pretender was Raja Saib, the ſon of Chunda Saib; but this youth having neither money nor intereſt with his country people, was ſoon obliged to reſign his nabobſhip to the governor of Vellore, whom Dupleix by virtue of his pretended commiſſions from the Mogul, raiſed to that dignity for a valuable conſideration in money. But after truſting Dupleix with three lack of rupees, not finding any effect likely to enſue to his own advantage from a mere title, he ſtopt his hand.

The French forces were now conſiderably augmented, not only by the reinforcements from Europe, but by preſſing all the ſailors from the China ſhips that touched at Pondicherry, committing their navigation to Laſcars.

Our force was rather upon the decline. Nevertheleſs, the governor of Madras concerted the ſiege of Gingee, a place ſtrong by art and nature, on the weſt of Pondicherry, well garriſoned and well provided, beſides being moſt difficult of acceſs amongſt mountains well fortified; which ended in a repulſe, with conſiderable loſs of men and officers. Major Kinner who commanded the detachment was wounded, and died of a fever and flux before he was recovered of his hurt.

This advantage ſo puffed up the French Governor, that he ordered all his forces to take the field, and to march cloſe to the bounds of Fort St. David. Which motion alarmed the Engliſh. The troops in St. David's were ordered to encamp without the walls, and Captain Schaul's company of Swiſs were ſent from Madras in boats, but were intercepted by a ſhip ſent by M. Dupleix, carried into Pondicherry, and there detained priſoners of war, in open violation of the peace between England and France.

Such an open hoſtility only ſerved to animate the Engliſh; as it made the French principals in the Indian war, and would juſtify our more vigorous operations againſt their forces. General Lawrence took the field before St. David's on the 7th of Auguſt, with 400 Europeans, 1700 ſepoys, 4000 of the Nabob's troops, and nine pieces of cannon, with which he defeated the French at Bahoor. See that ARTICLE.

PADANG, a Dutch ſettlement on the weſt ſide of the iſland of Sumatra in the Eaſt-Indies, taken in 1781. A war breaking out between the Britiſh and Dutch, and the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company having given orders for the deſtruction of all the Dutch ſettlements in the Indies, ſo favourable an opportunity as the arrival of five China ſhips at Fort Marlborough on the ſame coaſt, was not to be loſt. They were accordingly put under the command of Henry Botham, Eſq. third in Council at Fort Marlborough, on an expedition againſt Padang, and all the Dutch ſettlements on the weſt coaſt of Sumatra. When the ſhips were about twenty miles from Padang, Mr. Botham went on ſhore with a flag of truce, and ſummoned the Governor to ſurrender to his Britannic Majeſty's arms, the fort and town of Padang, and all the forts and factories on the weſt coaſt of Sumatra. This mode was rather unuſual, but circumſtances excuſed it. Mr. Botham had only 100 ſoldiers for the expedition, a force very inferior to that in the garriſon; the Governor of Padang concluding our five ſhips to be King's ſhips, and the force on board them formidable, ſurrendered to Mr. Botham all the Netherland Company's forts and factories, on condition that private property was preſerved. The ſettlements captured were much more valuable than any our Company poſſeſſed on that coaſt.

PAITA TAKEN. A town ſituated in 5 deg. 12 min. ſouth latitude, South America. In the year 1683, John Cooke, a buccaneer, or American pirate, and a native of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, having, with ſeveral others, fitted out one of their captures with 18 pieces of cannon and ſeventy men, by the name of the Revenge, navigated by Captain Cowley, who ſays he was not in the ſecret, ſailed from Achamack in Virginia, on the 23d of Auguſt, 1683, for the South Seas. This ſhip they exchanged for one of forty guns, laden with brandy, water, and all kinds of proviſions, and new built, which they ſurpriſed near Sierra Leona, on the coaſt of Guinea.

With this prize they determined to ſteer directly for the iſland of Juan Fernandez, in the South Seas. Being arrived on the coaſt of Brazil, they ſteered S. W. till they came into 40 deg. ſouth latitude, and then to an iſland in 47 deg. longitude, to which they gave the name of Pepys Iſland, where they found an harbour capacious enough for 1000 ſhips to ride at anchor.

From hence bearing away for the Straits of Magellan, they, inſtead of venturing the hazardous voyage through the ſtraits of le Maire, reſolved to purſue the courſe round, taken by Bartholomew Sharp in 1681, who firſt diſcovered the country or iſland called by the Dutch States-land, but by him, Albemarle Iſland. Then ſteering N. E. they, in latitude forty degrees, met with Captain Eaton, in the Nicholas of London. They joined company, and arrived at Fernandez on the 23d of March.

From Juan Fernandez, ſailing in queſt of the Plate fleet expected from Panama, they took a ſhip loaded with

with timber, in lat. 10 deg. careened and refreſhed the ſick men on the iſland of Lobos, in lat. 7 deg. and as they ſailed from thence with a reſolution to attack Truxillo, they took three ſhips laden with flour, ſweet-meats, and fruit, which being too much for them to keep at ſea, they convoyed it, and depoſited 1500 bags of flour, a large quantity of ſweet-meats, and other proviſions, on the Duke of York's iſland, one of the Gallipagos, which lie in 1 deg. 30 min. ſouth latitude.

This done, they ſailed with a deſign to ſurpriſe Realejo, on the American coaſt. In the courſe Captain Cooke died, and was ſucceeded by one Davis. This expedition proved abortive; the country being alarmed by an Indian that had eſcaped from them near Cape Treſpontas, whom they had ſeized on their going aſhore to bury Captain Cooke. It was then propoſed to ſail for the Gulf Amapalla, or St. Michael's, where the two commanders diſagreeing, they by conſent divided the proviſions and ſeparated; Captain Cowley engaging himſelf with Eaton.

Eaton bore away for Paita, which lies in lat. 5 deg. where he ſurpriſed two ſhips in the harbour, and burnt them, becauſe the Spaniards refuſed to pay their ranſom. He finding this coaſt alarmed, ſtretched away for the iſland of Gorgona, and by various courſes arrived at the iſland of Guam; where aſſuming the character of a French adventurer, and by genteel behaviour to the governor, they were kindly received by the Spaniards, and permitted to water and victual.

His next courſe was for the Philippines, and from thence for Canton in China, where they arrived ſafely, and fitted their ſhip to ſail in queſt of a Tartar ſhip, expected in thoſe ſeas, laden with ſilver; but were never able to come up with her, though ſhe came in ſight of our buccaneers, who therefore made the beſt of their way for Borneo, and from thence to the iſland of Timor; where the crew growing mutinous, Captain Cowley and nineteen more quitted the ſhip, and in a long-boat got to a Dutch factory called Cheribon, in Java, and from thence found a paſſage to their own country by way of Holland.

As for Captain Davis, on board of whoſe ſhip was the famous navigator Dampier, he ſailed on the 3d of September, 1684, out of the Gulf of Amapalla, and came to an anchor near the iſle of Plate, ſo called ever ſince Sir Francis Drake carried thither the Cacafoga, laden with plate. Here they continued with their ſhip, ſearching the coaſt and the adjacent continent, as far as Manta, on the iſthmus of Darien, about eight leagues from the iſle of Plate, from the 20th of September to the 20th of October, when being joined on the 2d of October by Captain Swan, commander of the Cygnet of London, a rich ſhip, freighted for trade on that coaſt, and having fitted a ſmall bark into a fireſhip, ſailed with an intention to attack Paita, ſituated in 5 deg. 15 min. and landed 110 men for that ſervice on the 3d of November, took the fort and the town, and after ſix days reduced it to aſhes, the Spaniards being fled with their riches, and refuſing to ranſom it.

Their next exploit was formed againſt the town of Guiaquil; but on their approach to the middle of the river whereon it ſtood, the attempt ſeemed impracticable; and therefore they returned to the iſle of Plate for water, with a reſolution to proceed to Larelia: but in their way, near the iſle of Gallo, intercepting a packet of letters ſent from Panama to Lima, whereby the preſident of Panama gave advice of the arrival of the Spaniſh armada at Porto Bello, and ordered the Plate fleet to haſten thither from Lima, it was reſolved to rendezvous among the Pearl Iſlands, not far from Panama. Accordingly they ſailed on the 7th of January, 1685, took a ſhip next day laden with flour; and being now a ſtout ſquadron of two men of war, two tenders, one fireſhip, and a prize, well provided with fuel and fire, arrived on the 20th of February in the Channel of Panama, where they received the additional ſtrength of 200 Frenchmen, and eighty Engliſh, who were privateers lately come out of the North Sea over the iſthmus of Darien, and afterwards by the acceſſion of Captain Townley with two barks: ſo that being now near 1000 ſtrong, on board of 10 ſail, viz. Captain Davis, 36 guns, 150 men, Captain Swan, 16 guns, 140 men, the reſt having only ſmall arms, they came to an anchor near the iſland of Pacheque, and on the 28th of May diſcovered the Spaniſh fleet, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Engliſh bore down upon the Spaniards about three P. M. But though the Spaniards kept cloſe on a wind to come up with them, the night obliged them to lie by, after a few ſhot had been exchanged. The Spaniſh fleet conſiſted of 14 ſail, beſides periagoes, or boats of 12 or 14 oars each, among which were 8 ſhips from eight to forty-eight guns, two fireſhips, and contained 3000 men.

The Spaniſh Admiral, as ſoon as it began to be dark, put out a light at his top, as a ſignal for the fleet to come to an anchor. In half on hour after it was taken down again, but appeared ſoon after as before; which the Engliſh ſuppoſing to be in the Admiral's top, kept under ſail, being to the windward, were deceived; for thereby the Spaniards got the weather-gage, and came down in the morning with ſo much fury, that the Engliſh were obliged to make a running fight of it, not being ſeconded by the French privateers, who had been taken aboard, as mentioned above; yet there was but one Engliſhman killed.

This failure made them reſolve to try their fortune by land, and to begin with an attack on the city of Leon, on the coaſt of Mexico, which they entered, and burnt for want of ranſom. They then marched to Rio Leja, a fine town, without reſiſtance, but found nothing in it worth their notice, except 500 packs of flour, and ſome pitch, tar, and cordage.

Here Davis and Swan divided the ſpoil, and ſeparated: the former intending to return to the coaſt of Peru; the latter to go further weſtward, with Dampier on board; and did not reach England till July, 1691.

PAITA, TAKEN IN 1742. Commodore Anſon, in his voyage againſt the Spaniards in South America, having taken a ſhip off the ſouthernmoſt iſlands of Lobos de la Mar, found on board this ſhip an Iriſhman, whoſe name was John Williams: he had travelled as a Pedlar all over the kingdom of Mexico, and made a great deal

deal of money, which he had loſt again by ſome miſchance. This man had been for ſome time confined in the jail of Paita for a miſdemeanor, and expreſſed great joy at falling in with his countrymen. From him they learned, that upon a ſhip's having been chaſed in the offing of Paita a few days before, by a veſſel ſuppoſed to be the Glouceſter, the governor of that town, apprehenſive of a viſit, together with the royal officer, were removing their own and the King's treaſure to Piura, a town fourteen leagues within land. Williams alſo told them, that there was a large ſum of money belonging to the merchants lodged in the cuſtom-houſe, and that it was intended to be ſhipped the following day on board a light clean veſſel, the bottom of which was newly primed, which veſſel was bound to Sonſonnate, on the coaſt of Mexico, to purchaſe part of the cargo of the Manilla ſhip.

This piece of intelligence immediately determined the Commodore to endeavour to ſurpriſe the place without a moment's delay, as he was fully ſatisfied, by an inquiry into the ſtrength and condition of it, that there was little danger of loſing many men in the attempt. Beſides, there was a neceſſity for ſome ſtep of this ſort, as they could hope for no profit by a longer cruize in theſe ſeas, the coaſt being alarmed of their vicinity: and this enterprize not only promiſed a ſupply of live proviſions, which they much wanted, but afforded an opportunity of putting the priſoners on ſhore, who being very numerous, made a greater conſumption of the ſhip's ſtores than ſhe was able to ſpare.

The Commodore, after duly weighing the ſtrength of the place, reſolved that the attack ſhould be made by the boats; fearing that if he ſhould attempt firſt bringing the ſhips into harbour, the Spaniards, apprized of the danger, might take meaſures for ſecuring their moſt valuable effects. The attack in this manner meditated, was immediately carried into execution. The barge and pinnaces were manned with fifty-eight choice men, well armed, under the care of Mr. Brett, and to him was left the whole conduct of the expedition. The better to prevent any confuſion that might ariſe from the people's being ignorant of the windings of the town, two Spaniſh pilots were ordered to guide them, with a promiſe of being well rewarded; and an aſſurance to the priſoners that they ſhould be all here ſet at liberty, provided theſe men behaved with fidelity: but on the contrary it was obſerved, that in caſe they failed in the leaſt article of the duty to which they were appointed, they two ſhould be ſhot, and all the Spaniards then in cuſtody carried priſoners to England. It was particularly remarkable, that one of theſe pilots had been, about twenty years before, a priſoner with Captain Clipperton, who forced him in the ſame manner to guide his men to Truxillo, an inland town to the ſouthward of Paita, which they then ſurpriſed and pillaged. While the boats were making for the bay, the mouth of which they reached without being diſcovered, the ſhips ſtood in for the port with all the ſail they could. The approach of the ſailors in the boats was diſcovered by ſome people on board a ſhip lying at anchor in the harbour, who got aſhore as quickly as they could, ſpreading the alarm by crying out the Engliſh dogs.

Notwithſtanding this intelligence, Mr. Brett got aſhore before they could fire two guns from the fort; and drawing up his men under the ſhelter of a narrow ſtreet, marched immediately to the parade, with drums beating, and loud clamours of joy; where he was received with a volly of ſmall ſhot from ſome merchants, who poſted themſelves in a gallery that ran round the governor's houſe, but who were ſoon diſlodged, and taking to their heels, left the parade in quiet poſſeſſion of the invaders, who ſoon entered both the governor's houſe and the fort, which they found abandoned; having loſt one man, and having had two wounded, one of them being the Spaniſh pilot of the Tereſa. The Honourable Mr. Keppel, ſon to the Earl of Albermarle, had a piece of his jockey-cap ſhaved off cloſe to his temple by a ball, which however did him no other injury.

Mr. Brett having ſecured the fort, the governor's houſe, and all the avenues of the town, with proper guards, ordered the few inhabitants that were left to be confined in one of the churches under a proper guard, while ſome ſtout negroes eſcorted by a file of muſqueteers, were ordered to aſſiſt in removing the treaſure of the cuſtom-houſe, &c. to the fort, this being the principal thing to be conſidered after being poſſeſſed of the town.

As moſt of the inhabitants had fled in their firſt fright, without ſtaying to dreſs, the ſailors, who could not be prevented from breaking into the houſes to ſearch for private pillage, eagerly ſeized upon their clothes, which according to the faſhion of the country, were extremely ſuperb, and throwing theſe over their greaſy jackets, cut ſo ridiculous a figure when they appeared before the Lieutenant, that he ſcarcely knew them; and their appearance was ſtill more odd, from many of them having put on women's embroidered gowns, when they had miſſed of men's cloaths. Early in the morning the Centurion opened the bay, and about twelve o'clock came to an anchor in ten fathom and a half water, at a mile and a half diſtant from the town.

This and the following day was ſpent in ſending on board the treaſure; and boats full of hogs, fowl, and other refreſhments, together with the moſt valuable commodities to be found in the town: and this was done without any moleſtation from the enemy; though a good number of them, among whom were 200 horſe, paraded upon a neighbouring hill very oſtentatiouſly, with all kinds of military muſic. Theſe were headed by the governor, who had been one of the firſt that fled, leaving a young wife of about ſeventeen, to whom he had been but a few days married, to be carried off in her ſhift by a couple of his people. His eſcape was a ſenſible mortification to Mr. Brett, as well as to the Commodore; becauſe had they ſecured him, they might hove got a conſiderable ranſom for the town, there being in it at that time, ſeveral warehouſes filled with valuable goods, which were conſumed with it when it was ſet on fire, upon the governor's refuſing to liſten to any overtures that were made him for a parley. For though Mr. Anſon intimated to him, that the town might be preſerved at a very trifling expence, he did not deign even to return a civil anſwer. And having col-

lected a body of forces round the country, whereof however he made no uſe, he was ſo fond of his new military command, that he ſeemed entirely to have forgotten his government. His forces, however, as Mr. Anſon learned from ſome negro deſerters, were in great want of water; and though they had one night poſitively reſolved to have fallen on his men, headed by a Scottiſh captain of a ſhip, named Gordon, they were deterred and intimidated therefrom, by the great vigilance and ſtrict look out of Mr. Brett.

On the 15th of November, their buſineſs in Paita being pretty well over, the Commodore ſent all his priſoners, in number eighty-two, aſhore, according to his promiſe; and then Mr. Brett, having made a proper diſpoſition of pitch, tar, and other combuſtibles, to increaſe the flame, ſet the town on fire in ſeveral quarters at the ſame time; and having ſpiked up the eight pieces of cannon, he collected his men, there being only one miſſing, and marched regularly down to the water ſide; at which time a body of Spaniards upon the hill, put themſelves in motion as if they meant to attack; but upon Mr. Brett's making a halt, and facing about, this heroic troop did not judge it ſafe to advance.

They were now ready to put off from the beach, which was ſo covered with ſmoke as to be almoſt inviſible, when they heard the voice of a man, loudly and pathetically invoking them to take him in: one of the boats made up to the place from whence the ſound iſſued; and there found the man whom they had miſſed up to the chin in water, for he could not ſwim, and had waded as far as he durſt. It appeared upon examining into the cauſe of his delay, that having taken too large a doſe of brandy, he had fallen aſleep, and was waked only by the fire coming ſo near as to ſcorch him. He ſaid, that at firſt he was ſtrangely amazed to ſee the houſes all on a blaze about him on one ſide, and ſeveral Indians and Spaniards conferring together: however, recollecting his dangerous ſituation, he puſhed through the thickeſt of the ſmoke, and arrived upon the beach barely in time to ſave himſelf.

Lieutenant Brett and his detachment now put off to the ſhip. The acquiſition they made in wrought plate, dollars, and other coin, amounting to upwards of 33,000l. excluſive of the broad-cloths, ſilks, cambrics, velvet, and embroideries, which were deſtroyed by the flames; beſides which, the private plunder, ſuch as rings, bracelets, and jewels, the immediate property of the particular captors, was very great. It appeared by a memorial preſented to the court of Madrid ſome time after, that the loſs of the Spaniards in this affair amounted to half a million of dollars. There being at this time ſix of the enemy's veſſels in the harbour, five of them were, by the Commodore's order, towed out to ſea, where they were ſcuttled and ſunk; and the ſixth, being the veſſel wherein the treaſure was to have been embarked, he added to his own ſquadron, by the name of the Solidad, manning her with ten men, under the command of Lieutenant Hughes of the Trial ſloop.

PAMPELUNA, TAKEN IN 1521. A city ſituated in the kingdom of Navarre, in Spain. Francis, King of France, to aſſiſt the exiled family of John d'Albret, from whom the Emperor Charles V. had wreſted Navarre, ſent Andrew de Foix de l'Eſparre to conquer that kingdom, which he ſoon effected, meeting with no reſiſtance but from this city. At which ſiege Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the jeſuits, was wounded. L'Eſparre dazzled with ſucceſs, ventured to paſs the confines of Navarre into Caſtile, and to lay ſiege to Logrogno, a ſmall city in Caſtile. This rouſed the Caſtilians, who had hitherto beheld the rapid progreſs of his arms with great unconcern, and the ſudden advance of their troops obliged him to abandon his raſh enterprize. The Spaniſh army haraſſing the retreat of the French, l'Eſparre ventured a pitched battle, without waiting for ſome troops marching to aid him, though greatly inferior in numbers, in which he received a total defeat, and was taken priſoner; Spain recovered poſſeſſion of Navarre, in a ſhorter time than the French had ſpent in the conqueſt of it.

PAMPELUNA was taken by the French in October 1794, the Spaniſh troops having been defeated in its vicinity by the Republicans. *See* SPAIN.

PANTALAREA, ENGAGEMENT OFF IN 1526. An iſland ſituated in the Mediterranean Sea, near Sicily. Sir Francis Drake having taken a great many Spaniſh veſſels in the Weſt-Indies, the King of Spain in his turn, granted letters of repriſals for his ſubjects, to ſeize and make prizes of all Engliſh ſhips they ſhould meet with at ſea, eſpecially in the Levant and Mediterranean; by which the Turkey merchants were greatly endangered and interrupted. Therefore the company trading to Turkey fitted out five ſtout ſhips, with letters of marque, well manned, armed, and provided for defence. They ſailed together from the Thames, with inſtructions not to ſeparate till they arrived off Sicily, when each ſhip was directed to take its proper courſe to the place of its deſtination, and in their return home to rendezvous at the iſland of Zante.

Here being informed that the Spaniards had fitted out two fleets, one of twenty, and another of thirty galleys, to intercept them, it was reſolved to put themſelves in the beſt poſture of defence, and to force their paſſage, if obliged to come to blows; and Mr. Edward Williamſon, captain of the Royal Merchant, was choſen their Admiral, and the Captain of the Toby their Vice-Admiral; the other three agreeing to ſubmit to their commands.

On the 13th of July, early in the morning, as this ſquadron juſt made the iſland of Pantalarea, which lies between Sicily and the African coaſt, they deſcried eleven galleys and two frigates, with Sicilian and Malteſe colours, in the ſervice of Spain, and commanded by Don Pedro de Leiva, who diſpatched his two frigates to order the captains and purſers of the Engliſh ſhips to repair immediately on board his galley. But the meſſenger was contented to take with him only Mr. Rowet, a ſupercargo, and to engage for his ſafety and return.

The Admiral received Mr. Rowet in a moſt haughty manner, and inſiſted upon the ſurrender of all the Engliſh ſhips at his diſcretion; and at Mr. Rowet's return ſignified his reſolution, by firing a gun of defiance, which being immediately returned by the Engliſh

A MAP of FRANCE from the best Authorities.
J. Cary sculpt.
ENGLAND
THE ENGLISH CHANNEL
NORMANDIE
BRETAGNE
MAINE
ORLEANOIS
ANJOU
TOURAIN
POITOU
BERRY
MARCHE
ANGOUMOIS
LIMOSIN
AUVERGINE
GUIENNE
GASCOGNE
BEARN
BOURBONOIS
NIVERNOIS
BOURGOGNE
FRANCHE COMTE
CHAMPAGNE
PICARDIE
ARTOIS
FLANDRE
LORRAINE
ALSACE
LANGUEDOC
PROVENCE
DAUPHINE
LYONNOIS
BRESSE
ROUSSILLON
CATALONIA
BAY OF BISCAY
GULF OF LYONS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
GULF OF GENOA
GERMANY
SWITZERLAND
ITALY
SPAIN
PARIS
Bristol
Chichester
Antwerp
Cologne
Lille
Amiens
Abbeville
Rouen
Caen
Orleans
Tours
Bourges
Dijon
Metz
Treves
Frankfort
Wurtzburg
Heidelberg
Strasbourg
Lyons
Vienne
Grenoble
Turin
Genoa
Bordeaux
Toulouse
Montpellier
Marseilles
Toulon
Hyeres
Perpignan
Barcelona
Huesca
Pampeluna
Bayonne
Brest
Nantes
Rochelle
Calais
Dunkirk
Ostend
Ghent
Mechlin
Namur
Liege
Aix la Chapelle
Coblentz
Mentz
Luxemburg
Sedan
Rheims
Soissons
Chartres
Orleans
Blois
Tours
Poitiers
Limoges
Clermont
Auvergne
Montauban
Auch
Pau
Tarbe
Foix
Roussillon
Nismes
Arles
Aix
Briançon
Embrun
Die
Gap
Digne
Nice
Antibes
Frejus
Sisteron
Carpentras
Orange
Avignon
Alais
Montpellier
Beziers
Narbonne
Carcassone
Lodeve
Rodez
Agen
Condom
Lectoure
Montauban
Castres
Alby
Lavaur
Pamiers
Mirepoix
Limoux
Perpignan
Gironne
Figueras
Rosas
Lerida
Tortosa
Tarragona
Barcelona
Vich
Cardona
Solsona
Puycerda
Urgel
Seo d'Urgel
Jaca
Sangueza
Olite
Tudela
Estella
Vitoria
Pampeluna
Bilboa
Tolosa
Oleron
Pau
Orthez
Dax
Bayonne
Biarritz
St Jean de Luz
Fontarabia
Irun
Passage
St Sebastian
Tolosa
Vitoria
Miranda
Burgos
Palencia
Valladolid
Zamora
Toro
Salamanca
Ciudad Rodrigo
Almeida
Guarda
Viseu
Coimbra
Aveiro
Oporto
Braga
Viana
Valença
Tuy
Vigo
Redondela
Pontevedra
Compostella
Padron
Corunna
Betanzos
Mondonedo
Rivadeo
Lugo
Villa Franca
Villa Franca
Astorga
Leon
Benevente
Toro
Zamora

liſh Admiral, the engagement began; and though they were very heavy laden, they maintained an obſtinate fight for five hours, and ſo ſhattered the Spaniſh ſhips of war that the Admiral firſt, and then two more, were obliged to warp off out of the line, ſcarce being able to keep above water: and the reſt were ſo diſabled, that they, not having men enough left to man their guns, and work their veſſels, ſoon after made for the ſhore, leaving the Engliſh the laurels of victory, and room to purſue their voyage.

The Engliſh loſt but two men in this engagement: but their ladings were two valuable to run any riſk in the purſuit of the enemy. Therefore they made the beſt of their way for England, where they arrived in ſafety: having, by favour of a thick fog, and a briſk eaſterly wind, eſcaped the other Spaniſh ſquadron, which waited for them at the Straits' mouth.

PARAGUAY, BATTLE AT. A city of South America. This was a complete victory obtained on the 11th of February, 1755, by the combined troops of Spain and Portugal, over the army of the rebels of the ſeven miſſions of Paraguay. There is no exact account of the action, but that a body of 2000 rebels having advanced towards the King's army, they were ſummoned to ſurrender, and upon their refuſal, were attacked upon a mountain where they were beginning to intrench themſelves. The action laſted an hour and a half; and the rebels left on the field of battle 1311 dead, 153 priſoners, eight cannon, ſeveral colours and ſtandards, 800 mares, 600 mules, and a great quantity of cattle. The Spaniſh loſs was only five men killed, and fifteen wounded.

PARIS, SKIRMISH IN. The capital of France. This ſkirmiſh was in the ſuburbs called St. Anthony's. This was one of thoſe affairs which had been occaſioned by civil broils, of which France has had her ſhare. This happened in the year 1652, during the civil wars between the princes of the blood and their ſovereign. Cardinal Mazarine being recalled from his exile, the Prince of Condé reſolved to make war againſt the court; and the Duke of Orleans joined him by a treaty to expel the Cardinal, whom they now hated as much as they had formerly loved. Turenne was choſen general for the court; and the Prince of Condé put himſelf at the head of his forces: but M. de Turenne having been joined by Mareſchal de la Ferte with 3000 men, was vaſtly his ſuperior, and reſolved to attack him as ſoon as poſſible. His Highneſs retired to the gates of Paris, where he was refuſed admiſſion. Unable to keep the field, he reſolved to take refuge in Carenton; but in this too he was defeated by the Viſcount's vigilance, who came up with and inveſted him, in the ſuburbs of St. Anthony at Paris. Luckily this place had been intrenched, to defend it againſt the thieviſh Lorrainers, which preſerved the Prince of Condé from preſent deſtruction. It is indeed highly probable, that he had nevertheleſs ſuffered an entire defeat, had it not been for the imprudent orders given by the court. Mazarine, knowing that an action was inevitable, had brought the King upon the eminence of Charonne to be a ſpectator of it, and ſent immediate command for the attack to begin, before De la Ferte came up with the cannon. In vain did Turenne urge the contrary; the young Monarch expreſſed his impatience, and the General was obliged to ſubmit. Condé had 7000 or 8000 men, all well intrenched, or lodged in houſes. The King's forces who were to make their way openly foot by foot, amounted to 10,000 or 12,000, which, conſidering the advantages on the other ſide, made them not more than an equal match. The fight was very obſtinate. Barricades, houſes, gardens walled in, were all attacked and defended with great bravery: ſome were retaken over and over; and the utmoſt reſolution was ſhewn both by officers and ſoldiers. At laſt M. de la Ferte arrived with the artillery, and the reſt of the infantry, after which victory ſeemed to declare on the King's ſide. Turenne was preparing for a general aſſault, to be commanded by himſelf and De la Ferte, when the cannon of the Baſtile began to play upon the royal army. At the ſame time Paris opened her gates, and ſaved the Prince and his troops from a total ruin. Madmoiſelle de Monpenſier, obſerving that her father uſed no means to preſerve his own troops, and only kept his coaches ready to make his eſcape, in caſe the Prince was beaten, went herſelf and harrangued the governor of the Baſtile and the city magiſtracy, till ſhe prevailed upon them to put themſelves under her direction. The loſs on both ſides in this unnatural battle, was nearly equal: the vanquiſhed army marched through Paris to the ſuburbs of St. James; their General entered ſword in hand, and covered with blood and duſt. The ſight of the dead and dying ſoftened the people's hearts, and the preſence of this hero filled them with admiration, that they received him with a ſort of triumph, in return for their late affront. Their prepoſſeſſion in his favour was greater than ever; but he ſoon gave them reaſon to repent it: either he or his partizans reſumed the deſign, which they had always had, of making themſelves maſters both of the parliament and the town-hall. With reſpect to the latter, ſuch a ſedition was excited at the meeting of the magiſtracy, that every member of it was in the utmoſt danger of his life. They were literally beſieged in their hall, the doors of which were ſet on fire, or broke, and ſeveral ſmall arms were diſcharged in at the windows. The cry of the mob was for an union between the Prince and the city, and that the city ſhould immediately engage in the ſupport of the war. Articles of capitulation and union, agreeing to what was demanded, were thrown out ſigned by the magiſtrates, but did not appeaſe the people. Two maſters of requeſts were maſſacred in this tumult, which ſtruck the utmoſt conſternation through all Paris: nobody would own themſelves the authors of this barbarous affair; and the French writers ſpeak of it with great tenderneſs: but the backwardneſs of the Princes to appeaſe the inſurrection, neither of them coming, though earneſtly entreated, till the miſchief was all done, this, we ſay, added to other ſtrong circumſtances, make it more than probable that it was an act of revenge from his Highneſs of Condé, for being kept ſo long without the walls in

the late bloody action. This Prince among his many great qualities, ſeems have had a temper too vindictive: he might elſe, in conjunction with the Duke of Orleans, have brought about the union deſired againſt Cardinal Mazarine.

PARREL, BATTLE NEAR. The Danes having landed and pillaged a great part of the kingdom, were met near this river in Somerſetſhire, where they were defeated in 845, by the Earls Enulph and Ofric, with Biſhop Alſtan, which relieved the country for ſome time from their inroads.

PASSARO, (CAPE) ENGAGEMENT OFF IN 1718. A head land of the Iſland of Sicily, in the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean fleet ſailed June 15, 1718, under the command of Sir George Byng. This fleet conſiſted of twenty ſhips of the line of battle, two fireſhips, two bomb-veſſels, an hoſpital ſhip, and a ſtore-ſhip.

Being got into the Ocean, he ſent the Rupert to Liſbon for intelligence, and arriving the 30th off Cape St. Vincent, he diſpatched the Superbe to Cadiz, with a gentleman who carried a letter for him to Colonel Stanhope, the King's Envoy at Madrid, wherein he deſired that miniſter to acquaint the King of Spain with his arrival in thoſe parts, in his way to the Mediterranean, and to lay before him the inſtructions he was to act under with his ſquadron, of which he gave a very ample detail in his letter. The envoy ſhewed the letter to Cardinal Alberoni, who, upon the reading it, told him with ſome warmth, that his maſter would run all hazards, and even ſuffer himſelf to be driven out of Spain, rather than recall his troops, or conſent to any ſuſpenſion of arms;" adding, "that the Spaniards were not to be frightened, and he was ſo well convinced of their fleet's doing their duty, that if the Admiral ſhould think fit to attack them, he ſhould be in no pain for the ſucceſs." Mr. Stanhope having in his hand a liſt of the Britiſh ſquadron, prayed his Eminence to peruſe it, and to compare its ſtrength with that of their own ſquadron, which the Cardinal took, and threw on the ground with much paſſion. Mr. Stanhope, with great temper deſired him "to conſider the ſincere attention the King his maſter had always had to the honour and intereſt of his Catholic Majeſty, which it was impoſſible for him to give greater proofs of, than he had done by his unwearied endeavours through the whole courſe of the preſent negotiation, to procure the moſt advantageous conditions poſſible for Spain, in which he had ſucceeded even beyond what any unprejudiced perſon could have hoped for; and that, though by the treaty of Utrecht for the neutrality of Italy, which was entered into at the requeſt of the King of Spain himſelf, as alſo by that of Weſtminſter, the 25th of May, 1716, his Majeſty found himſelf obliged to defend the Emperor's dominions when attacked, he had hitherto only acted as a mediator, though ever ſince the enterprize againſt Sardinia, by his treaties he became a party in the war, and for this year laſt paſt had been ſtrongly called upon by the Emperor to comply with his engagements; and that even now, when it was impoſſible for him to delay any longer the ſending his fleet into the Mediterranean, it plainly appeared by the Admiral's inſtructions, which he communicated to his Eminence, and by the orders he had himſelf received, that his Majeſty had nothing more at heart, than that his fleet might be employed in promoting the intereſts of the King of Spain; and hoped that his Catholic Majeſty would not, by refuſing to recall his troops, or to conſent to a ceſſation of arms, put it out of his power to give all the proofs of the ſincere friendſhip he always deſired to cultivate with his Catholic Majeſty." All that the Cardinal could be brought to promiſe, was to lay the Admiral's letter before the King, and to let the Envoy know his reſolution upon it in two days; but it was nine before he could obtain and ſend it away; the Cardinal probably hoping, that the Admiral would delay, in expectation of it, in ſome of the ports of Spain, and thereby give time for their fleet and forces to ſecure a good footing in Sicily. The anſwer was wrote under the Admiral's letter in theſe words: "His Catholic Majeſty has done me the honour to tell me, that the Chevalier Byng may execute the orders which he has from the King his maſter. Eſcurial, July 15, 1718. The Cardinal Alberoni."

At ſea, Admiral Byng was ſo retarded by unfavourable winds, that it was the 8th of July before he made Cape Spartel, where he received advice by the Superbe and Rupert, which he had ſent for intelligence to Liſbon and Cadiz, of the preparations making at Barcelona, and of the ſailing of the Spaniſh fleet from thence eaſtward on the 8th of June; and in paſſing Gibraltar, he was alſo joined by Vice-Admiral Cornwall, with the Argyle, and Charles galley.

He watered at Cape Malaga, landed four regiments at Mahon to relieve the garriſon, who were to embark and ſerve on board his fleet, and arrived on the 1ſt of Auguſt in the bay of Naples, which kingdom lay under the greateſt apprehenſion of danger from the rapidity of the Spaniſh progreſs in Sicily, and the weakneſs of the German force to defend them, in caſe of the threatened invaſion by the Spaniards.

The Admiral going aſhore, attended by the flag officers and captains in their boats, was ſaluted at his landing by all the cannon round the city and caſtles, and was carried to the Duke de Matalone's palace, pleaſantly ſituated by the ſea-ſide, which had been prepared for his reception during his ſtay at Naples. From thence he was conducted to the court through an infinite throng of people, with the greateſt acclamations of joy, and all the honours and ceremonies paid to a viceroy; where entering into conference with Count Daun, he learnt, that the Spaniſh army, conſiſting of about 30,000 men, commanded by the Marquis de Lede, had landed the 2d of July in Sicily, and had ſoon made themſelves maſters of the city and caſtles of Palermo, and of great part of the iſland; that they had taken the town of Meſſina, and were then carrying on the ſiege of the citadel; that the viceroy did not know how far the Piedmonteſe garriſon was to be depended on, but that they muſt ſoon be obliged to ſurrender if not relieved. That the laſt letters he had received from Vienna, gave hopes that the King of Sicily might have entered by that time into an alliance with the Emperor, having deſired the aſſiſtance of his troops,

troops, and agreed to receive them into the citadel. The next morning the Viceroy viſited the Admiral, and renewing the conference on the meaſures to be taken in that conjuncture of affars, it was agreed, that the Viceroy ſhould ſend General Wetzel, with 2000 German foot, in tartans to Meſſina, to relieve the citadel and Fort St. Salvador; and as the Admiral was directed by his orders to obſtruct any attempts of the Spaniards on Sicily, he conſented to take thoſe troops under his protection; and accordingly, the tranſports being got ready, he ſailed with them the 6th of Auguſt from Naples, and arrived on the 9th in view of the Fare of Meſſina.

Admiral Byng then, by propoſing a ceſſation of arms to the Spaniſh General, the Marquis de Lede, endeavoured to avoid the effuſion of blood, as well as the interruption of trade that muſt enſue on an open rupture with Spain. But the Marquis refuſing all terms of accommodation, and perſiſting that he had no orders to treat, and receiving intelligence that the Spaniſh fleet ſailed from the harbour of Meſſina but the day before his arrival off the Fare, the Admiral weighed anchor and ſailed in queſt of it, and by giving chaſe to two Spaniſh ſcouts, he came up with his ſquadron about noon in ſight of their whole fleet, which conſiſted of twenty ſeven ſail of men of war, two fire-ſhips, four bomb-veſſels laden with ſtores and proviſions, drawn into a line of battle, commanded by the Admiral Don Antonio de Caſtaneta, and under him four Rear-Admirals, Chacon, Mari, Guevara, and Cammock.

On the ſight of the Engliſh ſquadron, they ſtood away large, but in order of battle. The Admiral followed them all the reſt of that day, and the ſucceeding night, with ſmall gales N. E. and ſometimes calm, with fair weather. The next morning early (the 11th), the Engliſh being got pretty near up with them, the Marquis de Mari, Rear-Admiral, with ſix Spaniſh men of war, and all the galleys, fire-ſhips, bomb-veſſels, and ſtoreſhips, ſeparated from their main fleet, and ſtood in for the Sicilian ſhore; upon which the Admiral detached Captain Walton of the Canterbury, with five more ſhips, after them; and the Argyle and Canterbury getting within gun-ſhot of the headmoſt ſhip about ſix in the morning, the Argyle fired a ſhot to bring her to, which ſhe not minding, the Argyle fired another, and the Canterbury being ſomething nearer, fired another, upon which the Spaniſh ſhip fired her ſtern-chaſe at the Canterbury, and then the engagement began. The Admiral purſuing the main body of the Spaniſh fleet, the Orford, Captain Falkingham, and the Grafton, Captain Haddock, came up firſt with them, about ten o'clock, at whom the Spaniards fired their ſtern-chaſe guns. The Admiral ſent orders to thoſe two ſhips not to fire, unleſs the Spaniards repeated their firing, which they doing, the Orford attacked the Santa Roſa of ſixty-four guns, and took her. The St. Carlos of ſixty guns, ſtruck next, without much oppoſition to the Kent, Captain Matthews. The Grafton attacked the Prince of Aſturias, of ſeventy guns, formerly called the Cumberland, in which was Rear-Admiral Chacon; but the Bredah and Captain coming up, Captain Haddock left that ſhip much ſhattered for them to take, and ſtretched a-head after another ſhip of ſixty guns, which had kept firing on his ſtarboard bow during his engagement with the Prince of Aſturias. About one of the clock the Kent, and ſoon after the Superbe, Captain Maſter, came up with and engaged the Spaniſh Admiral of ſeventy-four guns, who with two ſhips more fired on them, and made a running fight until about three, and then the Kent bearing down upon him, and under his ſtern, gave him her broadſide, and fell to the leeward; afterwards the Superbe putting for it, to lay the Admiral aboard, fell on his weather quarter, upon which the Spaniſh Admiral ſhifting his helm, the Superbe ranged up under his lee quarter, on which he ſtruck to her. At the ſame time the Barfleur, in which was the Admiral, being aſtern of the Spaniſh Admiral within ſhot, and inclining on his weather quarter, Rear-Admiral Guevara, and another ſixty gun ſhip, which were to windward, bore down upon him, and gave him their broadſides, and then clapt upon a wind, ſtanding in for the land. The Admiral immediately tacked and ſtood after them, until it was almoſt night; but it being little wind, and they hauling away out of his reach, he left purſuing them, and ſtood into the fleet, which he joined two hours after night. The Eſſex took the Juno of thirty-ſix guns, the Montague and Rupert took the Volante of forty-four guns, and Rear-Admiral Delaval, in the Dorſetſhire, took the Iſabella of ſixty guns. This action happened off Cape Paſſaro, at about ſix leagues diſtance from the ſhore. The Engliſh received but little damage. The ſhip that ſuffered moſt was the Grafton, which being a good ſailer, her Captain engaged ſeveral ſhips of the enemy, always purſuing the headmoſt, and leaving thoſe ſhips he had diſabled or damaged to be taken by thoſe that followed him. The Admiral lay by ſome days at ſea, to refit the rigging of his ſhips, and to repair the damages the prizes had ſuſtained; and the 18th received a letter from Captain Walton, giving an account that he had taken four Spaniſh men of war, one of ſixty guns, commanded by Rear-Admiral Mari, one of fifty-four, one of forty, and one of twenty-four guns, with a bomb-veſſel, and a ſhip laden with arms; and burnt four men of war, one of fifty-four guns, two of forty, and one of thirty, with a fire-ſhip and a bomb-veſſel.

The Captain was one whoſe natural talents were fitter for achieving a gallant action than deſcribing one; yet his letter on this occaſion, carrries in it ſuch a ſtrain of military eloquence, that it is worth inſerting here.

SIR,

We have taken and deſtroyed all the Spaniſh ſhips and veſſels which were upon the coaſt, the number as per margin.

I am, &c.

G. WALTON.

Canterbury, off Syracuſa,
16th of Auguſt, 1718.

PASSBERG, SKIRMISH NEAR. A village in Bohemia, where the Auſtrians were defeated in 1759, as appears

appears by a letter from Prince Henry of Pruſſia at Launy, April 17. The greateſt part of the Auſtrian troops which were on the frontiers of Saxony having marched towards Sileſia, or into the Empire, Prince Henry formed a deſign to drive thoſe that might ſtill remain in Bohemia, beyond the Egra, and carry off their magazines, as well thoſe on the Elbe as at the different quarters. Accordingly, the Pruſſians entered Bohemia on the 15th. One column marched by Peterſwalde, and another under General Hulſen, by Paſsberg and Commota. The van-guard of the column which marched by Peterſwalde, found the eminence beyond that village fortified with a redoubt, with a ſtrong barricade before it, guarded by 600 Croats, and ſome Hungarian foot. This paſs was forced: a major and thirty men were made priſoners, and fifteen ſlain. The time required to remove the barricade, facilitated the retreat of the enemy, who had leiſure to draw off their troops. Nevertheleſs, our van-guard dividing into two bodies, one proceeded to Auffig, and the other to Toplitz. The enemy fled precipitately every where. The magazine of Auſſig was deſtroyed, and the boats on the Elbe burnt. The van-guard returned on the 16th to the main body at Wilmina. We ſeized the proviſions and forage which the Auſtrians had left at Lowoſitz and Leutomeritz, and burnt the new bridge they had built there. Our advanced guard then proceeded to Baden, where the enemy had a quantity of proviſions. General Hulſen found the paſs of Paſsberg guarded by a body of Croats, and the regiment of Konigſeck and Andlau. The horſe which marched by Pelſbourg, attacked the enemy in the rear, while they were attacked in front by the foot, who at length drove them from their intrenchments. General Renard with fifty-one officers and 2000 men were taken. We took from the enemy three colours, two ſtandards, and three pieces of caunon.

General Hulſen's advanced guard then puſhed forwards to Satz, and ſeized all the ſtores of proviſions which the Auſtrians, who were retiring as faſt as poſſible to Prague, had abandoned. This attack of Paſsberg coſt us only about ſeventy men killed and wounded.

PATNA TAKEN. *See* MONGHEER *and* BUXAR.

PAVIA, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. A city of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, ſituated ſixteen miles ſouth from Milan. Theſe were the next military tranſactions after the ſiege of Marſeilles in the year 1524. *See* MARSEILLES. The Duke of Bourbon being obliged to retreat into Italy, Francis, the French King, reſolved to march forthwith into the Milaneſe by a ſhorter route; and the Duke being informed of his deſign, redoubled his diligence in order to fruſtrate his intention. Both armies reached the duchy the ſame day, when the Duke being joined by the Viceroy of Naples at Pavia, threw a ſtrong garriſon into that city, and as the plague raged at Milan, retired to Soncino. Francis now took poſſeſſion of Milan, without oppoſition, and undertook the ſiege of Pavia in the beginning of November, 1524; by this time he had detached the Venetians and Florentines from the intereſt of Charles, and the Imperial army began to be looked on with ſuch contempt in Italy, that ſomebody fixed a paſquinade on the ſtatue of Paſquin at Rome to this effect. "Whoſoever can bring tidings of the Imperial army, loſt ſome days ſince among the mountains (Alps), ſhall be well rewarded, otherwiſe they ſhall be looked upon as thieves if they conceal them."

The French King continued all winter the ſiege of Pavia, though his operations were very much impeded by the rigour of the ſeaſon, and his convoys greatly interrupted by the Imperial army which had taken poſt at Caſſano. Thus ended the year 1524. We now come to the year 1525, memorable for this famous battle. By the 16th of January, 12,000 Germans the Archduke of Auſtria had raiſed were come to the Imperial camp, under the command of George of Auſtria, and with them the Duke of Bourbon, who meeting in council with the Viceroy, the Marquis, and Duke of Milan, it was reſolved to draw near to the enemy, the better to ſtraiten them, and endeavour the relief of Pavia. The Marquis of Peſcara having made a ſpeech to the Spaniards, encouraging them to maintain their ancient honour, and not to be diſcouraged for want of pay, which they ſhould be ſure of as ſoon as they had defeated the French; it is moſt wonderful that they were not only ſatisfied to ſtay, but offered what money they had to pay the Germans, and gathered ſo much among them, as ſerved to give every German ſoldier a crown, and provide ſeveral neceſſaries for the train of artillery, of which an exact account was taken, that they might be repaid out of the firſt money.

On the 24th of January, the army marched from Lodi, D. Ferdinand Caſtriot, Marquis of Civita de S. Angelo, a Greek, deſcended from the renowned Scanderberg, led the van, conſiſting of 500 light horſe. Next followed the Viceroy of Naples, General of all the Imperial forces, accompanied by the Duke of Bourbon, and ſeveral commanders of note, with about 200 men at arms. Then the Marquis de Peſcara, General of the Spaniſh foot, at the head of 6000 of them. After them marched 2000 Italians, all old ſoldiers; and next to them the train of artillery, which was ſo inconſiderable, it conſiſted of only four braſs and two old iron guns, three waggons of powder, and two of ball, and five or ſix carts loaded with boats to lay bridges where there was occaſion, and with this train 200 pioneers, who followed not the army two days. George of Auſtria with his Germans brought up the rear.

That night the army encamped at Marignano, which is the midway to Milan, and the next day turning ſhort, they ſtruck into the road to Pavia, and in two days came to S. Angelo, which being a ſmall town garriſoned by the enemy, that might hinder the reſort of proviſions to the army, the Marquis of Peſcara having made a breach in the wall, entered and took it by aſſault. On the 30th of January, the army moved from that place, and though it was but twelve miles from Pavia, they ſpent five or ſix days by the way, and at laſt encamped cloſe to the French army in ſight of Pavia: the garriſon of which place having diſcovered them, gave all demonſtrations of joy, firing all their cannon and ſmall ſhot, making illuminations on the

the towers, and ringing their bells. The French at the ſame time ſaluted them with above fifty pieces of cannon they had planted on that ſide to receive them, but did no execution.

The army intrenched and drew nearer and nearer, till they were within muſket-ſhot of the enemy, who threw up three or four mounts, and from thence did ſome harm with their cannon. Thus they ſpent ſix or ſeven days, and want ſtill increaſed in the Imperial camp, ſo that every ſoldier had but a ſmall allowance each day, and the reaſon was, becauſe they had no money, for which reaſon the country brought in no proviſions.

All the while the Imperialiſts lay in this place, they ceaſed not to keep the French away with continual falſe alarms, ſo that their men being tired, began to make no great account of theſe little ſtratagems, which the Marquis de Peſcara obſerving, he drew out 1400 Spaniards, and in the dead of the night gave ſuch a furious attack upon a part of the works where five companies of Italians were upon the guard, that he broke through, and piercing into the camp, killed many, took ſome priſoners, and nailed and diſmounted ſome pieces of cannon, and retired in ſafety with a conſiderable booty. This made the French more cautious for the future; and the King reſolving not to ſtir from before Pavia till he was maſter of it, ordered all the forces he had diſperſed about the country to repair to the camp; and threw up great works on the ſide the Imperialiſts lay. Ammunition growing ſcarce in Pavia, Captain Francis de Hario chooſing about thirty men of his troop, with every one a bag of powder behind him on his horſe, took a compaſs one night till he fell into a great road that comes from Milan, where talking French in the dark with ſuch as he met, he paſſed on undiſcovered, till being near the city, he and his company made their way to the gate, where making a ſignal agreed upon, they were admitted. Gaſpor Moyano who was governor of Aleſſandria, and had there a garriſon of Italians, underſtanding that 2000 men of the garriſon of Marſeilles who had landed at Savona, were marching to the King's army, drew out what forces he could, and purſuing, overtook them as they were paſſing the river Mura, where he put them to the route, took as many as he thought fit, diſarmed and ſtripped the reſt, and returned with the booty and ſeven colours to Aleſſandria. Beſides this, the Duke of Milan having received information that John Louis Palavicino, who ſerved the French, was gone with 2400 men to poſſeſs himſelf of Cremona, which was but weakly guarded, he ſent Alexander Bentivoglio to ſecure that place; Palavicino, who might have ſecured himſelf in Cazal Major, was not ſo contented, came out to meet Bentivoglio, by whom he was defeated and taken priſoner.

The two armies had now lain cloſe to one another above twenty days, and the Imperialiſts having ſpent all their proviſions, were reduced to ſuch extremity, that half their men were ſpread about the country to get proviſions for themſelves and their companions, for in the camp there was no bread to give them. Being in this neceſſitous condition, the general officers met to conſult what was beſt to be done; but as is uſual upon ſuch occaſions opinions varied: ſome were for retiring to Cremona, and expecting the ſuccours the Emperor had promiſed; others for getting into Milan, where the enemy had laid up great ſtore of proviſions, others for retiring to Naples, and leaving Antony de Leyva to make the beſt terms he could; but at laſt the Marquis de Peſcara gave his opinion, that there was no ſafety but in fighting, which was at laſt agreed to, and the battle appointed to be the next day, becauſe it was the Emperor's birth day. This reſolution being taken, the guards were doubled, that none might go over to carry advice to the enemy; Captain Arriano took upon him to carry the news into the city and performed it, the men were ordered to be in readineſs by nine at night; the foreign miniſters that were in the camp, and all the baggage were ſent away to S. Angelo, and then all things were diſpoſed for the battle. The firſt thing was the throwing down about ſixty fathom of the park-wall, for the army to march in. This park belongs to a monaſtery of Carthuſians called La Certoſa, and runs up near to Pavia. On one ſide of it runs the river Grabalon, which near the city falls into the Teſina, the reſt being incloſed with the wall already mentioned; in the midſt of it is a good houſe called Mirabeli, with a large ditch about it filled with the water of a brook that was hard by. Within the park lay a great part of the French army. At ten o'clock that night the Imperialiſts ſet fire to their huts, which the French perceiving, thought they had been going off, orders were given to purſue them in the morning. At break of day the guards were drawn off, and joined their ſeveral bodies, and then they began to march into the park in the following order. The men at arms were divided into three ſquadrons, the firſt was led by the Viceroy as captain-general, and conſiſted of about 300 men; the ſecond by the Duke of Bourbon, as the Emperor's lieutenant, containing above 200 men; and the third by Ferdinand d'Alarcon, being about 200 more. As ſoon as in the park, theſe ſquadrons drew up on one ſide, the Marquis of S. Angelo advanced with about 400 light horſe, to drive ſome of the enemy out of the houſe of Mirabeli, which he performed and returned to his poſt. The Spaniſh foot being about 6000, and commanded by the Marquis de Peſcara, led the van; next followed the 12,000 Germans, and 2000 brave Italians brought up the rear, conducting the four pieces of cannon before mentioned. At ſunriſing they diſcovered the enemy moving towards them. The firſt body of 500 men at arms was commanded by Monſieur d'Alarcon, and ſupported by 5000 Swiſs. At a ſmall diſtance from them was the King, Henry d'Albert King of Navarre, the Prince of Scotland, the Admiral of France, with many more men of great note, and 2000 lances. Next followed about 15,000 Germans, 10,000 Swiſs, 15,000 Italians, and 10,000 French. Beſides theſe, about 10,000 French and Italians were left to make good the trenches.

Being drawn up in this order, the French placed thirty pieces of cannon, beſides ſeveral field-pieces before them, and began to play upon the Imperialiſts, killing

killing ſome, which, obliged the Spaniards to ſhift their ground, and draw towards the houſe of Mirabeli. Monſieur d'Alarcon, who, as has been ſaid, led 500 men at arms, and 5000 Swiſs, taking a compaſs behind ſome trees, fell into the rear of the Imperialiſts, where meeting with the 2000 Italians before mentioned, he fell upon and broke them, but they, though ſo much inferior in number, made ſuch a brave oppoſition, that thoſe who had bore them down by their multitude, came no more into the battle. By this time the Imperial men at arms began to advance, and the King of France quitting the advantage of his cannon, marched forward to meet them. The ſhock was great and bravely maintained, but the Imperialiſts being inferior in number, the Marquis de Peſcara ſent Captain Queſada with 200 Spaniſh muſqueteers to their relief, who coming upon their flank, killed many men of note, and ſo frightened their horſes, that many of them ran away againſt the will of their riders. Many that ſurrendered themſelves priſoners were killed without mercy, and Monſieur de la Paliſſe after quarter given him was baſely butchered. All the Emperor's principal officers behaved themſelves with extraordinary bravery, among them the Marquis of Civita S. Angelo being in the midſt of his enemies, had the reins of his bridle, which he had neglected to chain, cut, and the horſe finding himſelf at liberty, run him into the thickeſt of the French, where he was ſtruck through the body by the King himſelf. In the meanwhile, the Marquis de Peſcara advancing towards the King, Francis, brother to the Duke of Lorraine, and the Duke of Norfolk oppoſed a body of German foot againſt him, the Spaniards ſay they were 15,000, the French but 5000, whom the Spaniſh foot received with ſuch continual peals of ſhot, that after a great many had been killed, the reſt betook themſelves to flight. Nor is it only in this particular that the two nations vary, for the French affirm, that the whole body of Imperial Germans ſpent their ſhot upon their men at arms, who were abandoned by the whole body of Swiſs that was to ſupport them, thoſe people either taking quarter, or making the beſt of their way to Milan. And indeed the French relations have much more reſemblance of truth than the Spaniſh, which to magnify their own nation, attribute all the honour of the day to the Marquis de Peſcara, and his 6000 Spaniards, making them to act in all places at the ſame time, and leaving 12,000 Germans as only ſpectators of their exploits. In fine, the French forces had given way on all ſides, only the men at arms, though faintly, made ſome oppoſition, and the whole force of the Imperialiſts was like to fall upon them; which the King perceiving, he thought of ſaving himſelf, and in order to it took the way towards the bridge over the Teſina. Being almoſt forſaken by all his people, a ſtraggling muſqueteer ſhot his horſe, and one John de Urbieta, a Biſcainer, and man at arms, coming up as he fell, and clapping the point of his ſword to his ſide where his armour joined, bid him yield. The King being in that danger, ſaid, "Give me my life, for I am the King." Though it was ſpoken in French, the Biſcainer underſtood it, and bid him yield; to which he anſwered, "I yield myſelf up to the Emperor." No ſooner were theſe words ſpoke, but the Biſcainer looking up, ſaw his cornet ſurrounded by French, and his own danger, whereupon, without thinking to aſk the King for any pledge, he only deſired him to take notice, that he wanted a tooth before, and ſo went away to reſcue his cornet, leaving the King with one leg under his horſe. Preſently after came up to him another man at arms of Granada, called James d'Avila, who made him yield. The King told him who he was, and that he had yielded himſelf priſoner already. D'Avila aſked him, whether he had given any pledge; whereupon the King gave him his bloody ſword and gauntlet. As D'Avila was labouring to get him up, one Pita, a man at arms of Galicia, came by and aſſiſted him, but as the King roſe, he took off his jewel of the order of St. Michael that hung at his breaſt by a ſmall gold chain, for which the King offered him 6000 ducats, but he was reſolved to carry it to the Emperor,. When the King was got up, ſome muſqueteers happened to paſs by, who would have killed him, not believing him to be the King, had not Monſieur de la Motte who followed the Duke of Bourbon come that way. He perceiving there was a contention among the horſe and foot, the former defending, and the other endeavouring to kill him, deſired to ſee him, which as ſoon as he did, he fell upon his knees, which the Spaniſh ſoldiers perceiving, they were convinced he was the King. Then James d'Avila took off his helmet, and the King going to wipe the ſweat off his face, blooded it a little, becauſe his hand was hurt, which made many believe he had been wounded in the face, but it was a miſtake. Many other ſoldiers came about him, and took the feathers he wore upon his creſt, others cut bits of his coat like relics, to carry away as memorials, ſo that in a ſhort time they left him no coat. He behaved himſelf all this while with much undauntedneſs, ſeeming to be pleaſed at what the ſoldiers did.

The ſquadron of men at arms, and the Swiſs, commanded by Monſieur d'Alarcon, who, as was ſaid, had broke the Italians, ſeeing their army routed, gathered all that fled that way, and took the road toward Vigeven, a good town eighteen miles from Pavia, where many of the French nobility had left their equipage under a guard. Many got to the bridge, which was defended by Guevara, a Spaniard then in the French ſervice, who having received as many as he could, ſeeing the Imperialiſts draw near, broke the bridge, and made his way to Turin, and then to France. A great number who could not come time enough to the bridge, or miſſed the way to it, took the river, which being then ſwollen, they all periſhed in it. Henry, King of Navarre, ſeeing all loſt, betook himſelf to flight, and was purſued by a man at arms, called Ruy Gomez, Chriſtopher de Corteſſia a light horſeman, and John de Pernia a foot ſoldier, who came up with him one after another, not knowing who he was, but ſuppoſing he muſt be ſome perſon of quality by his rich accoutrements, theſe three took him, and the Marquis de Peſcara gave 1000 florins in gold to each of the horſemen, and 800 to the foot ſoldiers for him, giving bond

bond beſides to pay 3000 florins more to each of the horſemen at a certain day, which he not performing, Ruy Gomez afterwards ſued his heirs for that ſum. Many of the French fled towards Milan, moſt of whom were killed by the country people, who aſſembled in troops for that purpoſe, and many women were obſerved to be among them. The news being ſpread abroad that the King was taken, ſeveral French gentlemen who might have got off, came in and ſurrendered themſelves priſoners, ſaying, "They would not return into France leaving their king in captivity." The Imperial generals being informed where the King was, came to him and paid him all the reſpect imaginable, he ever behaving himſelf with much prudence and magnanimity; at laſt came the Duke of Bourbon, who alighting, would have kiſſed his hand, but the King would never conſent to it; whereupon, the tears ſtanding in his eyes, he ſaid, "If your Majeſty had followed my advice in ſome things, you had not been now in this condition, nor had the plains of Italy been ſtained with the blood of the nobility of France." To which the King in ſome diſorder anſwered, "Patience, ſince fortune does not favour." This done, the King was mounted, and they all moved towards Pavia; but as they came near the gate, the King ſtopping his horſe, deſired of the generals, "That they would not put ſo great an affront upon him, as to carry him priſoner into that place which he had ſo long beſieged, and with ſo great a power, without being able to take it." Upon this it was reſolved, he ſhould be quartered in a monaſtery without the walls, the guard of him being committed to M. d'Alarcon, the army taking up its lodging in the French tents. The King of Navarre was put into the caſtle of Pavia, where he continued for a long time, till he bribed a ſervant belonging to the Marquis del Gaſto, who fled with him into France. Next day after the battle, a country fellow came into the camp demanding a reward, becauſe, as he ſaid, he had killed the Prince of Scotland. This Prince when the battle was loſt, put on a green coat a ſervant of his wore, and throwing away his helmet, took the way forwards. Not far from the field of battle he met a company of peaſants, who were there expecting to fall upon whoſoever was beaten, and deſired one of them to ſhew him the way to Vigeven, and he would reward him. One offered his ſervice; and the Prince going before, the more to oblige the fellow told him who he was, promiſing to make his fortune if he would go into his country with him, or elſe to give 200 ducats as ſoon as they came to Vigeven, where his equipage was, and in earneſt he gave him a gold chain. The treacherous peaſant when they came to a bog, bid him ſtrike over it, which as ſoon as he attempted to do, his horſe ſunk in up to his belly, and then the clown coming behind with a ſword cleft his ſkull; which done, he came away to demand his reward, ſhewing the chain as a token of the truth of his aſſertion. The reward this perfidious wretch received was ſuch as he deſerved, for he was hanged. The dead Prince's body was taken up and depoſited in a monaſtery in Pavia, till it could be conveyed into his own country.

The army continued in that place five or ſix days. The booty of all ſorts was of incredible value, and a vaſt quantity of proviſions was found in the French camp. All priſoners that were below ranſom were ſoon diſmiſſed, and ſome light horſe ſent along to ſecure them from the peaſants. Some of the Imperialiſts followed the chaſe as far as Milan, where they were enriched with the plunder of the French and revolted Milaneſe, the city declaring for its Duke; others had the ſame ſucceſs at Vigeven, where they found great wealth. The principal men killed on the French ſide was Francis, brother to the Duke of Lorraine, Monſieur de la Tremouille, the Admiral of France, Galeas de S. Severin, maſter of the horſe, the Marechal Chabanes and Foix, the Duke of Norfolk, Count de Tourre Buſſy d'Amboiſe, the Baron de Buzançois, Beaupreau, Moroſin, and about 8000 men. The priſoners were King Francis, the King of Navarre, the Count S. Paul, Louis, Monſieur de Nervers, Fleuranges, ſon to Robert de la Marc, the Marechal of Montmorenci, Laval, Brion, Lorges, La Rochepot, Monteian Annelot, Imbercourt, Frederick Boſſolo, La Roche du Main, La Mailleraye, Montpeſat Boiſi, Courton, Lange, and very many more of great quality. The Duke of Milan ſoon came to the camp, and would not have ſeen the King, but that he was perſuaded to it by the generals. Expreſſes were immediately ſent into Spain, as alſo to the Pope, Venetians, and other ſtates of Italy, of whom great ſums were extorted under colour of friendſhip, ſo that all the army received three months pay. The Germans were ſent home, and the King was put in the ſtrong caſtle of Pizzighitone, where he was kept under a ſtrong guard of Spaniards, and continued till the Emperor's orders came for carrying him into Spain, as was afterwards done.

PAVIA SURRENDERED TO THE FRENCH, IN 1798. Bonaparte's own account of his conduct, in ſuppreſſing the attempt of the people to throw off the iron yoke of the French, is ſuch as proves him to be a ſanguinary tyrant, ſeeking to enforce obedience by the influence of terror, and truly worthy to lead a horde of ferocious banditti. His maſſacre, in cool blood, of all the magiſtrates and civil officers of Pavia; his determination to reduce that beautiful city to aſhes, if a ſingle Frenchman had been ſlain in the laudable attempt to enſlave the inhabitants; the conflagration of a whole village, becauſe the peaſants had taken up arms; and the ſlaughter of a hundred of them was not deemed an adequate puniſhment to ſatisfy the vengeance of this Republican leader; the oppreſſive and tyrannical laws impoſed on the inhabitants of the Milaneſe; all exhibit, in a ſtrong point of view, the profligate cruelty and abominable deſpotiſm of a man, who has liberty and fraternity conſtantly in his mouth; and, at the ſame time, demonſtrate the real projects of the French, under every form of government; whoſe ambitious ſpirit, in violation of all the pacific principles they have ſo loudly proclaimed, leads them to graſp at univerſal empire, and to ſettle their Republican throne, not in the hearts, but in the blood, of vanquiſhed nations.

Of Pavia, Bonaparte writes thus to the Directory—"Three times the order to ſet fire to the city expired upon my lips, when I beheld the garriſon of the caſtle arrive, who breaking their fetters, came with cries of joy to embrace their deliverers. I ordered them to be called over—not one of them was wanting.

"If the blood of a ſingle Frenchman had been ſhed, I would have erected of the ruins of Pavia a column, upon which I would have inſcribed——"Here the city of Pavia was!"

"I ſhot all the municipality!—arreſted 200 hoſtages, and ſent them into France.—Now every thing is perfectly tranquil; and I believe this leſſon will be ſufficient for the government of all the people of Italy!"

Effects left in the magazines of Pavia by the Auſtrians.

Wheat, 244 ſacks; wheaten flour, 4265 quintals; rye, 4556 ſacks; in flour ditto, 1713 quintals; barley, 1730 buſhels; forage, 900 quintals; oats, 17,215 buſhels; ſtraw, 200 quintals; ſtraw-beds, 17,552; Indian corn, 23,780 buſhels; flour of ditto, 106 buſhels; woollen cloth, 13,415 pieces; covers, 22,153; pillows, 2190; mattraſſes, 1042; fire wood to light, 4273; wool, 105lb.; wood to burn, 15,880 meaſures; empty ſacks, 15,470.

A great number of tons of ſhovels, pick-axes, of kettles, and other utenſils.

PARMA, BATTLE AT. Capital of the duchy of Parma in Italy, ſituated on the river Parma, forty-five miles north-weſt from Bologna. This battle was fought in the year 1734, between the Imperialiſts commanded by Count de Merci, and the French and Piedmonteſe by Mareſchal de Coigny. The Confederates were poſted at Sanguina, and the Imperialiſts at Sorbola. When the Count de Merci made a motion to San Proſpero, as if he intended either to attack the enemy or take poſſeſſion of Parma, the Mareſchal de Coigny forthwith made a diſpoſition for an engagement, and on the 29th of June, the Imperial General having paſſed the Parma, began the attack with great impetuoſity. He charged in perſon at the head of his troops, and was killed ſoon after the battle began. Nevertheleſs, the Prince of Wirtemberg aſſumed the command, and both armies fought with great obſtinacy from 11 in the forenoon, till four in the afternoon, when the Imperialiſts retired towards Monte Cirugalo, leaving 3000 men on the field of battle, and among theſe many officers of diſtinction. The loſs of the victors was very conſiderable, but they reaped no ſolid fruits from their victory.

PAULUS HOOK ATTACKED IN 1779. A fort ſituated near New York, North America.

On the 19th of Auguſt, the garriſon of Paulus Hook being reinforced, Lieutenant-Colonel Buſkirk was detached with part of the troops to cut off ſome ſmall parties, who interrupted the ſupplies of proviſion, a conſiderable body of the rebels availed themſelves of that opportunity to attempt the poſt. At three in the morning they advanced to the gate of the works, and being miſtaken by a negligent guard for Lieutenant-Colonel Buſkirk's corps returning, entered without oppoſition. They found the garriſon ſo ſcandalouſly abſorbed in confidence of their ſecurity, that they made themſelves maſters of a block-houſe and two redoubts, with ſcarcely any difficulty. The alarm being now ſpread, Major Sutherland, the Commandant, threw himſelf with forty Heſſians into a redoubt, by an inceſſant fire, from which he forced the enemy to quit the poſt, without either damaging any of the cannon, or ſetting fire to the barracks. In ſhort, their retreat was as diſgraceful as their attempt was well conducted. They carried off with them near forty invalids priſoners. A detachment being ſent over from New York, Major Sutherland purſued the enemy, and coming up with their rear, made a captain and ſome privates priſoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Buſkirk on his return had a ſmall ſkirmiſh with the rebels, and took four priſoners, without any loſs on his part.

PEEKS-HILL DESTROYED IN 1777. A ſettlement on the North or Hudſon's River, North America.

Sir William Howe ſent a detachment of 500 men up the North River in tranſports on the 22d of March, convoyed by the Brune frigate, to deſtroy a conſiderable depoſit of proviſions and ſtores, which the enemy had made at Peeks-hill, near fifty miles diſtant from New York. Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, of the 15th regiment, commanded the party. The rebels ſtationed there retiring upon his approach, he got eaſy poſſeſſion of the poſt. Before their retreat they ſet fire to the principal ſtorehouſes, and thereby rendered uſeleſs the only wharf where it was practicable to embark the remaining ſtores in convenient time, which made it expedient to deſtroy the greater part. This was completely effected, to the amount of 310 hogſhead of rum, 150 hogſheads of molaſſes, 800 barrels of flour, 150 barrels of biſcuit, 170 barrels of pork, 30 barrels of beef, 17 barrels of pitch and tar, 800 buſhels of oats, 2500 buſhels of wheat, 800 buſhels of buck-wheat, 12 caſks of coffee, 9 caſes of chocolate, 50 caſks of tallow, 30 cheſts of candles, 15 barrels of ſalt, 200 iron pots and camp-kettles, 500 canteens of wood and bowls, &c. 400 intrenching tools, 30 caſks of nails, 150 waggons and carts with harneſs, one iron twelve-pounder on a field carriage.

Deſtroyed and burnt by the rebels; 100 hogſheads of rum, 500 barrels of flour, 500 bundles of ſtraw, 1 magazine of hay, 2000 buſhels of wheat, 1 ammunition waggon loaded.

Total; 410 hogſheads of rum, 150 hogſheads of molaſſes, 1300 barrels of flour, 150 barrels of biſcuit, 170 barrels of pork, 30 barrels of beef, 17 barrels of pitch and tar, 500 bundles of ſtraw, 1 magazine of hay, 800 buſhels of oats, 4500 buſhels of wheat, 800 buſhels of buck-wheat, 12 caſks of coffee, 9 caſes of chocolate, 50 caſks of tallow, 30 cheſts of candles, 15 barrels of ſalt, 200 iron pots and camp-kettles, 500 canteens of wood and bowls, &c. 400 intrenching tools, 30 caſks of nails, 150 waggons and carts with harneſs, 1 iron 12-pounder on a field-carriage, 1 ammunition waggon loaded. Two piles of barracks for 1200 men, and ſeven ſtore-houſes, containing the above ſtores, with many other articles that cannot be juſtly aſcertained were burnt;

burnt; alſo ſeveral ſloops and pettiaugers deſtroyed, loaded with proviſions.

PEN, BATTLE OF, IN 658. This is ſituated in Somerſetſhire, near Wincanton, where Cenowalch of Weſſex, in 658, gave the Britons ſuch an entire defeat, that they were never able to make head after it againſt the Saxons.

PENMARK ROCKS, NEAR BREST.—*Extract of a Letter from Admiral Cornwallis to Mr. Nepean, dated June 19, giving an Account of his having, on the 16th, near the Penmarks, fallen in with the French fleet, conſiſting of thirteen line of Battle Ships, fourteen Frigates, two Brigs, and a Cutter, in all thirty Sail.*

The Admiral ſtates the action thus:—At nine in the morning (the 17th) one of the front line of battle ſhips began to fire upon the Mars. Their frigates were ranged up abreaſt of us to windward, except one, which kept to leeward, and ran up on the larboard quarter of the Mars, then yawed and fired, which was frequently repeated. This was the only frigate that attempted any thing. The line of battle ſhips came up in ſucceſſion, and a teazing fire, with intervals, was kept up during the whole day. In the evening they made a ſhew of a more ſerious attack upon the Mars, (which had fallen a little to leeward) and obliged me to bear up for her ſupport. This was their laſt effort, if any thing they did, can deſerve that appellation. Several ſhot were fired for two hours after, but they appeared to be drawing off, and before ſun-ſet their whole fleet had tacked and were ſtanding from us.

The Admiral then proceeds in paying the higheſt compliments to all the officers and men in his ſquadron, and concludes his commendation in theſe words:

Indeed, I ſhall ever feel the impreſſion which the good conduct of the captains, officers, ſeamen, marines and ſoldiers, in the ſquadron, has made on my mind; and it was the greateſt pleaſure I ever received to ſee the ſpirit manifeſted by the men; who, inſtead of being caſt down at ſeeing thirty ſail of the enemy's ſhips attacking our little ſquadron, were in the higheſt ſpirits imaginable. I do not mean the Royal Sovereign alone, the ſame ſpirit was ſhewn in all the ſhips as they came near me; and although (circumſtanced as we were) we had no great reaſon to complain of the conduct of the enemy, yet our men could not help repeatedly expreſſing their contempt of them. Could common prudence have allowed me to let looſe their valour, I hardly know what might not have been accompliſhed by ſuch men.

Little damage has been received by the ſhips in general, except the ſterns having been very much ſhook by firing the guns. The Mars reports 12 men wounded, but none killed.

PENOBSCOT, ENGAGEMENT ON, IN 1779. A river in the province of New England, for the particulars of which ſee the following official letters.

Copy of a Letter from Colonel M'Lean to Lord George Germaine, dated Camp of Majebigwaduce on the River Penobſcot, Auguſt 26, 1779.

"My Lord,

Commodore Sir George Collier having acquainted me with his intentions of ſending a frigate to Europe, I ſhould think myſelf remiſs in my duty, did I not take the opportunity of informing your Lordſhip of the events that have taken place here, as your Lordſhip will thereby receive an earlier account than by the report which I have tranſmitted to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Having received Sir Henry Clinton's directions to eſtabliſh a poſt on the river Penobſcot, and to detach for that purpoſe ſuch part of the troops in the province of Nova Scotia as I ſhould judge ſufficient, and compatible with the ſafety of Halifax, and his Excellency having at the ſame time honoured me with a diſcretionary power to proceed on any other expedition myſelf, that I might judge practicable to the eaſtward of Caſco Bay; I thought I ſhould anſwer his Excellency's intentions beſt by coming here myſelf, and be more at hand to judge of the practicability or utility of any further movement. I was encouraged to leave the province by the conſideration, that while here, the ſhips and troops employed on this ſervice, were in fact covering the coaſt and the bay of Fundy; and I judged nothing could be carrying on in the New England provinces without my obtaining ſufficiently early intelligence of it; and I am happy ſince I came here in having received his Excellency's approbation of my coming.

On the 16th of June, I landed here with a detachment of 450 rank and file of the 74th regiment, and 200 of the 82d. Your Lordſhip will no doubt, before this can reach you, have received from Sir Henry Clinton the report which I did myſelf the honour of ſending him of our proceeding. At our arrival, the difficulties in clearing the wood, landing our proviſions and ſtores, and placing them in ſafety, made it be the 2d of July before the intended fort could be marked out; and notwithſtanding the diligence with which we worked on it, your Lordſhip will not be ſurpriſed when I inform you, it was very far from being in a ſtate to afford us any ſecurity from the vigorous attack with which we found ourſelves threatened.

On the 21ſt of July, by the certain information I received of the ſailing of a conſiderable armament from Boſton, for the purpoſe of reducing us, two of the baſtions of the intended fort were then untouched, and the remaining two with the curtains were in no part above four or five feet in height, and twelve in thickneſs; the ditch in moſt parts not above three feet in depth, no platforms laid, nor any artillery mounted; however, relying on the zeal and ardour which appeared in all ranks, we laid aſide all thoughts of finiſhing it, and employed ourſelves in putting our poſt in the beſt poſture of defence the ſhortneſs of the time would admit of. His Majeſty's ſhips Albany, North, and Nautilus, were in the river, the commanders of which joined their efforts to ours for our mutual ſafety; and I beg leave to aſſure your Lordſhip, if there has been any conteſt between us during our difficulties, it has only been which ſhould be moſt forward in giving the neceſſary aſſiſtance to the other.

On the 25th, the enemy's fleet, to the number of 37 ſail, appeared in ſight, and at two in the afternoon their armed veſſels began cannonading our ſhips of

war, and a battery of four twelve-pounders, which I had thrown up on the bank of the river for the protection of the ſhipping; the warmth with which it was returned ſoon obliged them to retire, and anchor off the weſt end of the peninſula on which we were poſted, and about the middle of which our fort was intended to be made. On the 26th, they renewed their attack on the ſhips, but with the ſame ſucceſs. I had previouſly intrenched the iſthmus which contracts the peninſula with the main; and as the ſhipping guarded the entrance of the river, I was in no pain for their landing at any other part but the weſt end, where the natural ſtrength of the ground gave me room to hope I ſhould be able to protect the time to ſome length.

On the night of the 25th, and during the 26th and 27th, they accordingly made ſeveral attempts to land, but were conſtantly repulſed by our piquet, conſiſting of a captain and eighty men, and another party of ſeventy men, poſted in a fléche at hand to ſupport the piquet. However, on the morning of the 28th, under cover of a very heavy cannonade, they to my great ſurpriſe effected their purpoſe, and obliged the piquet to retire to the fort before I had any intelligence of their being landed, owing to the ſerjeant who was ſent by the captain loſing his way in the wood. We were now obliged to withdraw all our outpoſts, and confine our attention to ſtrengthening our works.

On the 30th, the enemy opened a battery at about 750 yards diſtance, and a few days after another about fifty yards nearer; th firſt of two eighteen-pounders, one twelve-pounder, and five half inch mortars; the other of two eighteen pounders, from both of which they cannonaded us briſkly; notwithſtanding which our works went on with great ſpirit; the gorge of one of the unfiniſhed baſtions was filled up with logs, and as our well was in the other, we carried a work of faſcines and earth ten feet thick round it, platforms were laid and artillery mounted, by which we were enabled to return their fire. A ſort of chevaux de frize was carried round the fort, and without that a tolerable abattis, ſo that we daily increaſed in ſtrength, and in a few days were out of all apprehenſions of being ſtormed.

The enemy having erected a battery on an iſland at the entrance of the harbour near our ſhipping, the captains of the men of war, as well as Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell and myſelf, thought it neceſſary for them to remove higher up the river, which was accordingly done; and I removed the four twelve-pounders which had been placed for their protection, to the fort, putting there in their ſtead three nine-pounders which Captain Mowatt had landed for our ſervice, Their armed veſſels made frequent attempts to anchor within the mouth of the harbour, but were conſtantly repulſed by our ſuperior fire.

From the 30th of July to the 12th of Auguſt, the cannonading continued with great ſpirit on both ſides, with frequent ſkirmiſhes without the fort, owing to the neceſſity we were under of ſupporting our battery, and preſerving the communication with the ſhipping, which was never interrupted. On the 12th, a deſerter came in and informed us that they intended attacking the ſhips and ſtorming the fort at the ſame time, on the enſuing day. From the former we were under no apprehenſions, but as we judged that their great ſuperiority in point of numbers might tempt them to hazard the latter, we threw up a ſmall work about 150 yards without the fort, for five ſix-pounders, ſupported by 100 men, for whom there was a good poſition under cover of their fire. With theſe, and from the experienced reſolution of the commanders and ſeamen of our fleet, we had no doubt of the fate of their attempt, had they put it into execution, which we however waited for all day in vain.

On the morning of the 14th, at four o'clock, being without the fort reconnoitring, and perceiving an unuſual degree of quiet in the enemy's camp, I ſent a ſmall party to examine cloſer, and found their works abandoned. A party which had been formed under Lieutenant Carfrae of the 82d regiment, to act as light infantry, was immediately puſhed into the wood, and another ſent into the iſthmus, in hopes of cutting off their retreat, but in vain, as they embarked the whole with all their artillery during the night, except what was on the iſland at the entrance of the harbour, viz. two eighteen and one twelve-pounder, which they ſpiked, but which will ſoon be rendered ſerviceable again.

We were endeavouring to increaſe the confuſion manifeſt among their ſhipping, by bringing down two twelve-pounders to the point to play on them, when the appearance of a fleet of his Majeſty's ſhips, under the command of Commodore Sir George Collier, of which we had as yet no intelligence, cleared up our doubts with regard to the enemy's flight, and rendered our labour unneceſſary.

As Sir George Collier will ſend the neceſſary information of what enſued, I have only to add my congratulations to your Lordſhip on the entire deſtruction of the rebel armament, not one veſſel having eſcaped being either taken or burnt; and their army, which at firſt from the beſt information I can procure, conſiſted of from 2500 to 3000 men, but which was conſiderably diminiſhed, being diſperſed, and endeavouring to eſcape through the woods to the weſtward.

I think myſelf obliged to acquaint your Lordſhip, that on the arrival of the rebel armament in theſe parts, many who had taken the oaths of allegiance and fidelity to his Majeſty's government joined them. As, however, it was repreſented to me that they had been compelled to it by force, which ſeems to be confirmed by a proclamation iſſued by General Lovel, I, with the concurrence of Sir George Collier, relying on his Majeſty's merciful diſpoſition, iſſued a ſecond proclamation. The time granted in it not having yet expired, I cannot ſay what will be the effect of it on the people.

I am, &c.

FRA. M'LEAN."

Raiſonable, in Penobſcot-Bay,

SIR, Aug. 20, 1779.

In the letter I wrote you for their Lordſhips information the 28th of laſt month, by the Sandwich packet, I mentioned my having received certain information that

that his Majeſty's garriſon at Penobſcot was beſieged by a conſiderable rebel armament of troops and ſhips from Boſton, and that I propoſed immediately proceeding with the ſquadron to their relief, flattering myſelf I ſhould be able to give their Lordſhips a good account of the enemy's fleet; theſe hopes have not proved illuſive; for we have taken, blown up, and deſtroyed them all, not a ſingle veſſel of any kind having eſcaped.

I ſailed from Sandy-Hook on the 3d inſtant, with his Majeſty's ſhips Raiſonable, Greyhound, Blonde, Virginia, Camilla, Galatea, and Otter ſloop; nothing very particular happened in the paſſage, except the taking of two privateers by the greyhound and Galatea. The conſtant thick fogs ſeparated the ſquadron, they all rejoined me in a few hours after I arrived off the iſland Monhagen, the place of rendezvous, except the Otter ſloop, whom I have never heard of ſince. We loſt no time in immediatly proceeding up Penobſcot-Bay; and the next morning, Auguſt 14, about eleven o'clock, the rebel fleet preſented themſelves to our view, drawn up in a creſcent acroſs the river, and ſeemed inclined to diſpute the paſſage; their reſolution, however, ſoon failed them, and an unexpected and ignominious flight ſoon took place. The Blonde, Virginia, and Galatea, were at this time advanced about three miles a-head, nevertheleſs, without waiting to form the ſquadron, I made the ſignals for battle and for a general chaſe. The King's ſhips followed them with all the eagerneſs which a deſire of deſtroying their enemies could inſpire. Two of the enemy's fleet, viz. the Hunter and Defence, made an unſucceſsful attempt to get off by the weſt paſſage of Long-Iſland, but failing in that, the Hunter ran aſhore with every ſail ſtanding, and the Defence hid herſelf in a ſmall inlet, where ſhe anchored, both intending to puſh out to ſea as ſoon as it was dark. I ſent Lieutenant Mackey of the Raiſonable, and fifty men, to board the Hunter, which he ſucceeded in without loſs, though many popping ſhots were fired at him by the rebel crew from the woods. She is a fine new ſhip, mounting eighteen guns, and ſuppoſed the ſwifteſt ſailer in America.

I directed Captain Collins of the Camilla to proceed into the inlet, and take or deſtroy the Defence; that meaſure however was not carried into effect, by their blowing her up at midnight. She was a new brig, carrying ſixteen ſix-pounders.

The King's ſhips continued their purſuit of the rebel fleet up the river Penobſcot, and conſiderable hazard attended this part of the chaſe, from the extreme narrowneſs of the river, from the ſhoals, and from the flaming ſhips on each ſide. The Hampden of twenty guns, finding herſelf ſo cloſely beſet, as not to be able to run aſhore, ſurrendered. All the reſt of the rebel fleet (amongſt which is a beautiful frigate called the Warren of thirty-two guns, eighteen and twelve-pounders) together with twenty-four ſail of tranſports, were all blown up and deſtroyed.

His Majeſty's ſloops the Nautilus, Albany, and North, which had been left for the protection of the garriſon, ſoon got themſelves in condition, and alſo joined in the chaſe.

General Lovel, who commanded the rebel army, and Commodore Saltonſtall the fleet, had fixed on this day to have made a general aſſault on the fort and ſhips, which our appearance happily prevented.

The remainder of the army and ſailors are now exploring their way through thick woods and deſert waſtes, where probably many of them will periſh with hunger.

Since their defeat they have quarrelled amongſt themſelves, and fought, by which between fifty and ſixty men are ſlain.

We have taken a great many cannon, though I cannot aſcertain the number; there are amongſt them ſome of eighteen and twelve-pounders, which will be very uſeful to the garriſon; ſeveral of the ſhips guns will alſo be recovered.

I incloſe a return of the killed and wounded on board the three ſloops of war, during the ſiege, as alſo a liſt of the rebel fleet.

I am Sir, your moſt obedient
and humble ſervant,
GEORGE COLLIER.

Philip Stephens, Eſq. &c.

A return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing of the crews of his Majeſty's ſloops, North, Albany, and Nautilus, during the ſiege by the Americans of his Majeſty's garriſon of Penobſcot.

Albany, 1 killed, 4 wounded, 1 miſſing.—North, 2 killed 2 wounded.—Nautilus, 1 killed, 3 wounded, 1 miſſing.

GEORGE COLLIER.

A liſt of the American fleet, under the command of Commodore D. Saltonſtall, deſtroyed at Penobſcot.

Warren, 32 guns (18 and 12-pounders) blown up.—Monmouth, 24 guns, ditto.—Vengeance, 24 guns, ditto.—Putnam, 22 guns, ditto.—Sally, 22 guns, ditto.—Hampden, 20 guns, taken.—Hector, 20 guns, blown up.—Hunter, 18 guns, taken.—Black Prince, 18 guns, blown up.—Sky Rocket, 16 guns, ditto.

Brigs.

Active, 16 guns, blown up.—Defence, 16 guns, ditto,—Hazard, 16 guns, ditto.—Diligence, 14 guns ditto.—Tyrannicide, 14 guns, ditto.—Providence Sloop, 14 guns, ditto.—Armed ſchooner Spring Bird, 12 guns, burnt.—Nancy, 16 guns, bound on a cruize, but captured by the Greyhound on our paſſage to Ponobſcot.—Rover, 10 guns, bound alſo on a cruize, but captured by the Galatea on our paſſage to Ponobſcot.

Together with 24 ſail of ſhips and veſſels as tranſports all burnt. Some proviſion veſſels taken.

GEORGE COLLIER.

PENSACOLA TAKEN IN 1781. The capital of the province of Weſt Florida, North America. The town ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the Bay of Mexico, eleven leagues eaſt of Mobile. It was taken by the Spaniards in the following manner.

On the morning of the 9th of March, a Spaniſh fleet, conſiſting of thirty-two ſail, one ſixty-four gun ſhip, ſix frigates, and five or ſix row gallies included, appeared

peared off the Bar of Penſacola, on board of which was General Galvez, with about 2500 men, and in the night landed the greateſt part of them upon Roſe's Iſland. On the 11th they erected a ſix gun battery, which prevented the ſhip Mentor, and ſloop Port Royal, from laying in their proper ſtations for the defence of the harbour. On the 19th, an armed brig and three row gallies came in through the Point Channel, and on the enſuing day the whole fleet, one ſixty-four gun ſhip excepted, having both wind and tide in their favour followed them, through a heavy fire from the Royal Navy redoubt on the red cliffs, and came to an anchor inſide St. Roſe's Iſland. On the 22d they landed on Tartar Point, and were joined by Colonel Eſpilletta, with 800 men from Mobille, and on the 22d, by eighteen tranſports from New Orleans, having on board about 1300 men. On the 26th, the enemy's fleet came up and anchored a little below the town, oppoſite to Sutton's lagoon, where, on the 28th, they landed their whole force, and from thence on the 30th, moved to Neil's meadows, about a mile and a half from Fort George. Here they were attacked by the Indians, who were ſupported by the light troops and two field-pieces, under the command of Captain Johnſton, and driven from their poſt with conſiderable loſs on their ſide. Among their killed was one colonel, The Indians brought four drums off the field, and a number of muſquets. On the 12th of April, our troops made a ſally from the garriſon on an advanced party of the enemy, and forced them to retreat. General Galvez was wounded, and a number of his men killed. On this occaſion we loſt one ſubaltern. On the 19th a fleet appeared, conſiſting of eleven ſhips of the line and four frigates, Spaniſh, and four ſhips of the line, one frigate, one armed brig, and a cutter, in all twenty-two ſail, having on board 5000 men, including the marines, which they landed on the 22d. The arrival of this reinforcement, there is every reaſon to believe, prevented General Galvez from raiſing the ſiege, and re-imbarking his troops. On the night between the 28th and 29th, the enemy having completed a covered way from the place of their landing to a height about 1500 yards from our outer redoubt, they began a battery which was opened on the 2d of May, and did ſome damage to our works, which, however, were always repaired in the night. A number of ſallies were made after that of the 12th of April, by the beſieged, in which the enemy always ſuffered conſiderably, but none of conſequence until the 6th of May, when 100 men, commanded by Major M'Donald, about twelve o'clock, with fixed bayonets, attacked and drove 800 or 900 of them from their works, which they had advanced within about 600 yards of our outer redoubt, made one captain, two ſubalterns, and four privates, priſoners; killed three officers, and about fifty men; ſpiked five pieces of braſs cannon, and ſet fire to their works, with the loſs of only one ſerjeant killed, and two privates wounded. On the 8th, about nine o'clock, by ſome accident the magazine of the outer redoubt was blown up, by which the redoubt, with a great part of our artillery ſtores, was entirely deſtroyed, and upwards of 100 men killed. In conſequence of this a parley was was beat, articles of capitulation was agreed upon, and on the 11th the brave garriſon marched out to the number of 800 men, including the ſeamen of both ſhips, and laid down their arms to General Galvez. The garriſon then were ſome hundreds leſs than the enemy acknowledged to have loſt during the ſiege. Our loſs in all the actions did not amount to above twenty men, till the blowing up of the advanced redoubt; and had it not been for that unfortunate accident, notwithſtanding their great ſuperiority of force, it is uncertain whether they would have reduced the place.

The terms of capitulation, were in the greateſt degree honourable to General Campbell and his troops, and ſatisfactory to the inhabitants. The latter were allowed one year to ſettle their affairs, with liberty to depart the province afterwards; and during that time the Engliſh laws were to be in force, and the chief juſtice to remain with them. The troops were to be ſent to any port belonging to his Majeſty, except St. Auguſtine and Jamaica.

PESCHIERA.—Diſpatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, were received from the Right Honourable Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Craufurd, dated Vienna, May 11, 1799.

It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction that I inform your, Lordſhip of the ſurrender of the fortreſs of Peſchiera by capitulation, on the 6th inſtant, to General Kray, an event which will greatly facilitate the further operations in Italy. I have the honour of incloſing an account of the operations of the army under General Bellegarde, of the loſs ſuſtained by the army of Italy in the different engagements on the Adda, and of the great joy with which the army was received at Milan. Accounts from Brundiſi ſtate, that, on the 15th, the French troops, in conſequence of orders brought to them over land, evacuated the place, and with ſuch precipitation as to leave both their magazines and booty.

May 11.—The General of Artillery, Baron Kray, who remained behind, in obedience to the orders of Field-Marſhal Suwarrow, to undertake the ſiege of Peſchiera, has ſent here as courier the Firſt Lieutenant of Artillery, Voparterney, with the agreeable intelligence, that, on the 5th inſtant, after having made every diſpoſition for the opening of the trenches, and for the bombardment of the citadel, he had offered to the enemy's garriſon, which, according to all accounts, conſiſted of 1500 men, a capitulation, upon which it ſhould be allowed to come out upon condition not to ſerve for ſix months againſt us or our allies. Our preparations and diſpoſitions for attack made the enemy accept our capitulation, and deliver up the fortreſs, with all the artillery, ammunition, and proviſions. The firſt account of General of Artillery Kray is, that ninety cannons and mortars were found in the place, beſides ſixteen gun-boats equipped, and a great quantity of ammunition and proviſions. Early on the morning of the 6th, the General of Artillery placed a company at one of the gates of the fortreſs, and cauſed an inventory of all the ammunition and proviſions to be taken. The Firſt Lieutenant of Engineers Dano, and the Major of Artillery Gillet, the Count St. Julian, and others, particularly

ticularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. The Grand Duke Conſtantine arrived at the moment that the garriſon was forced to capitulate. That prince after the evacuation of the place, continued his journey to the head-quarters of Field-Marſhal Suwarrow.

Supplement to the account of Field-Marſhal Suwarrow to the forcing the paſſage of the Adda, and the taking of Milan.

The General of Cavalry Melas, in a particular account, deſcribes the general ſatisfaction expreſſed at the arrival of our troops in that city. The biſhop and his ſuite, with all the nobility, met the army at Creſſenzago, and delivered the keys of the city, but could not find language ſufficiently expreſſive of their reſpect and affection for his Majeſty, and of their joy at the recovery of their religion and their ancient conſtitution. From that place as far as the town, which is at three miles diſtance, the army was accompanied by the people. The continued cries of "long live our religion and Francis the ſecond!" were ſo powerful, that even the Turkiſh muſic, which is heard in the midſt of battle, could not be diſtinguiſhed. In the evening, a general illumination took place. It was almoſt impoſſible to paſs through the ſtreets; yet, notwithſtanding the general confuſion, the military force was not employed, nor was there a ſingle exceſs committed, ſo pure and ſo ſincere was the joy of the people. Our loſs in the different engagements in which we were concerned on the Adda, amounts to 240 men, and 105 horſes killed; 308 men and 150 horſes wounded; 307 men and 28 horſes miſſing; in the whole 1321 men, and 283 horſes.

May 13.—The Firſt Lieutenant Eck brought from Field-Marſhal Suwarrow, the intelligence of fourteen ſtandards having been taken from the enemy in the late engagements. The Field-Marſhal had moved with his army from Milan to Pavia, leaving 4000 men, under the command of General Latterman, to blockade the citadel of Milan, and to ſupport other operations. On the departure of the courier he had advanced beyond Pavia. The enemy had left in Pavia twelve pieces of cannon of different ſizes, eighteen caſes full of muſquets for infantry, and a great many barrels of powder, with ammunition for the infantry and cavalry. General Vukaſſowich found at Novara ſixteen pieces of cannon, four mortars, 250 caſks of cartridges, fifteen barrels of caſe ſhot, and ſeveral other military effects.

The enemy had alſo been repulſed as far as the little town of Livorono. Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Kaim being employed to take poſſeſſion of Pizzighitone, had regulated his diſpoſitions in ſuch a manner as to enſure an attack upon that place at ſeven o'clock in the morning. In conſequence of which, three ſixteen-pounders taken from the enemy, twelve twelve-pounders, ten howitzers, and a part of the Ruſſian artillery, were ſent to him. Field-Marſhal Kray, availing himſelf of the paſſage of the courier, forwarded the further particulars of the ſurrender of Peſchiera, by which he informs us, that, owing to the capitulation, the garriſon of 1,500 men, had quitted the town in the morning of the 6th; that the number of cannons and mortars, according to the inventory, amounted to 100; that inſtead of only ſixteen ſloops of war, there were found nineteen, completely equipped.

General Kray, of the artillery, advanced on the 6th towards Mantua, in order to beſiege that town, and to poſſeſs himſelf of the Po, ſo that the proviſions deſtined for our army, which moves on but ſlowly, ſhould not in any way be intercepted. Major-General Klenau makes very conſiderable incurſions beyond the Po, and in the neighbourhood of Reggio, Modena, and Cento; beſides which, Captain Buday, who is in front of Modena, announces that on the 4th in the afternoon he had ſent a detachment forward, in order to diſarm thoſe people whom the enemy had armed in order to defend the town, he immediately detached thirty huſſars from fort Orbano, as far as the river Panaro, within three miles of Modena. The ſame day, at eight o'clock in the morning, 150 Ciſalpines were gone from thence; and their retreat was ſo haſty, that they left behind them a conſiderable quantity of proviſions; fifty barrels of powder were left in the Citadel. The abovementioned Captain, having learnt that there were at Svilambeſto (which is about nine miles from Modena) ninety quintals of powder, a quantity of ſaltpetre, and other articles of ammunition, had them all conveyed to a place of ſafety during the night by a patrole that he had diſpatched thither. A Ciſalpine captain, who could not eſcape the day before, was made priſoner at five o'clock in the morning by Captain Buday, who has ſent him to Sachetta. Our troops were received by the inhabitants with the moſt lively joy, and their eagarneſs to ſee us was ſo very great that the army could ſcarcely advance; the enthuſiaſm of ſome carried them ſo far as even to kiſs our horſes. Captain Buday alſo ſays, that from the reports of ſeveral of the peaſants that came there, he learnt that the Tuſcan territories had been moſt ſhamefully pillaged; that the contributions which had been exacted from them were inſupportable; and that even deputies from Florence had arrived at Modena to implore aſſiſtance againſt the exactions of the enemy.

PESTRO, St. a Spaniſh fort and ſettlement on the Muſquito Shore, taken and plundered in 1782, by a detachment from the iſland of Jamaica. Intelligence having been received at Jamaica that a large magazine had been formed at St. Peſtro, conſiſting of warlike ſtores, a great ſupply of proviſions, and a quantity of treaſure; it was determined in council to ſet on foot an expedition againſt it, which was accordingly prepared, with a proper force, under the command of Captain Brown of the 60th regiment. Unfortunately by a miſtake in not ſecuring the centinel, information was conveyed time enough to the Spaniards to enable them to remove the treaſure before Captain Brown and his detachment could effect a ſecure entry into the place, and it had been ſo effectually diſpoſed of as to fruſtrate all the endeavours of the Engliſh for diſcovering the place of its concealment. In other reſpects, however, the expedition was attended with ſucceſs. A large magazine of powder, with 5000 ſtand of arms, fell into the poſſeſſion of our troops, and the fort and barracks have been ſo completely deſtroyed as to render the place of very little ſervice to the Spaniards in that quarter.

quarter. It was not deemed adviſable to alienate ſo many men from the defence of Jamaica itſelf, by keeping poſſeſſion of St. Peſtro, and the Captain returned to that iſland, after having effected this achievement without the loſs of one man on the part of the Britiſh troops under his command.

PETERBOROUGH PLUNDERED. In the ſpring of 869, the Daniſh army having put to ſea landed at Huberſton, and deſtroyed Bradney monaſtery, &c. beſides killing all the monks, &c. About midſummer paſſed to Keſteven, and there deſtroyed every thing that came in their way. They were oppoſed, but defeated the forces, and then continued their ravages; and among other places Peterborough was plundered and burnt, in remembrance of which a monumental ſtone yet remains in that cathedral, and adjoining to it on the ſouth ſide is an incloſure yet called The Monks' Churchyard, wherein the monks of its abbey, and thoſe of Croyland were buried, who ſuffered in this melancholy ſcene.

PEVENSEY BESIEGED. Soon after the death of William the Conqueror, and the acceſſion of William Rufus, Robert, Duke of Normandy, his eldeſt brother, endeavoured to get poſſeſſion of the throne of England, for which purpoſe in 1089 his uncle Odo, Biſhop of Beaujeaux, who had fortified himſelf in Kent, made himſelf maſter of Rocheſter and Pevenſey; in which latter place he ſhut himſelf up to oppoſe William's troops that were ſent againſt it, where he was in hopes to hold out a ſiege, till the Duke of Normandy ſhould come to his aſſiſtance. But his heat exceeded his courage, and for want of foreſight had even neglected to provide ſtores for his defence, which obliged him to ſurrender the town in ten days, as the King's troops aſſaulted it with great reſolution and bravery.

PHILADELPHIA TAKEN IN 1777. The capital of the province of Penſylvania, North America; for the particulars ſee the following official letters.

Admiralty-Office, November 1, 1777.—*The following is an Extract of a Letter from Lord Viſcount Howe.*

SIR, Eagle, Elk-River, Auguſt 28, 1777.

I informed you in my laſt letter of the 9th of July, that the part of the army intended by the General for a particular ſervice was embarked.

I put to ſea from Sandy-hook with the fleet, conſiſting in the whole of 267 ſail, the 23d of the ſame month, being the earlieſt opportunity the weather would admit; but, having frequent calms, and otherwiſe conſtant ſouth-weſt and ſoutherly winds, in the mean time the progreſs of the armament was ſo much retarded, that we were not advanced along the coaſt ſo far as the Delaware before the 29th, nor off the Cape of Virginia, the deſtination of the fleet, until the 14th inſt.

The wind then changing to the eaſtward, the fleet proceeded on, and anchored next day within the entrance of Cheſapeak Bay. By the attention of Captain Griffith, commanding in the rear, and the general good diſpoſition of the maſter of the tranſports, the paſſage was effected without ſeparation.

Captain Hamond, who had acquired a very correct knowledge of the navigation, was withdrawn from the Delaware, the Roebuck being replaced by the Liverpool, and charged with the care of ſtationing proper veſſels to mark out the channel up the Cheſapeak Bay. The fleet with that, and the further aſſiſtance of good pilots, being ſafely conducted up to the head of the bay, anchored between the Safafras and Elk rivers the 22d.

Having attended the General to reconnoitre the adjacent ſhores next day, the deſcent was fixed to be made on the 25th in the Elk.

The debarkation of the army was to be made on this occaſion in five diviſions, correſpondent to the number of men which could be regularly landed from the flat boats at the ſame time.

The covering ſhips, conſiſting of the Roebuck, with the Apollo, Sphinx, Vigilant, Senegal, and Swift, moving up the river in the morning of the 25th, the flat boats under the chief command of Captain Duncan, with the infantry of the firſt diviſion advanced, and were followed in ſucceſſion by the tranſports of the ſecond and third diviſions.

No preparations being made to oppoſe the deſcent, the tranſports of the other diviſions were alſo ordered forward; and the whole army, with the neceſſary proportion of artillery and ſtores, were landed the ſame day on the northern ſhore oppoſite to Cecil-court-houſe, about ſix miles from Turkey Point.

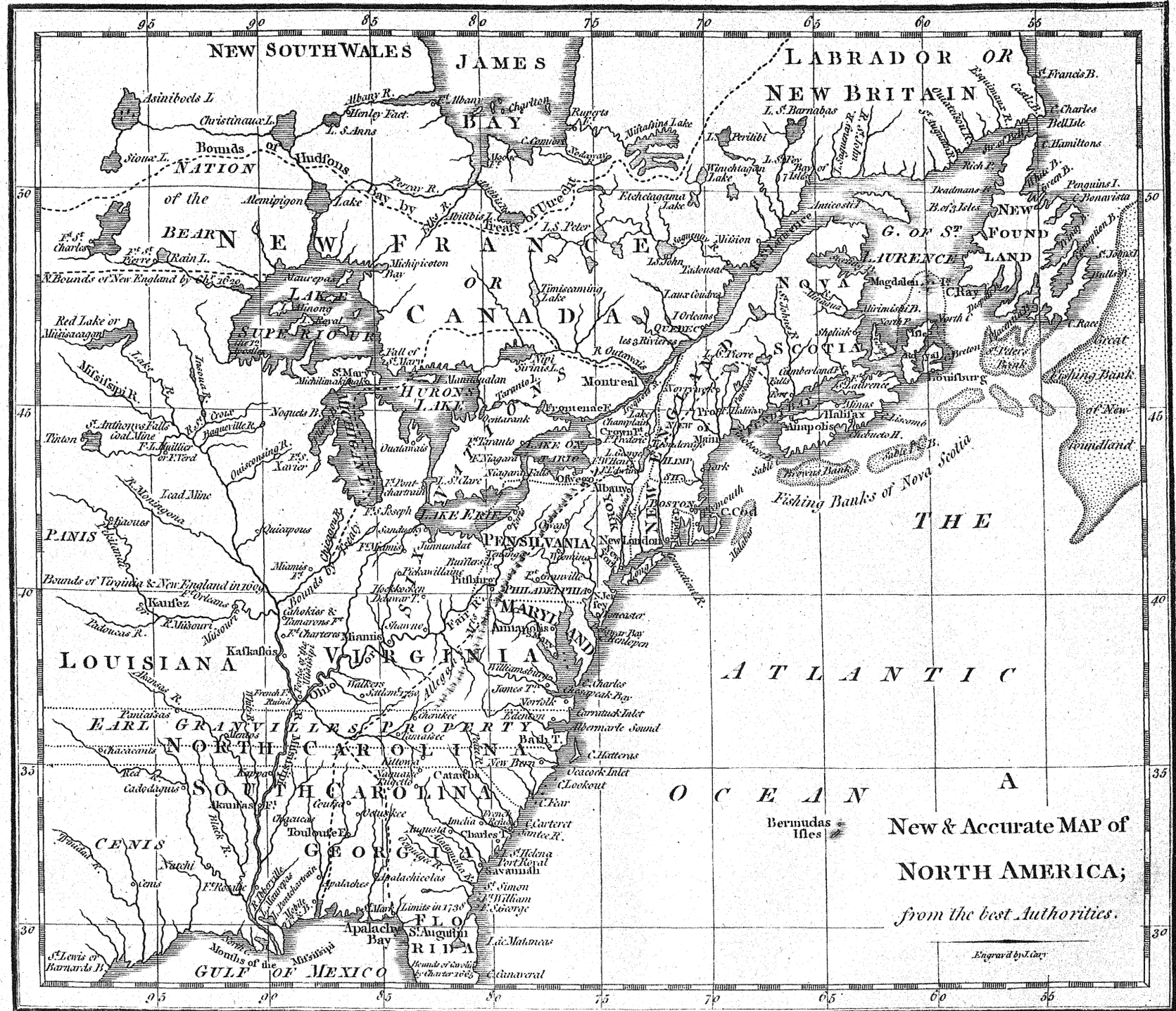
On the 11th of September, two columns under General Knyphauſen and Lord Cornwallis, having proceeded to Chad's ford, General Waſhington having intelligence of this movement about noon, detached General Sullivan to his right with near 10,000 men, who took a ſtrong poſition on the commanding ground above Birmingham church, with his left near to the Brandywine, both flanks being covered by very thick woods, and his artillery advantageouſly diſpoſed.

As ſoon as this was obſerved, which was about four o'clock, the King's troops advanced in three columns and upon approaching the enemy, formed the line with the right towards the Brandywine; the guards being upon the right, and the Britiſh grenadiers upon their left, ſupported by the Heſſian grenadiers in a ſecond line; to the left of the centre were the two battalions of light infantry, with the Heſſian and Anſpach chaſſeurs, ſupported by the 4th brigade. The third brigade formed the reſerve.

Lord Cornwallis having formed the line, the light infantry and chaſſeurs began the attack; the guards and grenadiers inſtantly advanced from the right, the whole under a heavy fire of artillery and muſquetry; but they puſhed on with an impetuoſity not to be ſuſtained by the enemy, who falling back into the woods in their rear, the King's troops entered with them, and purſued cloſely for near two miles.

After this ſucceſs, a part of the enemy's right took a ſecond poſition, in a wood about half a mile from Dilworth, from whence the 2d light infantry and chaſſeurs ſoon diſlodged them; and from this time they did not rally again in force.

From the moſt correct accounts, the ſtrength of the enemy's army, oppoſed to Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen


NEW SOUTH WALES
JAMES
BAY
LABRADOR OR
NEW BRITAIN
Bounds of Hudsons Bay by Treaty of Utrecht
NATION of the BEAR
NEW FRANCE
OR
CANADA
LAKE SUPERIOUR
HURONS LAKE
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
NOVA SCOTIA
G. OF ST. LAURENCE
NEWFOUNDLAND
THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
Fishing Banks of Nova Scotia
PENSILVANIA
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
LOUISIANA
EARL GRANVILLES PROPERTY
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
GULF OF MEXICO
Bermudas Isles
New & Accurate MAP of
NORTH AMERICA;
from the best Authorities.
Engraved by I. Cary
Albany R.
Christinaux L.
Asinibovels L.
Sioux L.
Bounds of Hudsons Bay by Treaty of Utrecht
Albemarle Sound
Pamlico Sd.
Bahama Isles
Bounds of Carolina 1663
Bounds of Georgia 1732
Bounds of Florida by Charter 1665
Bounds of Virginia & New England in 1609
N. Bounds of New England by Ch.r 1620
Bounds of Louisiana by Treaty 1763
Bounds of Florida by Treaty 1763
Mississippi R.
Missouri R.
Ohio R.
Red R.
Black R.
Red Lake or Mississaagan
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Champlain
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
Lake Superiour
Lake Winnipic
Lake Nipigon
Lake Abitibis
Lake Mistassins
Lake Etchelagama
Lake Winchelagan
Lake Peribi
Lake St. Barnabas
Lake St. Peter
Lake St. John
Lake Tadousac
Lake Orleans
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Lake Winnipeg

hauſen and Lord Cornwallis, was not leſs than 15,000 men, a part of which retired to Cheſter, and remained there that night; but the greater body did not ſtop until they reached Philadelphia. Their loſs was conſiderable in officers killed and wounded, and they had about 300 men killed, 600 wounded, and near 400 made priſoners.

The loſs on the ſide of his Majeſty's troops was as follows. Total Britiſh and foreign, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 7 ſerjeants, 74 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 17 captains, 25 lieutenants, 5 enſigns, 40 ſerjeants, 4 drummers, 395 rank and file wounded; 6 rank and file miſſing.

On the 18th of September, upon intelligence that General Wayne was lying in the woods with a corps of 1500 men, and four pieces of cannon, about three miles diſtant, and in the rear of the left wing of the army, Major-General Grey was detached on the 20th, late at night, with the 2d light infantry, the 42d and 44th regiments, to ſurpriſe this corps. The moſt effectual precaution being taken by the General to prevent his detachment from firing, he gained the enemy's left about one o'clock; and having by the bayonet, forced their out-centries and piquets; he ruſhed in upon their encampment, directed by the light of their fires; killed and wounded not leſs than 300 on the ſpot, taking between ſeventy and eighty priſoners, including ſeveral officers, the greater part of their arms, and eight waggons loaded with baggage and ſtores. Upon the firſt alarm, the cannon were carried off, and the darkneſs of the night only ſaved the remainder of the corps. One captain of light infantry and three men were killed in the attack, and four men wounded. Gallantry in the troops, and good conduct in the General, were fully manifeſted upon this critical and arduous ſervice.

On the 25th, the army marched in two columns to German Town; and Lord Cornwallis with the Britiſh grenadiers, and two battalions of Heſſian grenadiers, took poſſeſſion of Philadelphia the next morning.

On the 3d of October, the enemy having received a reinforcement of 1500 men from Peeks-hill, 1000 from Virginia, and preſuming upon the army being much weakened by the detachments to Philadelphia and Jerſey, thought it a favourable time for them to riſk an action. They accordingly marched at ſix o'clock in the evening of the 3d, from their camp near Skippach Creek, about ſixteen miles from German Town. This village forms one continued ſtreet for two miles, which the line of encampment, in the poſition the army then occupied, croſſed at right angles, near a mile from the head of it, where the 2d battalion of light infantry, and the 40th regiment were poſted.

At three o'clock in the morning of the 4th, the patrols diſcovered the enemy's approach, and upon the communication of this intelligence the army was immediately ordered under arms.

Soon after the break of day, the enemy began their attack upon the 2d light infantry, which they ſuſtained for a conſiderable time, ſupported by the 40th regiment; but at length, being overpowered by increaſing numbers, the light infantry and a part of the 40th retired into the village, when Lieutenant-Colonel Muſgrave, with ſix companies of the latter corps, threw himſelf into a large ſtone houſe in the face of the enemy, which though ſurrounded by a brigade, and attacked by four pieces of cannon, he moſt gallantly defended, until Major-General Grey, at the head of three battalions of the 3d brigade, turning his front to the village, and Brigadier-General Agnew, who covered Major-General Grey's left with the 4th brigade, by a vigorous attack repulſed the enemy, that had penetrated into the upper part of the village, which was done with great ſlaughter; the 5th and 55th regiments from the right, engaging them at the ſame time on the other ſide of the village, completed the defeat of the enemy in this quarter.

Major-General Grant, who was upon the right, moved up the 49th regiment, with four pieces of cannon, to the left of the 4th regiment, about the time Major-General Grey had forced the enemy in the village, and then advancing with the right wing, the enemy's left gave way, and was purſued through a ſtrong country between four and five miles.

The enemy retired near twenty miles by ſeveral roads to Perkiomy Creek, and are now encamped upon Skippach Creek, about eighteen miles diſtant from hence.

They ſaved all their cannon by withdrawing them early in the day.

By the beſt accounts, their loſs was between 200 and 300 killed, about 600 wounded, and upwards of 400 taken. Among the killed was General Naſh, with many other officers of all ranks, and fifty-four officers among the priſoners.

Our loſs in the affair at German Town, was, total Britiſh and Heſſians, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 enſigns, 7 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 58 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 6 captains, 13 lieutenants, 10 enſigns, 24 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 395 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 13 rank and file, miſſing.

Among the killed were Brigadier-General Agnew, Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, and Enſign Frederick, grandſon of the late Theodore, King of Corſica.

On the 22d of the ſame month, Colonel Donop, with three battalions, endeavoured to force the Provincials, who were intrenched to the number of 800, on the Jerſey ſhore, at Red Bank, but did not ſucceed in the undertaking, and unfortunately had his thigh bone ſhattered by a muſket-ball.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Viſcount Howe, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Eagle, in the River Delaware, October 25, 1777.

The proviſions, military ſtores, and baggage required, having been landed under the direction of Captain Duncan, by the 7th of the next month the army advanced towards the rebel forces, aſſembled near Wilmington, on the ſide of the Delaware.

The enemy confiding in the ſtrength of their ſituation, and waiting the approach of the army, were charged the 11th in the evening with ſo much ſpirit,

that notwithſtanding the advantages of their poſt, they were quickly forced on every part, and retreated in great confuſion towards the town of Philadelphia.

When this account was forwarded, the loſs in either army was not aſcertained; but twelve pieces of cannon had been taken in the field; and the victory would have probably been complete, but for the great fatigue of the King's forces in a long and difficult march round by the Forks of the Brandywine, to arrive in the deſtined poſition for the commencement of the attack.

Upon intelligence of this event received the 13th, preparation was made for taking the firſt favourable opportunity to move the fleet round to a proper anchorage, for preſerving a free communication with the army in this river.

The progreſs down the bay was conſiderably retarded by the ſtate of the weather, and the intricacy of the navigation, which did not admit of continuing under ſail during the night; wherefore, though quitting the Elk the 14th, the fleet could not put to ſea from the Cape of Virginia until the 23d of the ſame month. I then proceeded forward in the Eagle, with the Vigilant and Iſis, and a ſmall diviſion of the tranſports, in which ſome articles of proviſions and military ſtores, likely to be ſooneſt wanted for the army, had been for that purpoſe embarked, and left the body of the fleet to be conducted by Captain Griffith, with the reſt of the ſhips of war.

Having had very tempeſtuous weather of ſome duration to the northward, in the paſſage down Cheſapeak-bay, the proſpect was favourable for the ſpeedy arrival of the fleet in the Delaware.

But when the two diviſions (little ſeparated) were advanced within a few leagues of the entrance of the river, the wind changed in a ſudden ſquall from the ſouthward in the evening of the 25th; and having continued between the north-weſt and the north-eaſt, with a degree of force much too great for the tranſports to make any way againſt it, I was unable to get into the river (followed a few days after by the firſt convoy, which I had left in the care of Captain Cornwallis when the weather came more ſettled) until the evening of the 4th inſt.

The larger convoy with Captain Griffith, though much more diſperſed, arrived between the 6th and 8th of the month, with no other material accident except the loſs of the tranſport named the Father's Goodwill, which having ſprung a leak when no aſſiſtance could be given during the bad weather, ſunk at ſea, but the crew were ſaved.

The ſhips of war and tranſports were anchored in the moſt convenient ſituation in the weſtern ſhore, from Newcaſtle down towards Ruddy Iſland.

Captain Hamond (who was returned here in the Roebuck) had moved up the river with the Pearl, Camilla, and Liverpool, as the army advanced.

When I came to this ſtation, he was lying with thoſe frigates off Billingport, where the rebels had nearly completed a very extenſive work, for defending the approach to the firſt double line of ſunk frames or chevaux de frize, which croſſed the navigable channel in that part of the river.

The General having a few days before appointed a ſtrong corps of infantry to be landed on the Jerſey ſhore, to diſlodge the enemy from that poſt, they abandoned it at his approach. The front to the river had thereupon been deſtroyed, and the troops that evening withdrawn.

A trial had in the mean time been begun for opening a paſſage through that firſt obſtruction, which the enemy, with their fire rafts, galleys, and other armed craft, repeatedly endeavoured to prevent under cover of the night, but without any material injury to the frigates. And a ſufficient channel was at length (though not without difficulty) made for the larger ſhips by the advanced ſquadron; the conduct of which was on every occaſion to be much approved.

The remaining obſtructions to an uninterrupted communication with the town of Philadelphia, conſiſted of an incloſed work erected on a flat muddy iſland, named Fort Iſland, a little diſtance below the entrance of Schuylkill, ſtrengthened by four block-houſes; with two floating batteries of nine guns each, and twelve or fourteen galleys mounting ſome heavy cannon, beſides many other armed craft of leſſer force, and ſeveral fireſhips. Oppoſite thereto, on the eaſtern ſhore, at Red Bank, above Manto Creek, a redoubt was conſtructed, under which their moveable water force could find protection occaſionally.

In the front of theſe defences, to the extent of half a mile or more below the iſland, (being the part of the channel where the navigation was contracted in the width to about 100 fathoms) ſeveral rows of the chevaux de frize were ſunk ſo as to render the nearer approach of the ſhips impracticable; and no attempt could be made for moving the ſunk frames, or otherwiſe clearing the channel, till the command of the ſhores on each ſide of the river could be obtained.

For theſe purpoſes, the General ordered ſome batteries to be erected on the weſtern ſhore, to diſlodge the enemy from the iſland; and a body of troops to be landed for forcing the redoubt on Red Bank.

It was intended that the Vigilant ſhould paſs through a ſhallow and very confined channel, between Hog Iſland (next below Fort Iſland) and the Penſylvanian ſhore, to arrive and act upon the rear and leſs defenſible part of the work: and the circumſtances of the navigation not admitting of a more ſerious attack, for the reaſons beforementioned, a diverſion was propoſed to be made at the ſame time by the advanced frigates, together with the Iſis and Auguſta, in the eaſtern or main channel of the river, as well for engaging the attention of the enemy at Fort Iſland and the redoubt, as to reſtrain the motions of the galleys, and other armed craft, which had retired under the works at Red Bank, when they diſcovered the danger they would be expoſed to in their former ſtations near Fort Iſland, from our batteries on the weſtern ſhore.

The wind continuing from the northward ſeveral ſucceſſive days, the Vigilant could not proceed according to her deſtination at the time intended. The Auguſta,

guſta Roebuck, Liverpool, and Pearl, were nevertheleſs ordered above the firſt line of chevaux de frize the 22d inſtant, to be in readineſs for ſuch ſervice as they ſhould be able to render when the redoubt ſhould be attacked; and Captain Reynolds being the ſenior officer, ſucceeded to the command of the advanced ſquadron.

The detachment of the army, conſiſting of Heſſian troops under Colonel Donop, appointed to attack the redoubt, croſſed the Delaware, oppoſite to Philadelphia, the 22d inſtant, in a diviſion of flat boats, which Capt. Clayton conducted in the night by Fort Iſland, along the weſtern ſhore, for that purpoſe.

The attack of the redoubt being obſerved to take place the evening of the 22d, juſt upon the cloſe of day, Captain Reynolds immediately ſlipped, and advanced with the ſquadron (to which the Merlin had been joined) as faſt as he was able with the flood, to ſecond the attempt of the troops, which were ſeen to be very warmly engaged. But the change in the natural courſe of the river, cauſed by the obſtructions appearing to have altered the channel, the Auguſta and Merlin unfortunately grounded ſome diſtance below the ſecond line of chevaux de frize; and the freſh northerly wind which then prevailed, greatly checking the riſing of the tide, they could not be got afloat on the ſubſequent flood.

The diverſion was endeavoured to be continued by the frigates, at which the fire from the enemy's galleys was chiefly pointed for ſome time. But as the night advanced, the Heſſian detachment having been repulſed, the firing ceaſed.

The rebels diſcovering the ſtate of the Auguſta and Merlin in the morning of the 23d, renewed the fire from their galleys, works, and floating batteries. But their moveable force approaching little nearer than a random ſhot, the injury was inconſiderable to the ſhips; and by the alertneſs and ſpirit of the officers and ſeamen (of the tranſports as well as ſhips of war), attending in the boats of the fleet on this occaſion, four fire-veſſels, directed againſt the Auguſta, were ſent without effect.

The Iſis was at this time warping through between the lower chevaux de frize. Empty tranſports had been ordered up from the fleet, and other preparations made for lightening the Auguſta, when by ſome accident, no otherwiſe connected with the circumſtances of the action, but as it was probably cauſed by the wads from her guns, the ſhip took fire abaft, and it ſpread with ſuch rapidity, that all endeavours to extinguiſh it were uſed in vain. The men were thereupon taken out, except a very ſmall number not yet aſcertained. The ſecond Lieutenant, Baldock, the chaplain, and gunner, appear to be of that number.

In this ſtate of the proceeding, it was neceſſary to withdraw the frigates, for ſecuring them from the effect of the blaſt: and as the Merlin could not be protected from the ſame injury, I judged it requiſite to give orders for the ſloop to be evacuated and deſtroyed. The other ſhip dropped down nearer to Billingport.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Viſcount Howe, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Eagle, in the Delaware, the 23d of November, 1777.

"SIR,

The General adviſing me of his intention to ſend a packet immediately to England, I avail myſelf of the opportunity to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, reſpecting the progreſs of the military ſervices, in which the ſhips of war have been concerned, ſince the date of my laſt letter of the 25th of October.

I mentioned in that letter the preparations making for the attack meditated on the works the rebels had conſtructed on either ſhore, for preventing an open communication by water with the army at Philadelphia, on which it was obvious to them that the further operations of the campaign would greatly depend.

The wind ſtill continuing to prevent the Vigilant from paſſing to the rear of the enemy's works on Fort Iſland, by the only channel practicable for that purpoſe, the opportunity was taken by the King's forces, and by the enemy with equal aſſiduity, to ſtrengthen the preparations judged expedient on either part of the propoſed attack.

The officers and ſeamen of the ſhips of war and tranſports were employed in the mean time, with unremitting fatigue and perſeverance, to convey proviſions, artillery, and ſtores, to the Schuylkill, between Fort Iſland and the Penſylvanian ſhore. Six twenty-four pounders from the Eagle, and four thirty-two pounders from the Somerſet, tranſported in the ſame manner, with the requiſite proportions of ammunition, were mounted in the batteries erected by the General's appointment on Province Iſland.

The wind becoming favourable the 15th inſtant, that firſt occaſion was taken for ordering the ſhips upon the intended ſervice.

The Somerſet and Iſis were appointed to proceed up the eaſtern channel of the river, to act againſt the fort in the front. The Roebuck, Pearl, and Liverpool, with the Cornwallis galley, and ſome ſmaller armed veſſels, againſt a battery with heavy artillery which the rebels had lately opened on a point above and near to Manto Creek, in a ſituation to rake the ſhips anchored to fire upon the fort, and more advantageouſly choſen, as the ſhoalneſs of the water did not admit ſhips to approach within a deſirable diſtance of the work.

The Vigilant, with a hulk mounting three eighteen-pounders, commanded by Lieutenant Botham, of the Eagle, proceeded at the ſame time through the channel round Hog Iſland, and anchored on that ſide the fort, according to the intention pointed out for co-operating with the batteries on the Penſylvanian ſhore.

The Iſis being as well placed in the eaſtern channel as the circumſtances of the navigation would permit, rendered very eſſential ſervice againſt the fort and galleys, much to the perſonal honour of Captain Cornwallis, and credit of the diſcipline in his ſhip. The Roebuck and other frigates, ſtationed againſt the battery, were equally well conducted.

Greater caution being neceſſary in placing the Somerſet, that ſhip could not be carried as far up the channel as the Iſis was advanced.

The impreſſion made by the batteries on Province Iſland (before very conſiderable) being united with the well directed efforts from the Vigilant and the hulk, ſoon ſilenced the artillery of the fort; and farther preparations being in progreſs for opening the eſtockade, and forcing the works next morning, the enemy ſet fire to and evacuated the fort during the night.

The number of the enemy killed and wounded appear to have been very conſiderable. Thoſe in the different ſhips, as ſtated in the annexed return, were much leſs than could be ſuppoſed, particularly of the Iſis and Roebuck, which were ſtruck many times from the galleys and works.

As a farther evidence to their Lordſhips of the meritorious conduct of the ſeveral officers therein named, I have added the General's concurring ſentiments ſignified to me on the occaſion. Captain Duncan remained ſeveral weeks with the army, to ſuperintend the different nautic ſervices and other preparations beforementioned.

A detachment from the army, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, having been landed the 18th at Billingsfort, (where a poſt had been ſome time before eſtabliſhed), for attacking the redoubt at Red Bank, the enemy abandoned and blew up the work. They had paſſed ſeveral of their galleys unperceived above the town of Philadelphia, in the night of the 19th, which proved very favourable for the purpoſe; and attempted to do the ſame by the reſt of the galleys and other water force the following night; but being ſeaſonably diſcovered, they were oppoſed with ſo much effect, by Lieutenant Watt, of the Roebuck (ordered by Captain Hamond, before my arrival, to take his ſtation in the Delaware prize near the town), that not more than three or four of the former appeared to have eſcaped; and being otherwiſe unable to prevent the capture of the reſt of their armed craft (conſiſting of two zebeques, the two floating batteries, and ſeveral ſhips, beſides fire-veſſels, amounting to about ſeventeen in number), they were quitted and burnt. Lieutenant Watt having teſtified great propriety and ſpirit on this occaſion, I have continued him in the command of the Delaware, retained as an armed ſhip in the ſervice, to remain near the town of Philadelphia, where ſuch additional naval force is particularly requiſite.

A more accurate inſpection of the obſtructions to the navigation of the river adjacent to Fort Iſland, becoming practicable under the circumſtances beforementioned, two channels were diſcovered through which the tranſports, containing the proviſion, ſtores, and other neceſſaries for the army might proceed to Philadelphia. They were ordered up the river accordingly, to be afterwards ſecured at the wharfs of the town, for the approaching winter months.

Return of the number of men killed and wounded on board the different ſhips employed in the attack of the works of the enemy on Fort Iſland, their armed craft, and other defences, erected to obſtruct the paſſage of the river Delaware, on the 15th of November, 1777.

Somerſet. 5 ſeamen wounded. — Iſis. 3 ſeamen wounded.—Roebuck. 3 ſeamen killed, 7 do. wounded. —Liverpool. None.—Pearl. 1 maſter killed, 3 ſeamen wounded.—Vigilant. 1 midſhipman, 1 ſeaman, killed, lent from the Eagle.—Cornwallis galley. The ſecond maſter and pilot wounded.—Sloop commanded by Lieutenant Botham, none.—Killed 6, wounded 19. Total, 25.

The following is a Copy and Extract of two Letters from the Honourable General Sir William Howe, to Lord George Germaine.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28th, 1777.

"My Lord,

From a variety of difficulties attending the conſtruction of additional batteries in a moraſs, againſt the fort upon Mud Iſland, and in the tranſportation of the guns and ſtores, they were not opened againſt the enemy's defences until the 10th inſtant. On the 15th, the wind proving fair, the Vigilant armed ſhip, carrying ſixteen twenty-four pounders, and a hulk with three twenty-four pounders, got up to the fort through the channel between Province and Hog Iſlands; theſe, aſſiſted by ſeveral ſhips of war in the eaſtern channel, as well as by the batteries on ſhore, did ſuch execution upon the fort and collateral blockhouſes, that the enemy, dreading an impending aſſault, evacuated the iſland in the night between the 15th and 16th, and it was poſſeſſed on the 16th at day-break, by the grenadiers of the guards. Much commendation is due to Brigadier-General Cleveland, to the officers and men of the corps of artillery, and to the troops in general employed upon this ſervice, attended with great fatigue.

The enemy's fire upon the ſhips of war, the Vigilant and hulk, from two floating batteries, 17 galleys and armed veſſels, and from a battery on the Jerſey ſhore, was exceedingly heavy; but the gallantry diſplayed by the naval commanders, their officers and ſeamen, on this occaſion, fruſtrated all their efforts, and contributed principally to the reduction of the enemy's works. Permit me at the ſame time to report to your Lordſhip, that the perſeverance of the officers and ſeamen employed in bringing up ſtores from the fleet, under the conduct of Captain Duncan of the Eagle, demand my higheſt acknowledgements; and that the ſervices they rendered were moſt eſſential, and borne with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs.

I have the honour to incloſe a return, of the cannon and ſtores found in the fort. The enemy's loſs during the ſiege, is computed to have been 400 killed and wounded. The loſs of the King's troops was only 7 killed and 5 wounded.

On the 18th, at night, Lord Cornwallis marched with a corps from the camp and paſſed the Delaware on the 19th from Cheſter to Billingsfort, where he was joined by Major-General Sir Thomas Wilſon, with a corps that arrived a few days before from New York, under his command, having with him Brigadier-Generals Leſlie and Pattiſon.

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As ſoon as the neceſſary preparations were made, his Lordſhip purſued his march to attack the enemy intrenched at Red Bank. Upon his approach, the rebels evacuated the poſt, and retired to Mount Holly, where they joined a corps of obſervation, detached from the main army of the rebels encamped at White Marſh. His Lordſhip found in the enemy's works, cannon, ammunition, and ſtores, as per return. The intrenchment being demoliſhed, his corps returned by Glouceſter on the 27th, and joined the army in this camp.

The enemy's ſhipping having no longer any protection, and not finding it adviſable to attempt the paſſage of the river, the channel being commanded by the batteries of the town and the Delaware frigate, they were quitted without being diſmantled, and burnt on the night between the 20th and 21ſt; but the galleys of a ſmaller draught of water, by keeping cloſe along the Jerſey ſhore, eſcaped, from the great breadth of the river.

The paſſage of the river, by the reduction of the two places aforementioned, has been ſufficiently opened to bring up frigates and tranſports; but the removal of the chevaux de frize is poſtponed to a more favourable ſeaſon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Howe."

PHILIPSBURG, SIEGE OF. A city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſituated on the river Rhine, twenty-five miles weſt from Heilbron. In the year 1634, the Swedes drove the Imperialiſts out of this place, and gave it to Louis XIII. King of France. But he neglected to fortify it, therefore the Imperialiſts eaſily maſtered it in 1635, in ſome meaſure by ſurpriſe. But in 1644, the Duke d'Enguien having defeated the Bavarians at Friburg, (ſee FRIBURG), retook Philipſburg without much reſiſtance, and the French now cauſed it to be regularly fortified. However, in 1676, the Germans laid ſiege to it, and after a blockade of three months took it. But it was not in their poſſeſſion long; for in 1688, the Dauphin of France being come to make his firſt campaign, inveſted it, and after a month's reſiſtance, without any thing material, took it. Philipſburg after this was reſtored, and enjoyed tranquillity till 1734, when the Duke of Berwick laid ſiege to it with an army of 60,000 men. Prince Eugene at this time lay encamped at Heilbron; but the Duke had taken ſuch a poſition, that the Prince durſt not venture to relieve the town. On the 12th of June, the Duke, in viſiting the trenches, was killed by a cannon ball, and the command devolved on the Marquis d'Aſfeldt, who carried on the operations of the ſiege with equal vigour and capacity. The Prince being joined by the different reinforcements he expected, marched towards the French lines, but ſtill he found them ſo ſtrong, that he would not hazard an attack, and ſuch precautions taken, that with all his military talents, he could not relieve the beſieged. At length, General Watgenau, the governor, capitulated, after having made a noble defence, and obtained the moſt honourable conditions.

PICTS EXTIRPATED. In 840 the Scots and Picts had ſeveral battles, which had diſabled the latter from making any further reſiſtance. Keneth II. of Scotland, exaſperated againſt them for having ſlain his father, and inhumanly mangled his corpſe, excited the Scots to embrace the opportunity of their weak ſtate, and root out a nation that had been their perpetual enemies. His advice was approved of, and executed with ſuch a barbarous fury, that from that time, nothing remains but the bare memory of that miſerable nation, which had ſo long flouriſhed in Great Britatn. It was owing to his extirpating the Picts, that Keneth II. was looked upon by the Scots as one of the founders of their monarchy.

PIEDMONT, September 30, 1799.—*General Suchet to the Miniſter at War.*

At the moment when the Commander in Chief left his head-quarters at Cornington, on the 26th inſtant, to go to the centre of the army, and direct its operations, the General of the enemy, Klenau, thought this a favourable opportunity to try a coup de main. He attacked General Miollis at Ricco, being ſeconded by the fire of three Engliſh veſſels, which were anchored off that village. The attack was vigorouſly ſuſtained, but was at length repulſed. The enemy loſt forty priſoners, and had ſeveral killed. In the evening the enemy took the poſt of Torriglio, two miles N. E. of Genoa, an important point for the left of General Miollis, and the right of General Watrin. On the following day it was attacked and taken, General Petitot advancing to Serraville, and General Arnaud to Novi, in order to take the enemy along his whole line. General Gauthrin drove in the enemy's outpoſts, and got poſſeſſion of Ovada, where he took a quantity of meal, bread, and wine. In the iſſue of theſe affairs the enemy loſt ſeveral men killed and wounded. We took 125 priſoners, amongſt whom are two officers.

(Signed) SUCHET.

Extract of a Letter from the General in Chief to the Miniſter at War.

Head-quarters at Manheim, Nov. 17, 1799.

On the 25th inſtant I attacked the enemy's whole line, between Philipſburg and the Neckar. The firſt diviſion, commanded by General Delaborde, marched to the brigade on the right, at Neulaſheim, where it had attacked the enemy with the greateſt intrepidity, and beaten him back to Vaughaſel, after having taken 1000 priſoners, who were a part of the garriſon of Philipſburg, and five pieces of cannon. The 16th demi-brigade of infantry of the line, the huſſars of the 2d regiment, and the 12th and 23d regiments of cavalry, have particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, as have the cuiraſſiers commanded by General Deſpagne, and the light artillery under the orders of the chief of ſquadron Legras.

The left brigade of the ſame diviſion moved by Khzlock towards Veiſſenthal, driving every where the enemy before it to Grabeu. The reſult from this movement was, that Philipſburg is blockaded again.

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The ſecond diviſion, commanded by General Decaen, has made an attack upon Roth with equal ſucceſs.—He marched his brigade, the right, with rapidity, by Mingelſheim to Obſtat. Foreſeeing the difficulties this column would have to overcome in order to carry the ſtrong poſitions which the enemy occupied upon the heights before the village, I moved with two regiments of cavalry, and one company of light artillery, at firſt to Vaghauſel by Veiſſenthal and Hambruch, and afterwards to Foretz and Bruſchall, from whence the enemy was driven and purſued as far as Bretten. The left brigade was advancing at the ſame time upon Gotheim.

The reſerve of cavalry under the orders of General Hautpolt perfectly ſeconded his operations, particularly the carabineers.

The third diviſion, commanded by General Ney, which was to have advanced againſt Elſaltz, notwithſtanding the great force oppoſed to it; had no leſs ſucceſs; after an obſtinate combat it obtained poſſeſſion of Vaibſtart, Epinges, and Sinzheim. The fourth diviſion, under the orders of General Baraguay d'Hilliers, was charged with clearing the right bank of the Neckar, and advancing againſt Dilſberg and Langenzel. This diviſion perfectly executed its orders.

The three laſt diviſions made about 200 priſoners. Our loſs on this day was very inconſiderable, that of the enemy, on the contrary, was conſiderable. We have taken, beſides 1200 priſoners, five pieces of cannon, many caiſſons, and the baggage waggons.

All the troops have diſplayed the greateſt courage; officers and ſoldiers all deſerve the higheſt praiſe.

December 16.—The following official report has been juſt publiſhed.

Field-marſhal Count de Starray, with the corps under his command, arrived at Entz Vabingen on the 8th Frimaire, in order to relieve the fortreſs of Philipſburg, which had been blockaded by the enemy ſince the 16th of November.

On the 19th he permitted his troops to take ſome reſt to refreſh them from the fatigues of a long and painful march. On the 10th the troops were placed in cloſe cantonments towards the principal points of attack, viz. Sinzheim and Odenheim; and on the ſame evening the enemy's poſts were driven from Eppingen and from Grochſheim, with the loſs of eighty priſoners, who were taken in the former of theſe places. On the 11th, at break of day, the troops advanced according to the preconcerted diſpoſitions, againſt the points of attack in the following manner: Prince Hohenlohe marched with the firſt column againſt Furfelden and Schwaigern; Field-marſhal Prince Charles of Lorraine aſſembled the ſecond column upon the heights near Neufau, on the high road from Eppingen to Bretten; General Goerger, who commanded the third column, took a poſition on the heights of Grochſheim; and General Caniſius was poſted with a corps de reſerve near Bretten, to watch the road upon that point until the attack itſelf ſhould have removed all cauſe of uneaſineſs. By means of theſe movements and this concentration the enemy was threatened upon the whole of his line, and the real point of attack was better concealed from him, as Field-marſhal Starray had already, upon the 10th, ſent forward the detachments under Colonels Kleiſter and Guadogi, of the Emperor's huſſars, and Lieutenant-Colonel Revay, of Blankenſtein, towards the Rhine and the mountains, in order to annoy the enemy on the ſide of Bruſchal and Graben. The chief intention of Marſhal Starray being to make a vigorous attack upon the enemy's left wing, and the oblique line being the moſt favourable for that purpoſe, he ordered his right wing, commanded by Prince Hohenlohe, to commence the attack at nine in the morning towards Sinzheim, and this attack he ordered to be ſeconded by the ſecond column, which formed the centre, and which, moving to the right, attacked the enemy, who had 3000 men, four pieces of cannon, and an advantageous poſition at Weiler, on the left bank of the Elſenz. This was effected by Colonel Rahkichovich at the ſame time that Prince Hohenlohe advanced upon the right bank of the Elſenz, towards Sinzheim. The left wing, commanded by General Goerger, was to have waited until the right wing had taken the poſition at Weiler, and the heights of Sinzheim. The enemy defended his poſition for ſeveral hours with much obſtinacy, but he was obliged to yield to the firmneſs and the rapidity of the attack made by the troops commanded by Colonel Rahkichovich.

The right wing having obtained this important point, Marſhal Starray ordered alſo the left wing, under General Goerger, to advance towards Odenheim; and as the enemy poſſeſſed an advantageous poſition, on an height near Munzingen, which could not be attacked in front with any hopes of ſucceſs, General Goerger turned that poſition on his right, and General Starray ordered the battalion of Wenkheim, and the regiment of the Emperor's cuiraſſiers, to advance from the centre, in order to paſs by the foreſt, and by Landhauſen, towards Odenheim, and thus threaten the communication of the enemy. The enemy, who during this interval, had been driven by General Goerger from their advantageous poſition, advanced towards Odenheim, and came up with the column that advanced by Landhauſen. This column immediately charged the enemy; the cuiraſſiers broke in upon the infantry, put ſeveral of them to the ſword, and took about 300 priſoners. The remainder were diſperſed and driven into the woods. General Goerger purſued his march the ſame evening as far as Odenheim, after having compelled the enemy to abandon that place, where they had defended themſelves with great obſtinacy until night.

General St. Kereſty, and Colonel Palatine Wrede, were charged to cover the attack of the right wing, under Prince Hohenlohe, by advancing towards Weibſtadt and Aglahterhauſen, and to turn the enemy, whoſe right occupied an intrenched camp near Lobenfeld. Theſe two commanders executed their order with the moſt complete ſucceſs, and though the enemy was in ſuperior force at Lobenfeld, they reſiſted by a well-timed junction the enemy's attack, and contributed very materially to the ſucceſs of the right wing. General Caniſius, who was placed as a corps de reſerve with a detachment near Bretten, made a movement after the ſucceſſes obtained by General Goerger more to the right, in order to form a junction with that column.

It

It is thus that the army of Marſhal Starray advanced on the 11th, after having fought until night-fall, and worſted an enemy ſuperior in force (the enemy's force conſiſted of eight demi-brigades, together with the light troops, and of ſeventeen regiments of cavalry, which amount to between 24,000 and 26,000 men.) On the 12th, the enemy aſſembled almoſt the whole of their force near Wiſloch, and occupied an advantageous poſition on the heights between Sinzheim and Wiſloch. In conſequence of this, Marſhal Starray ordered the 2d battalion, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, to march at day-break by Wandangeloch, Maſchenhauſen, and Boſſenberg; and the third column, under the orders of General Goerger, to march by Mingelſheim on the road of the mountains (Bergſtraſs) towards Wiſloch; and the 4th column, commanded by General St. Kereſty and Colonel Wrede, was to attack the enemy in their flank and rear, while Prince Hohenlohe was to attack the enemy on the ſide of Sinzheim towards Wiſloch. The firſt column was checked in its progreſs by the ſuperior forces of the enemy for ſeveral hours; but the 2d and 3d columns marched on with great rapidity, defeated the enemy in every point, arrived at about one o'clock P. M. near Wiſloch, and took poſſeſſion of the town. About two o'clock ſo thick was the fog which aroſe, that it was impoſſible to diſtinguiſh a man at the diſtance of 100 paces; and, favoured by this fog, the enemy, who was obliged to retreat from Bayerthal by Wiſloch, and who ſaw their retreat cut off, made an attack with a ſuperior force upon Wiſloch, of which they made themſelves maſters. Meantime Marſhal Starray attacked the town a ſecond time with a battalion of Winkheims, the military muſic playing all the while; and this brave battalion, led on by their worthy Major Better, took by aſſault, and with the bayonet, the enemy's batteries; then penetrated into the town, where they made a great ſlaughter, and took 200 priſoners. During this attack, Prince Hohenlohe had ordered the enemy to be purſued in their retreat on the road of Nuſloch, by General du Freſnel; and Prince Charles of Lorraine advanced with a battalion of Laſcy, the cuiraſſiers of the Archduke Albert, and the 10th regiment of dragoons, againſt the enemy, who had been repulſed by Prince Hohenlohe. The cuiraſſiers, with ſword in hand, repeatedly broke in upon the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and obliged them every where to retreat. Had not the fog been ſo very thick, the enemy would have ſuſtained a complete defeat.

As Prince Hohenlohe purſued the enemy with the greateſt impetuoſity as far as Nuſloch, and as the 2d column continued to advance before the enemy on the road of the mountains to the point of its communication, the enemy retreated in the greateſt haſte and confuſion towards Leimen, and night alone put a ſtop to the purſuit of them. Marſhal Starray beſtows the greateſt praiſe on the zeal and courage of all his troops, as well as on the punctual execution of all the movements, directed with equal prudence and good order by Prince Charles of Lorraine, Prince Hohenlohe, Generals Mylius, Freſnel, Goerger, Caniſius, St. Kereſty, Colonel Mayer, of the ſtaff, and Colonel Wrede, to whom he is indebted for the ſucceſsful iſſue of his operations. He has more particularly to beſtow his encomiums on Prince Hohenlohe, who with the greateſt military ſkill commanded the right wing, while he reſerves to himſelf an opportunity of paying a due tribute to the ſuperior and ſubaltern officers who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves upon theſe two occaſions.—The loſs of the enemy exceeds 4000 in killed and wounded. They moreover loſt above 800 priſoners. Our loſs conſiſted in 375 men killed and wounded. Among the former we have to regret the firſt Lieutenants Count Frohberg and Budinliofen; ſome cuiraſſiers of the Archduke Albert, and Roeſin, firſt Lieutenant of the regiment of Hulans. The army retained its poſition during the nights of the 12th and 13th.—The fortreſs of Philipſburg was relieved; the left wing was already ſupported on the Rhine by Hockenheim, and we were maſters of the road along the mountains and their environs, when the Commander in Chief of the French army, Lecourbe, propoſed an armiſtice, which, limited to Manheim and Neckerau, was acceded to on condition that the Archduke Charles would ratify it. On the 18th, in the evening, an anſwer arrived, purporting that, for different reaſons, the Archduke could not agree to this particular armiſtice; Marſhal Starray, in conſequence of this determination, appriſed the enemy that the armiſtice exiſted no longer; and at the ſame time ordered the army to take a concentrated poſition, from which he advanced on the 19th, at an early hour, moving in four columns; but the enemy not thinking it adviſeable to wait the attack, the army had the opportunity of taking poſſeſſion of the city of Manheim and of the intrenchments of Neckerau, without ſuſtaining any loſs.

PIERRE, (ST.), OR ST. PETER'S TAKEN. *See* MIQUELON.

PINAS, (CAPE), ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1761. A head land on the coaſt of Spain, running into the Atlantic Ocean. Captain Hood of the Minerva frigate of thirty-two guns, and 220 men, cruiſing in the chops of the Channel, on the 23d of January, at daylight in the morning, ſaw and gave chaſe to a large ſhip ſteering to the weſtward, lat. 45 deg. 22 min. N. Cape Pinas bearing S. by E. diſtant thirty leagues. He ſoon perceived that it was a French two-decked ſhip; but this was no diſcouragement: and at twenty minutes paſt ten, the wind blowing a freſh gale eaſterly, he got up with her, and the engagement began immediately with a great ſea, but very cloſe. The fire was terrible on both ſides. The enemy's main and foretop-maſt went away in half an hour's time after the fight began; and ſoon after the Frenchman fell on board of the Minerva, on the ſtarboard bow, and then alongſide of her, but the ſea ſoon parted them; the enemy then fell aſtern. About a quarter after eleven, the Minerva's bowſprit went away, and the foremaſt ſoon followed it. Theſe were unfortunate accidents, and Captain Hood almoſt deſpaired of being able to attack the enemy again: however, he cut the wreck away as ſoon as poſſible; and about one o'clock, cleared the ſhip of it, with the loſs of one man and the ſheet anchor. He then wore the ſhip, and ſtood for the enemy, who was got about three leagues

to

to the windward of him. At four o'clock he came up close to the enemy, and renewed the attack. About a quarter before five she struck, when possession was taken of the Warwick of thirty-four guns, but pierced for sixty, the same as when she belonged to his late Majesty, commanded by M. le Verger de Belair, who had a King's commission to rank as captain of a fire-ship. She had on board 295 men, seventy-four of which were a detachment of King's troops from the company of Besson, with two officers, and four passengers: the latter were destined for Pondicherry. She sailed from Rochfort the 20th of January, and was bound to the isle of France and Bourbon, loaded with provisions, ammunition, and stores. The enemy had fourteen killed, and thirty-two wounded. In the Minerva, the numbers were Mr. George Edwards, boatswain, and thirteen killed; and Mr. John Darracott, gunner, and thirty-three wounded: the former died on the 27th, and two seamen. At nine o'clock the mainmast of the Minerva went away; and at eleven the mizen-mast followed it.

PITTSBURG, OR FORT PITT, ACTION NEAR IN 1763. It is situated on the river Ohio, in the province of Pennsylvania, North America. For the particulars of which, see the following letters.

Account transmitted by Colonel Bouquet to Sir Jeffery Amherst, Camp at Edge-Hill, twenty-six miles from Fort Pitt, the 5th of August, 1763.

The 2d inst. the troops and convoy intended for Fort Pitt arrived at Ligonier, where I could obtain no intelligence of the enemy; the expresses sent since the beginning of July having been either killed or obliged to return; all the passes being occupied by the enemy. In this uncertainty I determined to leave all the waggons, with the powder, and a quantity of stores and provisions at Ligonier; and on the 4th, proceeded with the troops, and about 340 horses loaded with flour.

I intended to have halted to-day at Bushy-Run (a mile beyond this camp), and after having refreshed the men and horses, to have marched in the night over Turtle Creek, a very dangerous defile of several miles, commanded by high and craggy hills. But at one o'clock this afternoon, after a march of seventeen miles, the savages suddenly attacked our advanced guard, which was immediately supported by the two light infantry companies of the 42d regiment, who drove the enemy from their ambuscade, and pursued them a good way. The savages returned to the attack, and the fire being obstinate on our front, and extending along our flanks, we made a general discharge with the whole line, to dislodge the savages from the heights, in which attempt we succeeded, though without obtaining by it any decisive advantage; for as soon as they were driven from one post, they appeared on another; till by continual reinforcements, they were at last able to surround us, and attack the convoy left in our rear. This obliged us to march back to protect it. The action then became general; and though we were attacked on every side, and the savages exerted themselves with uncommon resolution, they were constantly repulsed with loss. We also suffered considerably. Captain-Lieutenant Graham, and Lieutenant James M'Intosh, of the 42d are killed, and Captain Graham wounded.

Of the royal American regiment, Lieutenant Dow, who acted as a deputy quarter-master general, is shot through the body.

Of the 77th, Lieutenant Donald Campbell, and Mr. Peebles, a volunteer, are wounded.

Our loss of men, including rangers and drivers, exceeds sixty killed or wounded.

The action has lasted from one o'clock till night, and we expect to begin again at day-break.

I cannot sufficiently acknowledge the constant assistance I have received from Major Campbell, during this long action; nor express my admiration of the cool and steady behaviour of the troops, who did not fire a shot without orders, and drove the enemy from their posts with fixed bayonets. The conduct of the officers is much above my praises.

Account transmitted by Colonel Bouquet to Sir Jeffery Amherst, Camp at Bushy-Run, August 6, 1763.

I had the honour to inform your Excellency, in my letter of yesterday, of our first engagement with the savages.

We took post last night on the hill where our convoy halted, when the front was attacked (a commodious piece of ground, and just spacious enough for our purpose), there we encircled the whole, and covered our wounded with the flour-bags.

In the morning the savages surrounded our camp, at the distance of about 500 yards, and by shouting and yelling quite round that extensive circumference, thought to have terrified us with their numbers. They attacked early, and under favour of an incessant fire made several bold efforts to penetrate our camp; and though they failed in the attempt, our situation was not the less perplexing, having experienced that brisk attacks had little effect upon an enemy who always gave way when pressed, and appeared again immediately. Our troops were besides extremely fatigued with the long march, and as long action, of the preceding day, and distressed to the last degree by a total want of water, much more intolerable than the enemy's fire.

Tied to our convoy, we could not lose sight of it without exposing it and our wounded to fall a prey to the savages, who pressed upon us on every side; and to move it was impracticable, having lost many horses; and most of the drivers, stupefied by fear, hid themselves in the bushes, or were incapable of hearing or obeying orders.

The savages growing every moment more audacious, it was thought proper still to increase their confidence; by that means, if possible, to entice them to come close upon us, or stand their ground when attacked. With this view, two companies of light infantry were ordered within the circle, and the troops on their right and left opened their files, and filled up the space, that it might seem they were intended to cover the retreat. The third light infantry company, and the

grenadiers

grenadiers of the 42d were ordered to ſupport the two firſt companies. This manœuvre ſucceeded to our wiſh; for the few troops who took poſſeſſion of the ground lately occupied by the two light infantry companies, being brought in nearer to the centre of the circle, the barbarians miſtaking theſe motions for a retreat, hurried headlong on, and advancing upon us with the moſt daring intrepidity, galled us exceſſively with their heavy fire; but in the very moment that, certain of ſucceſs, they thought themſelves maſters of the camp, Major Campbell, at the head of the two firſt companies, ſallied out from a part of the hill they could not obſerve, and fell upon their right flank. They reſolutely returned the fire, but could not ſtand the irreſiſtible ſhock of our men, who ruſhing in among them, killed many of them, and put the reſt to flight. The orders ſent to the other two companies were delivered ſo timely by Captain Baſſet, and executed with ſuch celerity and ſpirit, that the routed ſavages who happened to run that moment before their front, received their full fire, when uncovered by the trees. The four companies did not give them time to load a ſecond time, nor even to look behind them, but purſued them till they were totally diſperſed. The left of the ſavages, which had not been attacked, were kept in awe by the remains of our troops, poſted on the brow of the hill for that purpoſe; nor durſt they attempt to ſupport or aſſiſt their right; but being witneſs to their defeat, followed their example and fled. Our brave men diſdained ſo much as to touch the dead bodies of the vanquiſhed enemy, that ſcarce a ſcalp was taken, except by the rangers and pack-horſe drivers.

The wood being now cleared, and the purſuit over, the four companies took poſſeſſion of a hill in our front; and as ſoon as litters could be made for the wounded, and the flour and every thing deſtroyed, which for want of horſes could not be carried, we marched without moleſtation to this camp. After the ſevere correction we had given the ſavages a few hours before, it was natural to ſuppoſe we ſhould enjoy ſome reſt; but we had hardly fixed our camp, when they fired upon us again. This was very provoking. However, the light infantry diſperſed them before they could receive orders for that purpoſe.

At Fort Pitt, Auguſt 11.

We arrived without further oppoſition, than ſcattered ſhots along the road.

The Delawares, Shawaneſe, Wiandotes, and Mingoes, had cloſely beſet and attacked this fort, from the 27th of July to the 1ſt inſt. when they quitted it to march againſt us.

The boldneſs of thoſe ſavages is hardly credible. They had taken poſt under the banks of both rivers, cloſe to the fort, where digging holes, they kept an inceſſant fire, and threw fire arrows. They are good markſmen; and though our people were under cover, they killed one, and wounded ſeven.

The number of ſavages ſlain in the two actions of the fifth and ſixth of Auguſt, was about ſixty, and a great many wounded in the purſuit. That the three principal ringleaders of thoſe people, who had the greateſt ſhare in fomenting the preſent troubles, and were concerned in the murder of Colonel Clapham, &c. viz. Kikyuſcuting, and the Wolf and Butler, were killed; the two former in the field, and the laſt at Fort Pitt.

PIZZIGHITONE in Italy. On May 16, 1799, Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Kaim, charged by Field-Marſhal Suwarrow with the ſiege of Pizzighitone, ſent his firſt lieutenant, Runcle, with the particulars of the capture of that place on the 10th. General Baron Sekendorff and Count Hohenzollern had previouſly ſurrounded the fortreſs with a ſmall body of troops, and, with the aſſiſtance of the inhabitants of the environs, had begun to conſtruct batteries. On the 5th, Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Kaim received orders to attack the place with his diviſion, and to puſh forward the ſiege vigorouſly. In the night of the 5th, and during the whole day of the 6th, they worked with ſuch diſpatch to conſtruct batteries, that in the night of the 6th ſome cannon were mounted. On the 7th, before day-break, they began to attack the fortreſs, and to throw in ſome howitzers, the fourth of which ſet fire to a conſiderable magazine of hay, ſtraw, and wood, which continued burning all the day. Two hours afterwards, Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Kaim ſummoned the fortreſs to ſurrender. The Governor replied, that he had orders from his Government to defend himſelf, and that he could not enter into negociation. The fire was therefore continued by our brave cannoneers with ſuch ſucceſs, that in the evening a ſmall powder magazine blew up, ſeveral batteries diſmounted, and even the embrazures demoliſhed. In the night of the 7th, and in the morning till nine o'clock we continued our works in ſuch a manner that our batteries were not farther than muſket-ſhot from the fortreſs. The fire in the town, the apprehenſion that a quantity of powder in the caſemates might catch fire, and the proximity of our batteries connected by trenches, induced the enemy's Commandant to ſend propoſals of negociation in writing to Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Kaim by one of his artillery officers. The Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant ſent the Quarter-Maſter-General's firſt lieutenant into the fortreſs with the following capitulation, adding, that no change whatever could be made in it. The enemy's Commandant, after holding a council of war, required liberty to return with his garriſon to France, and perſiſted in this point till ten at night. But Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Kaim having informed him that he could wait no longer, the capitulation was agreed upon, and was ratified and exchanged on the morning of the 10th. The garriſon, although conſiſting of 600 men, and thirty officers, of whom two were on the ſtaff, was commanded by a captain. Ninety-five pieces of cannon, ammunition ſufficient for a ſiege of ſix months, proviſions to ſupply a garriſon of five thouſand men for fourteen months, and a great quantity of powder, were found in the place. This ſiege coſt us only one man killed and two wounded.

PLACENZA, June 22, 1799.—*Diſpatches, of which the following are Copies, were received from Lord William Bentinck.*

Before I begin to relate the different actions which have taken place, and which, I am happy to ſay, have terminated in the moſt complete ſucceſs, it will be neceſſary, previouſly to ſtate to your Lordſhip the ſituation of the Allied army, by which you will be better able to underſtand the views of the enemy, and the movements by which they have been defeated. The great and extenſive plan of operations undertaken by Field-Marſhal Suwarrow have neceſſarily very much divided his force. Beſides the ſiege of Turin, Mantua, Aleſſandria, and Tortona, were blockaded. The paſſes of Suſa, Pignerol, and the Col d'Aſſiete, have been occupied. Major-General Hohenzollern was poſted at Modena with a conſiderable corps; Lieutenant-General Ott, with 10,000 men, at Reggio, obſerved the movements of the enemy on that ſide, while Field-Marſhal Suwarrow remained at Turin with the reſt of the army. The divided ſtate of the army appears to have preſented to General Moreau the moſt favourable opportunity of retrieving the French affairs in Italy. He hoped, by ſtrongly reinforcing the army of Naples, that General Macdonald would be able to defeat the ſeparate corps of Generals Ott and Hohenzollern, and afterwards to effect a junction with the army under his own command; and he probably conceived that the Field-Marſhal was too diſtant to afford aſſiſtance. With this view the army of Macdonald, which had advanced very far to the north of Italy, was joined by the diviſion of Victor, and, from the report of the French officers taken, muſt have amounted to near 30,000 men, compoſed entirely of French, with the exception of one Poliſh legion. Field-Marſhal Suwarrow having received information of the intentions of the enemy, immediately collected all the force at Aleſſandria, whence he marched on the 15th, with ſeventeen battalions of Ruſſians, twelve battalions of Auſtrian dragoons, and three regiments of Coſſacks. In the mean time General Macdonald had fallen upon Major-General Hohenzollern, and had obliged him to croſs the Po with conſiderable loſs. Lieutenant-General Ott had alſo been obliged to retire from Reggio to Placenza. On the 17th, the French attacked General Ott, and compelled him to fall back upon Caſtel St. Gioanni, when the arrival of the army under the command of Field-Marſhal Suwarrow, enabled Lieutenant-General Ott to repulſe the French behind the Idone river, with the loſs of one piece of cannon, and ſeveral priſoners. On the 18th, the army marched in three columns to attack the enemy. The Ruſſian General Roſenberg commanded the right column, the Ruſſian General Foerſter the centre, and General Melas the left. The Ruſſian Major-General Prince Prograzion commanded the advanced guard, Prince Lichtenſtein the reſerve The columns moved at twelve o'clock. The country is perfectly flat, and very much interſected with ditches and rows of vines. It does not appear that the enemy occupied any particular poſition. An advanced corps of two battalions and two guns, at Caſſaleggio, was attacked by the Ruſſian grenadiers, and the whole made priſoners. The French line retired behind the Trebbia. It was too late, and the troops were too much fatigued to make a general attack, which was ordered for the next morning. The Trebbia is the moſt rapid torrent in Italy. The diſtance from one bank to the other is near a mile. The intermediate ſpace is an open ſand, divided by ſeveral ſtreams, which at this ſeaſon are fordable any where. The French occupied the right bank, the Allies the left. On the 19th, while the Allies were preparing to make the attack, the French began a very heavy fire upon the whole line. For a moment they ſucceeded in turning the right of the Ruſſians at Caſſaleggio, and obliged them to fall back: but at this inſtant Prince Prograzion, who had been detached with the ſame intent on the enemy's left, fell upon their rear and flank, and took one piece of cannon and many priſoners. The French did not, however, give up their object: They renewed the attack repeatedly upon the village of Caſſaleggio, but they were always defeated by the obſtinate valour of the Ruſſians. The attack upon the centre and left was equally violent. For ſome time the ſucceſs was doubtful; but at night the whole French line was repulſed behind the Trebbia. It was the intention of the Field-Marſhal Suwarrow to have followed up this ſucceſs the next morning, but the French army retired in the night. On the 20th, in the morning, the army purſued the enemy in two columns. The Ruſſians on the right marched by Settima, Montaruno, and Zena, where the rear guard of the French, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, laid down their arms. The left column compoſed of Auſtrians, marched on the great road from Placenza to Parma as far as Ponte Nura. On the 21ſt the army moved on to Fiorenzola, Lieutenant-General Ott was detached with a corps of Auſtrians in purſuit of the enemy. Several priſoners have already been ſent in. General Ott has reported, that the French are retiring in two columns, one upon Parma, the other upon Forte Nuovo. Prince Hohenzollern has again advanced to Parma. Seven pieces of cannon, four French generals, and above 10,000 priſoners, have fallen into the hands of the Allies. General Moreau has advanced to Tortona, where he gained a ſlight advantage over the advanced poſts of General Bellegarde. General Moreau's army, from all reports, does not exceed 12,000 men, among whom are a vaſt number of Genoeſe.

WILLIAM BENTINCK.

Diſpatches of which the following are copies, have been received this day from the Right Honourable William Bentinck.

Head-Quarters, Montenaux,
October 26, 1799.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that a report was this morning received by General Melas from General Karaczai, (who commanded a corps of 6000 men near Novi to obſerve the chief debouche from Genoa) ſtating that he had been attacked by very ſuperior numbers of the enemy, and, after a very ſevere engagement,

engagement, had been obliged to retire with conſiderable loſs to Aleſſandria, where he had taken up a poſition behind the Bormida. General Kray marched this morning with a conſiderable reinforcement, and I hope will arrive time enough to prevent the enemy from making any further progreſs. A reſolution has been taken on the part of the Commander in Chief immediately to embody the Piedmonteſe army; theſe troops are to be placed in every reſpect upon their ancient footing; they are to take the oath of fidelity to the King of Sardinia only; and are in no manner whatever to be ſubject to Auſtrian diſcipline. The Piedmonteſe troops that are employed have behaved upon all occaſions in the moſt gallant and honourable manner. Vaſt numbers of deſerters come in daily, who all deſcribe the diſtreſs of the enemy, for want of proviſions, to be extreme.

W. Bentinck.

Head-Quarters, Centalo,
November 6, 1799.

In my laſt letter I had the honour of acquainting your Lordſhip, that in conſequence of information having been received that a large detachment of the enemy was coming from the ſide of Savoy, the army made a movement to its right. The French having taken Pignerol and Suſa, and having advanced to Salucco, threatening our communication with Turin, General Melas thought it neceſſary to march ſtill farther to his right; and a camp was choſen between Bra and Foſſano. Theſe operations, when connected with the ſyſtem of defence only, upon which this army had ſo long been acting, deceived the French into a belief that the Auſtrians were in full retreat. The evacuations of Mondovi, which was determined upon for the purpoſe of adding a very conſiderable force to the army, confirmed ſtill more this opinion. Elated with theſe hopes, they advanced on all points, on the 3d took poſſeſſion of Savigliano. On the 4th the enemy marched in three columns to attack the Auſtrian army. The firſt column marched from Savigliano by Marenne, the ſecond by Genola, and the third marched to the attack of Foſſano, which had been put in a ſtate of defence, and was occupied by a conſiderable garriſon. It happened that the Auſtrian army moved with the ſame intent, at the ſame time, and in the ſame number of columns, and upon the ſame roads. Lieutenant-General Ott commanded the right column; Lieutenant-General Elſnitz the centre, and Major-General Gotterſheim the left. The two armies met at Marenne and Genola. It was not till after a very ſevere engagement that General Ott obliged the enemy to fall back from Marenne; a part retired to Genola, and a part to Savigliano. General Ott purſued the enemy to the latter place, where he took three cannon and above 1000 priſoners. The column of General Elſnitz, that was deſtined for the attack of Genola, met with a much more formidable reſiſtance. The action laſted for ſeveral hours, and it was not till the arrival of the column of General Ott from Savigliano upon the rear of the French, that victory declared in favour of the Auſtrians. The two columns immediately proceeded in purſuit of the enemy: General Ott by Villa Fallette, General Elſnitz by Valdigi. The army halted at night at Centalo. The column of General Gotterſheim repulſed the French from Foſſano to Murazzo. It will appear ſurpriſing, that while our army was at Centalo, a diviſion of the French army remained between Murazzo and Ronchi, with the Stura in their rear, over which there was no bridge. Early in the morning of the 5th, the army marched in two columns to Ronchi and Murazzo. The enemy, ſurprized, made no reſiſtance, and 200 priſoners were taken without any loſs. It appears that the French army was completely defeated, and that this diviſion was left there without orders. The Auſtrians have made in the two days above 3000 priſoners. The army being extremely fatigued remained at Ronchi; but this morning, General Melas having determined to follow up his ſucceſs with the greateſt vigour, the army marched in two columns, one upon the intrenched camp of the Madona del Almo, and the other upon Caſſaglia; the enemy retreated every where upon our approach; it is reported that the French are retiring over the mountains. It is impoſſible to do juſtice to the valour and perſeverance of the Auſtrian army. The operations of the army prior and ſubſequent to this affair, when conſidered in a military point of view, entitle the Commander in Chief to the admiration of whole world.

Accounts were received yeſterday from General Kray, that he had attacked the enemy near Aleſſandria, had obliged them to retire to Pozzolo Formigoio, with the loſs of 1000 priſoners.

W. Bentinck.

Murazzo, November 14, 1799.

It gives me great ſatisfaction to be able to ſtate to your Lordſhip, that it is the determination of the Commander in Chief to undertake immediately the ſiege of Coni, and puſh it on with all poſſible vigour. This reſolution has been adopted in conſquence of the events which have taken place ſince the battle of the 4th, and which prove the defeat of the enemy on that day to have been moſt complete. The priſoners taken on the 4th and 5th amount to 4300, which number is much greater than was at firſt ſuppoſed. The Auſtrians loſt 2000 in killed and wounded. On the 11th the diviſion of General Ott attacked that part of the enemy which remained at Borgo Saint Dalmazzo, and drove them as far as Robilante. On the ſame day Major-General Somariva purſued the French in the valley of the Stura, as far as Demontee, of which he took poſſeſſion and made 100 priſoners.

Major-General Gotterſheim alſo obliged the French to evacuate the villages of La Chiuſa, Boves, and Poveragna. General Championet had aſſembled his whole force at Mondovi, and upon the mountains behind the river Ellero, as far as Monaſterelo. As long as he occupied this poſition it was impoſſible to undertake the ſiege of Coni. General Melas therefore gave orders that a general attack ſhould be made on the 13th. A letter from Championet to St. Cyr, had been intercepted, which ſhewed that the latter was not able to purſue the advantage gained over General Kray in the

laſt action, which I had the honour of ſtating to your Lordſhip. For this reaſon the diviſion of General Metrowſki, which had marched as far as Cheraſco, for the purpoſe of reinforcing General Kray, was ordered to return to the camp of the Trinita on the 12th, and to form the left of the attack on the town of Mondovi. The remainder of the army marched in two columns. The one, by la Chiuſa, upon Monaſterelo; the other by Villa Nuova, upon the centre of the enemy's line. From the difficulties of the roads the attacks were not made till very late, and the enemy, without making much reſiſtance abandoned all his poſitions. The people of Mondovi opened the gates of the lower town to the Auſtrians. The French army retired to Vico, and evacuated the citadel of Mondovi in the night.

General Championet is retreating towards Ormia, and Major-General Bellegarde is ſent with a conſiderable corps in his purſuit. The Auſtrian army marches this day to Beinette, and will to-morrow take up the neceſſary poſitions to cover the ſiege. I never yet have ſeen inveteracy and deteſtation of the French ſo general, and carried to ſuch lengths as it is here: the whole people are armed; and, headed by a prieſt, perform the moſt wonderful exploits. In the beginning of the campaign they took both Ceva and Mondovi from the French; and in the action of yeſterday, a body of 15,000 prevented a very ſtrong column of the enemy from marching by a particular road. The country, being mountainous, is particularly favourable to their irregular mode of fighting. The ſiege will begin in the courſe of ten days.

W. Bentinck.

PLYMOUTH, ENGAGEMENT NEAR IN 1652. A town of Great Britain, ſtanding on the Britiſh Channel. The Parliament reſolving to enter into a war with the Dutch, ordered their cruizers to intercept all veſſels belonging to that nation.

In the mean time Sir George Ayſcue being arrived in the Downs from Barbadoes (after having ſtopped at Plymouth, where he left ſome ſhips), with a ſquadron of ten men of war, and ſeveral Dutch prizes, which he had taken by the way, received orders to remain there till he ſhould be reinforced by ſome ſhips fitting out from the river. Van Tromp having received intelligence of this, came with the main body of his fleet, and lay between the North Foreland and the North Sand-head, in order, as well to prevent Sir George's retreat that way, as to intercept the ſhips coming from the river to his aſſiſtance. The Dutch likewiſe detached a ſtrong ſquadron to lie off the South Foreland to hinder his eſcaping that way. But upon notice of this ſituation of the enemy, the ſhips in the river were countermanded; and Van Tromp being wearied out with expecting them, and with the bad weather, which made the coaſt dangerous, reſolved to attack Sir George Ayſcue in the Downs. With this reſolution he ſent a ſquadron of forty ſhips within a league of him; but he found ſuch preparations made for his reception, the militia being drawn down to the coaſts, and a platform (Whitlock ſays two platforms) ſuddenly raiſed between Deal and Sandown caſtles, that he thought fit to abandon his deſign, and ſail northward in queſt of Blake; but firſt, purſuant to the orders ſent him, convoyed the Dutch Baltic fleet, which was ready to ſail, into ſafety.

This done, and receiving advice that Blake, having diſperſed the herring-buſſes, and taken their convoy, was now ſailed towards the Orkney Iſlands, he ſteered his courſe that way, and was ſo lucky as to fall in with the five Eaſt-India ſhips which Blake was in queſt of. This good fortune was, however, ſoon allayed by his meeting with ſo furious a ſtorm as forced him to get out to ſea, and diſperſed his fleet in ſuch a manner, that he returned to Holland, leaving two of the Eaſt Indiamen, and half his own ſhips behind. At length, however, they all came in, except ſix frigates, which fell into the hands of Blake, who ſoon after arrived in Yarmouth Roads.

The Dutch were ſo diſguſted with Tromp, that notwithſtanding he fully juſtified his conduct before the States, it was neceſſary for him to give way for a more able ſeamen; and accordingly, upon his reſignation, De Ruyter was commiſſioned to command their fleet, and ordered immediately to the coaſt of England.

The Parliament were no leſs careful to ſtrengthen Sir George Ayſcue, whoſe fleet by this time was augmented to thirty-eight ſail; and though only two were large ſhips, the reſt being frigates and fireſhips, he put to ſea in ſearch of the Dutch; and at his very going out he met with thirty ſail of Dutch merchant-ſhips, and four men of war, between Dover and Calais, a a good part whereof he took or ſunk, and forced the reſt to run on ſhore upon the French coaſt. From thence he ſtood weſtward, and cruiſing off Plymouth for the protection of our homeward-bound trades, was met the 16th of Auguſt, by the Dutch Admiral De Ruyter, with a fleet of men of war with which he was convoying a fleet of merchant-ſhips, outward bound towards the eaſt. Both Admirals immediately prepared to engage; and the engagement proved very ſmart, from four in the afternoon, till night parted them.

Sir George behaved himſelf very bravely, and with nine of his headmoſt ſhips charged through the Dutch fleet, and got the weather-gage. Having this advantage, he renewed the attack, and continued it warmly for ſome hours; but ſome of the reſt of his ſhips not ſeconding him as they ought to have done, and the night coming on, he thought fit to retire to Plymouth. The Dutch having likewiſe enough of it, made the beſt of their way up the Channel, having had two captains killed, two ſhips ſunk, and moſt of the men loſt, beſides a conſiderable number of men killed in other ſhips. The loſs on our ſide was pretty equal to theirs, but we loſt only one ſingle fireſhip in this engagement. The Dutch applied themſelves moſt to ſpoil the tackling and ſails of the Engliſh, in which they had ſuch good ſucceſs, that the next morning they were not able to give them farther chaſe, till their ſails and rigging could be repaired.

According to Whitlock's Journal, this fight muſt have laſted ſeveral days. I ſhall therefore give my readers the account in his own words. "Mem. Aug. the 20th. Letters, that Sir George Ayſcue was engaged with

with eighty ſail of the Dutch near Plymouth; that the Dutch loſt two ſhips, one ſunk and the other burnt. That the fight was very hot, and continued four hours, till night parted them: that Sir George Ayſcue loſt twelve men, and received ſixty ſhot in the hull. The 21ſt. that Sir George Ayſcue continued three days fighting with the Dutch; that 100 of his wounded men were ſent into Plymouth, and 500 men went from thence to recruit his fleet. The 24th. Letters, that Sir George Ayſcue, by advice of his council of war, went after the Dutch fleet to the coaſt of France, and there engaged them, they being ninety ſail of ſhips, thirty of them merchantmen, who left their fleet at the beginning of the engagement.

That Sir George had but thirty-eight ſail, four fireſhips, and four ſcouts: that he, and four others, charged through the whole body of the enemy's fleet, and received many ſhots in their hulls, maſts, ſails, and rigging, the enemy's deſign being to ſpoil them; but Sir George tacked about and weathered them, and charged them all again, and ſo continued engaged till dark night.

That he loſt but one fireſhip, which ſet herſelf on fire being ready to ſink, and ſaved her men, turning her among the enemy. That the Dutch Admiral was ſunk. That the next day, the Engliſh fleet kept ſight of the Dutch fleet, but would not engage upon the French Coaſt, but went to the northward to repair their ſhips."

POITIERS, BATTLE NEAR. Capital of the territory of Poitou in France, ſituated on an eminence near the little river Clain, about ſeventy miles north eaſt from Rochelle. This famous battle was fought in the year 1356, ten years after that at Ceſſey: ſoon after which there was a truce concluded between the Engliſh and the French, but very indifferently obſerved, for both parties were continually in arms in ſmall bodies and detachments, each reproaching the other with having begun firſt. Many inroads, ſlight ſkirmiſhes, and ſieges happened with various ſucceſs on both ſides, while the two kings connived at their ſubjects, till the whole affair became ſo perplexed, that it was difficult to decide who had the moſt cauſe of reſentment.

However, it is certain that Edward III. the Engliſh monarch, ſignified to the Pope that he was willing to make peace with John I. the French King, and reſign his title to the crown of France, on condition that the Dutchy of Guienne and county of Ponthieu ſhould be reſtored to him as independent ſovereignties, and that John ſhould make a ceſſion to him of the lands he had conquered about Calais, and the ſuperiority of Flanders. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury, with the Duke of Lancaſter, and ſome other noblemen, had been ſent as ambaſſadors to Guienne, to treat with the French deputies in preſence of the Pope's legate; but as neither Prince would yield any circumſtance in favour of the other, little was expected from this negotiation, and both ſides prepared for war, which now ſeemed unavoidable, and which was the leſs unacceptable to John, as he had lately brought over the Flemings to his intereſt.

In 1355 Edward went over to France, where he ravaged the Boulonnois and Artois, but was obliged to return to the defence of England, which was threatened with an invaſion from Scotland. He left his ſon Edward to finiſh his buſineſs in France. That Prince having refreſhed his troops, after the fatigues of a ſevere campaign, began his march from Bourdeaux on the 6th of July, 1356, at the head of 2000 men at arms, 6000 archers, and 4000 infantry. Paſſing through the Agenois, he ravaged Quercy, the Limoſin, and Auvergne; fell into Berry, attempted Iſſodun and Bourges without ſucceſs, and took Vierzon by aſſault. Here he firſt underſtood the French King lay encamped at Chartres, with a prodigious army collected from all parts of his kingdom. Suſpecting that Edward intended to paſs the Loire and join the Duke of Lancaſter in Normandy, he had diſpoſed his troops in ſuch a manner as to guard all the towns and paſſes on that river; and the Prince of Wales being informed of this diſpoſition, reſolved to turn off on the left to Romarantin, ravage Poitou, and return through Saintonge to Bourdeaux. Three hundred lances, under the command of the Lords of Craon and Boucicaut, in attempting to cut off his advanced guard, were defeated, fled to the caſtle of Romarantin, where, in a few days they were obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion. The Prince in his route had taken above 6000 men at arms, who were ſent priſoners to Bourdeaux, and laid waſte a prodigious tract of country. Marching through part of Touraine and Anjou, ſouth of the Loire, he now entered Poitou; and, on Saturday the 17th day of September, encamped between Beauvoir and Maupertuis, within two leagues of Poitiers.

The King of France coming up with an army of 60,000 horſe, beſides infantry, called a council of war, in which it was reſolved to attack the Engliſh next morning. Edward was already ſo ſtraitened for want of proviſions, that in a few days he muſt have been ſtarved into a ſurrender; but the French, confiding in their valour, and the vaſt ſuperiority of their numbers, demanded a battle ſo eagerly, that John did not think proper to diſappoint their ardour and ambition. He divided his army into three bodies, of which the firſt and moſt advanced was commanded by his brother, the Duke of Orleans; the ſecond was poſted on the left, under the conduct of the Dauphin, aſſiſted by his brothers Louis and John; while the King in perſon, accompanied by his youngeſt ſon Philip, commanded a third diviſion as a body of reſerve. This order being ſettled, John detached the Lords of Ribaumont, Landas, and Beaujeu, to view the countenance and diſpoſition of the enemy, whom they found poſted among buſhes, hedges, and vineyards, ſo as to be inacceſſible in every quarter, but by a narrow lane lined with hedges, behind which a body of Engliſh archers was planted, to command the paſſage. Ribaumont adviſed the King to diſmount all his cavalry, except 300 choſen men in complete armour, who ſhould enter the defile, and make way for the attack of the diſmounted cavaliers.

In conſequence of this advice, the 300 men were armed for this ſervice, and all the reſt of the troops ordered to charge on foot, except a few German ſquadrons,

drons, which continued on horſeback, to be occaſionally employed according to the emergencies of the action.

Juſt when John was going to begin the battle, the Cardinal of Perigort, employed by the Pope to renew the negociations between the two crowns, running up to the King conjured him to ſpare the lives of ſo many French gentlemen, which would neceſſarily be loſt in the attack, and allow him to repair to the Engliſh camp, where he did not doubt of being able to perſuade the Prince of Wales to ſurrender. Having obtained this permiſſion, he haſtened to Edward, who being very ſenſible of his dangerous ſituation, declared himſelf ready to accept of any terms that ſhould be conſiſtent with his own honour and that of his country. When the Cardinal returned with this anſwer, John ſent back his troops to their quarters, and the mediator ſpent the whole day in paſſing between the two camps to ſettle the articles of accommodation.

The Prince of Wales offered to reſtore all the places and priſoners he had taken in that campaign; and abſtain for ſeven years from carrying arms againſt the King of France, on condition of being allowed to retire unmoleſted to Bourdeaux. But John peremptorily inſiſted upon Edward's ſurrendering himſelf priſoner, with 100 knights, and in that caſe the Engliſh army ſhould be permitted to retire without moleſtation.

The Prince, far from ſubſcribing to this article, told the Cardinal, that he and his knights ſhould never be taken but in battle; and that he would rather loſe his life than agree to ſuch a propoſal. Thus the negociation was broke off, and both ſides prepared for an engagement. Though Edward derived ſome advantage from this ſmall reſpite, during which he had rendered his camp more defenſible, by means of ditches and palliſades.

On Monday morning, the French army appeared in the order of battle we have already deſcribed; and Edward drew up his handful of troops in three diviſions, ranged in a cloſe compacted form, with hedges and ditches in his front, while his flanks were defended on one ſide by a mountain, and on the other by a moraſs. On the declivity of the hill the van was poſted, under the command of the Earl of Warwick. The rear was conducted under the Earls of Saliſbury and Suffolk; and the Prince of Wales took his ſtation at the end of the lane, to command the main body, which extended itſelf into a vineyard. John de Greilly, Captal de Buche, was detached with 300 men at arms, and as many archers, to form an ambuſh under cover of the trees, buſhes, and broken ground, at the foot of the mountain, that he might fall upon the enemy's back in the heat of the action: and the open part of the ground on which the Engliſh ſtood was incloſed by the waggons of the army.

About nine of the clock in the morning, the choſen body of men at arms entered the lane with great reſolution, but they were ſo galled by the Engliſh archers that lined the hedges, through which they paſſed, that one half of them fell before they reached the front of Edward's main body, where they were cut in pieces by the Lord Audeley. The Mareſchals Clermont and Andreham, advancing cloſe behind thoſe men at arms, were greatly embarraſſed by the horſes and bodies of the ſlain, which choked up the paſſage, while the archers plied them without intermiſſion. When they penetrated to the van of the Engliſh, they met with a very warm reception from the Earl of Warwick; and Saliſbury and Suffolk advancing from the rear, completed their confuſion. Clermont was killed upon the ſpot, and Andreham felled to the ground by Lord Audeley, who took him priſoner.

The fate of theſe noblemen, and the ſlaughter that enſued, diſconcerted their followers ſo much, that they fell into diſorder, and fled with great precipitation. The firſt body of the French being thus routed, the Dauphin advanced to the charge, though his men were already diſpirited; but they had no ſooner begun the attack, than John de Greilly ruſhing from his ambuſh, fell upon their rear with ſuch fury, that they were immediately ſeized with conſternation, and betook themſelves to flight.

Thoſe noblemen who were particularly intruſted with the care of the Dauphin's perſon, conveyed him from the field to Chavigny, under a guard of 800 lances; and the Duke of Orleans, with the greateſt part of his command, which had not yet engaged, thought proper to follow the ſame route.

The Prince of Wales ſeeing thoſe two broken and routed, immediately mounted his horſe, and advanced at the head of his men at arms to attack the third diviſion, commanded by John himſelf, who waited for him without flinching. Notwithſtanding the impetuoſity with which Edward began the charge, the battle was a long time maintained with equal vigour on both ſides, and dubious ſucceſs, till Gauchet de Brienne, Duke of Athenes, and Conſtable of France, was ſlain; then his brigade gave way, and victory declared in favour of the Engliſh. The Prince of Wales falling in among the German cavalry, routed them at the firſt onſet; in which the Count of Sarbruck was ſlain, and the Count of Naſſau taken priſoner. John king of France, attended by his ſon Philip, endeavoured to rally his troops, and animate them by his example. He fought on foot with uncommon valour, until he was deſerted by all his followers; and Dennis de Morhec, a knight of Artois, who had formerly been in his ſervice, exhorting him to ſurrender without further oppoſition, he deſired to ſee his couſin the Prince of Wales: but as Edward chanced to be in another part of the field, he threw his gauntlet to Morhec, in ſignal of ſurrender. Meanwhile a party of Engliſh, and another of Gaſcons, coming up, deprived him of his royal priſoner, about whom a diſpute enſued, which might have been attended with fatal conſequences to John and his ſon Philip, who ſhared his fate, had not the Earl of Warwick and Reginald Lord Cobham interpoſed, and conducted him to Prince Edward, who had retired to his pavilion, where he repoſed himſelf after the fatigue of the battle.

Upon this occaſion, the Black Prince exhibited all the heroiſm of virtue; he received the King of France with the utmoſt tenderneſs and reſpect, he comforted him under his diſaſter, by obſerving that ſucceſs often depends

depends upon accident; that he had performed the part of a conſummate general and undaunted hero; and that he had fallen into the hands of thoſe who knew how to revere his virtues and misfortune. He expreſſed the moſt profound eſteem, and even a warm affection for the royal family of France, to which he had the honour of being related; and he promiſed to exert all his influence with his father to promote an honourable peace, which ſhould be for the advantage of both nations. He even waited upon him at ſupper, and could not be prevailed upon to ſit down, notwithſtanding the entreaties of John, who bore his fate with unſhaken fortitude; and expreſſed his ſatisfaction, that ſince he was doomed to captivity, he had the good fortune to be the priſoner of the moſt gallant Prince in the univerſe. The French noblemen who had been taken in the battle, were ſtruck with aſtoniſhment and reverential awe at this inſtance of generoſity and moderation. They looked upon him as a being of a ſuperior ſpecies; and while they manifeſted their veneration for his great qualities, could not help lamenting the fate of their country, which was expoſed to the reſentment of an enemy endowed with ſuch extraordinary talents.

The Lord Audeley having ſignalized his perſonal proweſs above all the noblemen in the field, the Prince deſired to ſee him; and he was brought dangerouſly wounded to his tent, where Edward highly extolled his valour, retained him as his knight, with a grant of 500 marks a year out of his own inheritance; which bounty he forthwith diſtributed among his four eſquires, who had fought by his ſide in the battle. Edward being informed of this particular, applauded his generoſity, confirmed the donation, and ſettled upon Audeley 600 marks a-year out of the coinage of the ſtanneries of Cornwall. This great victory was gained without the loſs of one perſon of diſtinction; whereas the French loſt the flower of their nobility, who, rather than deſert their ſovereign, choſe to die in his defence. Among thoſe were the Count of Dammartin, the Lords of Rochefoucalt, Mathas, La Tour, Montaign, Landas, Charmy, and Ribaumont; Guicelard d'Angle was left for dead among the ſlain, but recovering of his wounds, he entered into the Engliſh ſervice, was admitted a knight of the garter, and created Earl of Huntingdon. Two dukes, nineteen counts, 5000 men at arms, and about 8000 infantry, are ſaid to have been killed on the French ſide in this battle. Two thouſand men at arms were taken priſoners; and among theſe the Counts of Ponthieu, Eu, and Tancarville, princes of the blood; the Archbiſhop of Sens, the Counts of Eſtampes and Vaudemont, the Lords of Parthenay, Rochechoucart, Chaulny, and many other noblemen. The gates of Poitiers being ſhut upon the fugitives, leſt their purſuers ſhould enter the town with them pell mell, ſuch a multitude of priſoners were taken, that the victors diſmiſſed great numbers on parole at very eaſy ranſoms, which were punctually paid. Every ſoldier of Edward's army was enriched with the ſpoils of the enemy, and the ranſom of the priſoners, which belonged to the captors when it did not exceed 10,000 crowns, in which caſe it was the King's property.

Next day Prince Edward decamped, and without undertaking the ſiege of Poitiers, retired with his priſoners and booty through Saintonge to Bourdeaux; while the Dauphin haſtening to Paris, aſſembled the three eſtates to concert meaſures for the defence of the kingdom, and contribute their aſſiſtance towards the ranſom of their ſovereign. Before the eſtates would grant a ſupply, they took the advantage of their King's diſtreſs to humble the power of the crown; they inſiſted upon the immediate removal of ſeven principal officers of ſtate, as well as upon the releaſe of the King of Navarre; they appointed a committee, conſiſting of twelve prelates, twelve noblemen, and the like number of burgeſſes, without whoſe advice the Dauphin, who acted as lieutenant of the realm, ſhould take no ſtep in the adminiſtration; and they demanded that all the grievances of the nation ſhould be redreſſed. John being made acquainted with theſe tranſactions, deſired the Dauphin would by no means agree to ſuch inſolent demands; for he would rather continue priſoner to an honourable enemy, than return home as a ſlave to his own ſubjects. As the States would not relax in their propoſitions, they were diſſolved by the Dauphin, who had recourſe to the city of Paris for an aid to maintain the war; but the inhabitants inſtead of complying with his requeſt, gave him to underſtand that they were not obliged to pay any ſubſidy that was not impoſed by the three Eſtates, which they exhorted him to reaſſemble. Such anſwers he received from all the provinces but Champagne and Languedoc, which he found more tractable.

Pope Innocent VI. had, upon hearing of John's being carried to Bourdeaux, ſent thither the Cardinals of Perigort and St. Nital to mediate a peace; though they did not ſucceed in that part of their negotiation, they obtained Edward's conſent to a truce for two years by ſea and land. The Duke of Lancaſter who had inveſted Rennes, was by an article of this agreement to raiſe the ſiege; but refuſed to conform to this article, until the truce ſhould be ratified by the King of England; and in the mean time carried on his operations with ſuch redoubled vigour, that the inhabitants were glad to pay 100,000 crowns to indemnify him for the expence of the ſiege, and obliged themſelves to receive a governor of his own chooſing. After the ratification of this truce, Prince Edward bought up all the priſoners of diſtinction from the captors; and ſetting ſail from Guienne on the 24th day of April, with the King of France and the other priſoners, attended by a large train of Engliſh and Gaſcon noblemen, 200 men at arms, and 2000 archers, landed on the 5th day of May at Sandwich. When the tidings of the victory at Poitiers firſt arrived in England, the King, inſtead of encouraging revellings and demonſtrations of joy, deſired that the Archbiſhop of Canterbury would appoint a whole week to be ſpent in prayer and thankſgiving, that he and the nation might not be too much intoxicated by their ſucceſs. Notwithſtanding this inſtance of his moderation and ſelf denial, he now directed the Lord Mayor to prepare pageants, proceſſions, and triumphal arches, to honour the public entrance of his victorious ſon, who was met in Southwark by the mayor and aldermen

alderman in their formalities, with 1000 citizens on horſeback. The royal priſoner rode through the ſtreets of London in a magnificent habit, mounted on a fine white courſer, and attended by the Prince of Wales on a little black horſe with ordinary trappings. The inhabitants vied with each other in diſplaying plate, tapeſtry, furniture, and arms offenſive and defenſive in their ſhops, windows, and balconies. The ſtreets were lined with an infinite concourſe of people, and the cavalcade laſted from three in the morning till noon, when they reached Weſtminſter-hall, where the King of England ſat upon a royal throne in expectation of their coming. He roſe up when John approached, and received him with all that courteous civility which might have been expected from a prince of his character. Then he embraced his ſon with great tenderneſs, and told him, that the victory did not pleaſe him ſo much as the modeſty with which he had bore his good fortune. As for the captive King, he was entertained in the moſt ſumptuous manner, and provided with an apartment in the King's palace, until the Savoy could be fitted up for his reception.

POLAND, REVOLUTION IN, commenced April 1793, when the Empreſs of Ruſſia demanded the reſtoration of a ſuppreſſed permanent council, which was refuſed. In October, the diet ſigned a treaty at Grodno between Ruſſia and Poland, when the partition between Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and the Republic was agreed on. This produced great diſaffection and diſcontent, and occaſioned the patriots to form themſelves into an oppoſition productive of great ſlaughter, as will appear by the following accounts.

The Ruſſian troops having evacuated Cracow on March 23, 1794, General Koſciuſko immediately took advantage of the circumſtance, and entered this town at the head of his regiment in the night of the 24th. Next morning he ordered the gates of the town to be ſhut, declared himſelf Commander in Chief of all the Poliſh forces, impoſed an oath of fidelity on all the military in the town, rendered himſelf maſter of the public treaſures, took a regiſter of the plate of the churches, of the King's palace, and, in ſhort, proceeded to meaſures of a military ſequeſtration. The gates were kept ſhut till three o'clock in the afternoon. On the 25th the gates were again ſhut, and the General exhorted the inhabitants to arm themſelves immediately in ſupport and defence of the late conſtitution. A revolutionary tribunal was eſtabliſhed on the 26th, compoſed of fourteen members, and a reſolution was taken, that, throughout the republic, in the towns as well as in the country, every five houſes or fire places ſhould be obliged to furniſh one man armed and equipped, at their expence, for the defence of the conſtitution, againſt the uſurping powers.

On the ſame days, and the day following, an extraordinary aſſembly of the magiſtrates and council of this town was held. The different corporations aſſembled under their reſpective banners before the town-houſe, from whence the magiſtrates led them on in a proceſſion to the church of the Holy Virgin, where the conſtitution of the 3d of May, 1791, was publicly read with great ſolemnity, accepted, and an oath taken to defend it.

General Koſciuſko afterwards iſſued an univerſal proclamation, exhorting the Poliſh ſubjects to reſpect the dominions of the Emperor, and to give no reaſon of complaint to any of the ſubjects of his Imperial Majeſty. This proclamation was ſent to all the Auſtrian commanders and magiſtrates of the frontier territories, requeſting at the ſame time, that if, during the preſent troubles and revolution in Poland, any violence ſhould be committed on the perſons or property of any of the ſubjects of his Imperial Majeſty, application ſhould be made to the revolutionary government of the republic, which engaged to procure an immediate and ample ſatisfaction and indemnification for ſuch a violation.

In conſequence of the above declaration, General Koſciuſko, on receiving information reſpecting ſome of the ſtrayed diſbanded troops who had ſeized a magazine in the Auſtrian territories, wrote a letter to the Imperial officers of that place, offering an indemnification for all damage done, as ſoon as an account of the amount of the ſame ſhould be to him tranſmitted.

At a village called Raclawica, about ſeven German miles from Cracow, on the road to Warſaw, General Koſciuſko met with a body of Ruſſian troops, conſiſting of about 6000 men, with a park of heavy artillery, who were marching againſt Cracow for the purpoſe of reducing it. They were headed by the Ruſſian General Turmanzo, and advanced in three columns to the attack of the Poles with great impetuoſity.

Some ſquadrons of the Poliſh cavalry were defeated at the firſt onſet; but their infantry, led on by General Koſciuſko in perſon, and ſupported by the whole body of the peaſants, attacked the Ruſſian centre with ſuch a ſpirit of deſperation, that the line was immediately broken, and a dreadful carnage of the Ruſſian troops enſued, the peaſants refuſing to give any quarter. The Ruſſian corps de reſerve then attempted to take the Poles in flank; but this plan was rendered abortive by the vigilance and coolneſs of General Koſciuſko, and it was likewiſe completely defeated, and the whole Ruſſian army diſperſed.

Colonel Woronzow was taken priſoner. Upwards of 1000 Ruſſians were killed upon the field, while the Poles loſt only ſixty men in killed, and about eighty wounded. The Ruſſians likewiſe loſt eleven pieces of heavy cannon, and all their ammunition.

General Koſciuſko left Cracow with the greateſt part of his adherents, leaving in that place a garriſon of 2000 men, under the command of General Wodzicki. Before he marched, he ordered intrenchments to be raiſed about the fortreſs, and the cannon to be planted on the walls; he alſo invited the Poliſh ladies, in a moſt gallant addreſs, to make lint and bandages for thoſe heroes who were fighting for their country, and would bear their wounds the more patiently, if their fair hands ſhould contribute to their cure.

General Koſciuſko's force conſiſted of 20,000 men, among whom there was a great number of peaſants armed with pikes. He advanced to the diſtance of thirty

thirty Poliſh miles from this city, when he had an engagement with the Ruſſians; and Koſciuſko, in conſequence, retreated, being in want of every thing, and the greateſt confuſion prevailing among his followers.

It was propoſed to put in requiſition all the valuables of the churches of this city, in which a revolutionary tribunal was eſtabliſhing, to try all thoſe who ſhall entertain any unpatriotic ſentiments. Yeſterday, while the oath was adminiſtering, the populace exclaimed—"The guillotine is neceſſary; we will have a guillotine."—To this General Wodzicki replied—"It does not as yet become you to employ theſe foreign terms, and to aſk for newly invented inſtruments, for the extermination of the traitors." The conſtitution of the 3d of May was inſtantly confirmed. All the young men, from fifteen to thirty, were put in a ſtate of requiſition, and furniſhed with arms. The plan of this revolution had been for a long time formed; but was, till the very moment of its execution, kept a moſt profound ſecret.

The following regular account was publiſhed at Cracow, by General Koſciuſko of his late victory over the Ruſſians.

On the 1ſt of April I left Cracow with the army of the republic under my command. We firſt encamped at Labarzyca, and afterwards at Konſuſsha. On the 4th, having reſumed our march, and advanced to Skalmerz, we obſerved the enemy's army in front of our left wing. To ſecure that wing againſt a powerful attack, we immediately took poſſeſſion of a height.—The enemy retreated and ſtationed themſelves on Mount Koſciclow. We ſet out in purſuit of them, and after advancing towards their left wing, again diſcovered them near the village of Kaſlawice. As their poſition on that ſide was more elevated than ours, we declined attacking them, and put ourſelves in a poſture of defence. Soon after the Ruſſian infantry and artillery attacked our left wing; but our cannon, concealed in a wood, kept up a well directed fire on the enemy, and forced them to retreat with the utmoſt precipitation.

By a judicious manœuvre they were enabled to renew the attack on our centre, from which they were alſo compelled to retreat, partly by a powerful diſcharge of artillery, and partly by a detachment of chaſſeurs and infantry, poſted in an adjoining wood. In ſpite of theſe repeated checks, a ſecond column of the enemy, conſiſting of a large body of infantry and cavalry, ſupported by a formidable train of artillery, made its appearance on our left wing. At the ſame time, a third column was advancing at ſome diſtance towards our right.

Thus circumſtanced, we reſolved to become the aggreſſors in our turn. A detachment of our army, compoſed of the new levies, which had arrived the preceding night at the camp, and two companies of the 3d and 6th regiments, advanced towards the enemy. From the celerity and energy of our attack, they could not annoy us with more than two volleys of caſe ſhot: our bayonets, pikes, lances, and miſſive weapons, did ſuch execution, that the enemy, throwing down their arms and knapſacks, fled in the greateſt confuſion.

The enemy's centre and right wing being both put to the rout, the left was likewiſe forced to make a precipitate retreat. The conflict, which terminated in a complete victory on our part, was tedious and ſanguinary.

It was maintained with great ſpirit and obſtinacy on both ſides, from three o'clock in the afternoon till eight at night.

We remain in poſſeſſion of the field of battle, and have taken eleven pieces of cannon of different calibre, and one ſtand of colours. A colonel, a captain, an enſign, and eighteen ſoldiers, have been made priſoners of war.

Our troops were too much exaſperated to give quarter, which accounts for the paucity of priſoners. The loſs on our ſide is about 200 men killed and wounded. We have not yet been able to aſcertain the loſs of the enemy, but it muſt have been very conſiderable. Generals Denizow and Termenſow commanded the Ruſſians; our army was led on by Generals Madalinſki and Zaijonzek.

General Koſciuſko, after his battle with the Ruſſians on the 4th, fell back with his army towards Cracow. According to advices from Podgorze, oppoſite Cracow; the patriots had ſeveral boats in readineſs on the other ſide of the Viſtula, as a neceſſary precaution to facilitate their retreat in caſe of emergency. Women and children, and alſo a great number of merchants, fled with their effects from Cracow to Gallicia. On the 11th, all the bridges at Cracow were broken down, and the town was in a ſtate of ſiege. The revolutionary tribunal commanded every perſon to maintain the new meaſures which had been adopted, and to act with vigour againſt the tyrants who had robbed and ruined their country.

A Pruſſian General arrived at Warſaw, accompanied by a great number of officers, and eſcorted by a detachment of Pruſſian huſſars: this General went immediately to Baron Von Ingelſtrom, the General in Chief of the Ruſſian forces in Poland. It is ſuppoſed that this viſit had for its object a conference between the two Generals, reſpecting ſuch meaſures as ſhall be taken by the two powers in order to co-operate againſt the inſurgents. The head-quarters of the Pruſſian troops have lately been eſtabliſhed at Lominnka, one league diſtant from Warſaw. The Poliſh garriſon and citizens, wearied with the Ruſſian yoke, determined to ſhake off the ſame with open force. They attacked, on Thurſday morning at four o'clock, the Ruſſian garriſon of 6000 men, and after a conteſt of thirty-ſeven hours, partly made them priſoners. The lion-like reſiſtance of the Ruſſians is the ſureſt proof that the troops, the citizens and inhabitants in general, fought with the moſt inimitable bravery; for they had to combat with ſoldiers not only perfectly trained to war, but amply provided with all poſſible war ammunition: but nothing could oppoſe the valour of the Poles, who made themſelves maſters of the enemy's cannon, one after the other, ſometimes ſword in hand, without ſo much as firing, until at laſt the enemy (who fought to the very laſt man, capitulated ſix times, and ſix times again began to fire) was completely deſtroyed. They

took 2000 priſoners, 3000 are ſuppoſed to have been killed, and 1000 have eſcaped. The city has ſuffered much on this occaſion, particularly the houſes in which Ruſſians were to be found. We can write no more to-day; and the only wiſh left for us is, that God may ſupport the work already begun, and ever preſerve us from the Ruſſian bondage. It is now as quiet here as may be expected in ſuch a revolution: our ſoldiers and armed citizens, forming a force of 36,000 men, maintain good order. Zagrewxiki is again preſident, and Mokranowſki appointed commander of our troops.

The accounts from Poland and South Pruſſia come down to the 26th ult. and bring a variety of intereſting particulars relative to the inſurrection which took place in the night between the 17th and 18th ult. The principal cauſe of this inſurrection was aſcribed to a note which the Ruſſian General, Baron Ingelſtrom, delivered on the 16th to the king of Poland, and the permanent council, in which he demanded the death of twenty Poles, moſt of them perſons of eminence; and poſſeſſion of the arſenal for him and his troops, for the ſake of preſerving the public tranquillity.

His Poliſh Majeſty remonſtrated, but the Ruſſian miniſter inſiſted upon his demands being complied with, and the Ruſſian troops actually endeavoured to take poſſeſſion of the arſenal early in the morning of the 17th ultimo; they attempted to diſarm the Poliſh ſoldiers who were ſtationed in it. The intelligence was inſtantly brought to the King's palace, and the inhabitants ſupplicated Staniſlaus to reſent their attempt. The King ſaid to the petitioners, "Go, and defend your honour."

Immediately after, the inſurrection became general; the ſtreets were covered with the dead bodies of Ruſſians and Poles; the latter remained maſters of the arſenal, and the Ruſſians were completely defeated, with the loſs of all their cannon. Thoſe who had the good fortune to effect their eſcape, were moſtly wounded.

The inſurrection at Warſaw coſt the Ruſſians more than 5500 men in killed, wounded, and priſoners, with thirty-ſeven pieces of cannon, among which were ſeveral twenty-four pounders, with all the baggage, arms, ammunition, &c.—Upon the whole, the loſs of the Ruſſians is already eſtimated at 10,000 men and eighty pieces of cannon.—With other ſtate priſoners is the Biſhop of Chelm and Lublin, Skarſewſki, the Chancellor of Perzemyſt, and Prince Czetwertyński. The intendant of the police, Wenzel Rogozinſki, who had been convicted of being a ſpy for the Ruſſians, was hanged.

General Ingelſtrom having ſent all his cavalry from Warſaw, to act againſt Koſciuſko, excepting three battalions, a diſturbance among the people threatened in conſequence; on this, the three battalions were drawn out by General Ingelſtrom, who having informed the King of his intention in ſo doing, his Majeſty intreated him, in order to prevent ſhedding of blood, that he would let the remainder of his troops be ſent out of the city. In the mean time the General had ſent a detachment under General Bauer, to the artillery houſe, to get poſſeſſion of it, but it was too late; the citizens had made themſelves maſters of it with all the arms, and made General Bauer and his detachment priſoners. General Ingelſtrom, on hearing of this affair, returned with the other two Ruſſian battalions, and took poſſeſſion of one of the principal ſtreets, but the citizens firing upon them from the windows, &c. they were obliged to retire, after maintaining a fight for thirty-ſix hours, in which they loſt half their men; thoſe who remained, went with General Ingelſtrom to Generals Apraxin and Subow, at Zacrokzim, about two miles from Warſaw, where they were joined by a ſmall body of Pruſſians under General Wolky.

To drive the remainder of the Ruſſians out of the city, it ſeems the Poles had already ſet fire to part of it, and the battalions were no ſooner out of it than they began to plunder the Ruſſian houſes, and maſſacre all who occupied them. The magiſtrates did every thing in their power to ſtop the progreſs of the inſurrection, but to no purpoſe.

The Ruſſians were obliged to fight their way through the armed citizens. The inſurgents in Warſaw had not only the King in their hands, but likewiſe both the Ruſſian and Pruſſian miniſters.

The Gazettes printed at Warſaw, in the poliſh language, the Gazetta Narodowa, and the Gazetta Powſtania Polſki, or Revolutionary Gazette of Poland, contain a letter from the revolutionary proviſionary council at Warſaw, to Thaddeus Koſciuſko, the chief of the national forces in Poland at Cracow. The council informs the General, that the inhabitants of Warſaw, animated by the patriotic example of the citizens of Cracow, having bravely delivered themſelves from the power of their enemies, have, on the 19th of April, aſſembled in a body, and ſolemnly adopted that confederation which reſtores to them their native liberty, and which at the ſame time united them to their brethren the citizens of Cracow; that the ſame aſſembly of the people in a body proceeding to the organization of this confederation, have choſen and nominated General Koſciuſko, to the dignity of Commander in Chief of the national forces of the people of Poland, and have appointed Mr. Mokronowſky to be commander of the national guards under him, who previouſly had taken the oath of obedience to the general in chief, and to the high national council.—That after having eſtabliſhed the chiefs of the military power, the people then proceeded to the nomination of Citizen Zakrewſky, to the dignity of Mayor of the town of Warſaw, and preſident of the high national council, compoſed of ſixteen members, whoſe names are ſpecified in the letter. The council further recommend themſelves and the people of Warſaw to the protection and fraternal affection of the General and the armed citizens under his command; aſſuring the General on their part, that in the mean time they ſhould improve upon the zeal and patriotiſm of the armed citizens, to take every neceſſary meaſure to defend the liberty of the nation, until the general ſhall find the opportunity of gratifying the inhabitants of Warſaw with his preſence within their walls. This letter is dated Warſaw, April 19, and ſigned Ignat, Wyſſogotta, Zakrewſky, Mayor of the free city of Warſaw.

The

The following are the further particulars relative to the events which took place on the 17th and 18th, and following days.

On the 17th, at four o'clock in the morning, the royal horſe guards left their barracks, attacked in the firſt place a Ruſſian poſt ſtationed behind the garden of the palace of the Elector of Saxony, repulſed them, and took one piece of cannon. Near the palace the engagement was afterwards continued with the utmoſt alacrity. The court-yard of the palace was covered with balls, and the windows and roof were entirely ſhattered to pieces.

Beſides General Tiſchof and Prince Gagarin, many other Ruſſian officers were killed. The Jews, whoſe number is very conſiderable here, like the reſt of the citizens, were under arms. Every body adhered to the manifeſto of General Koſciuſko. The King is ſafe. He had a council appointed to guide him, and a body of citizens to be his guard. The inhabitants promiſed to reſpect, but not to obey him.

Generals Mokranowſki and Zichowſki, who both diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the laſt war againſt Ruſſia, command now the ſoldiers and armed citizens. The city is now divided into ſections. The foreign miniſters reſident here are greatly embarraſſed. No perſon is allowed a paſſport. Many people wiſh to leave this place, as freſh ſcenes of popular inſurrection are expected to take place.

The people wanted to force their way into the arſenal, to aſſaſſinate the Ruſſian officers detained there: but the enraged multitude were perſuaded to ſteps more congenial to humanity.

When the troubles broke out on the 17th, the King invited General Baron Igelſtrom to come to him, under the eſcort of Generals Byſzewſky and Mokranowſky. General Igelſtrom finally reſolved to ſend his nephew to the King, attended by the two before-mentioned officers; but the latter could not prevent his being maſſacred on his way.

At five o'clock in the afternoon on the 17th, ſeveral thouſand Poles came to the palace-yard; and finding Zakrewſki and Mokranowſky there, they carried them in triumph to the town-houſe, and proclaimed the former commandant, and the latter mayor of Warſaw. In the beginning, the tri-coloured cockade was worn, and all the marks of diſtinction laid by; but they were again aſſumed, at the repreſentation made by the King before the municipality.

The arſenal was taken by General Zichowſki: 213 pieces of cannon were found in it, which were diſtributed among the people, beſides all the reſt of the muſquets and arms.

The number of the armed citizens of Warſaw amounted to 30,000 men; but they were greatly reinforced from places adjacent.

All the horſes were put in requiſition.—The King ſent all his plate to the mint. The King was alſo ſaid to have ſigned all the acts of confederation with Zakrewſki, the Mayor. The public conſtituted authorities conſiſted of a municipal council, a diplomatic committee, and a committee of ſafety, under the preſidency of M. Dziedurſki.

The revolution was not to be aſcribed to the note preſented to the Ruſſian General Ingelſtrom, but had been long ago meditated by the Poles.

General Koſciuſko was near Cracow with about 27,000 men. There were three cannon founderies at Warſaw, where the works were carried on with the greateſt activity.

Both at Cracow and Warſaw, and in other places in the power of the inſurgents, the inhabitants were armed, and put upon the footing of national guards. The armed men in both cities were computed at 50,000 men.

The violence committed by the Ruſſian commanders induced the people to reſiſtance; their oppreſſions raiſed the general cry of the citizens of the grand duchy of Lithuania, in as powerful a manner as in Poland.

The Ruſſian commander at Wilna had juſt arreſted the Staroſt Broſtowſky, Mr. Radziſzewſki, the prelate Bohus, and ſeveral others, who were all to be tranſported to the deſerts of Siberia; theſe arreſts excited the utmoſt fermentation, particularly among the troops; and the Ruſſian Hetman, Koſakow, began to diſarm part of the troops, and to put the greater part of the officers whom he ſuſpected in irons.—This was done with the greateſt ſecreſy; but it ſoon tranſpired; and Mr. Jaſinſky, Colonel of the artillery at Wilna, had juſt time to counteract theſe tyrannical meaſures. It was this great and good man who prepared every thing for the inſurrection, and a ſignal given by a diſcharge of cannon, at one in the morning, brought about this happy change. The inhabitants, all in arms, flocked together from all quarters.

The Ruſſians were attacked in every point, and after a ſlight engagement, ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war, to the number of 980 men, with their commander, all the ſtaff and other officers. Their artillery, ammunition and baggage, fell into the hands of the patriots. The example of the capital of Lithuania was ſoon followed by the inhabitants of Grodno; but the Ruſſians prudently had evacuated that town two days before.

In Great Poland, the inſurrections which took place at Lenczyce, Rava, and Petrikau, produced a general revolution. The Pruſſians there were not numerous; the King of Pruſſia could aſſemble no more than 15,000 or 20,000 men, being obliged to keep the people of Sileſia in order, who are ſaid to have manifeſted a great degree of diſaffection; and even in this army, he could place but little confidence, on account of the diſcontent, deſertion, and want of diſcipline, which reigned amongſt the ſoldiers in a ſurpriſing degree: beſides the fear of being ſurrounded on a ſudden, rendered its motions uncertain, ſlow, and timid.

The following was the ſtate of the Poliſh forces, publiſhed by order of the Commander, General Koſciuſko.

Army of the Commander General	24,000 men.
That under General Grochonowſky	25,000
Corps of Taſzynſky - -	8,000
Ditto under Brigadier Monaſterſky	6,000
Army at Warſaw - -	40,000

Corps of Kuſpiſky, or chaſſeurs -	8,000
Army of Lithuania - - -	50,000
Total	161,000

General Koſciuſko had received an official report from a column of his troops detached from the grand army, conſiſting of 1200 men, formerly incorporated in the Ruſſian army in Podolia and Ukraine, who had ſurpriſed a body of Ruſſians of 4000 men near old Conſtantinow, who were marching to ſuccour Ingelſtrom; the latter were completely defeated; his troops having taken from them eleven pieces of cannon, all their ammunition and baggage, and their military cheſt, containing about 28,000 roubles.

The following is the official Account of the Victory gained by the Pruſſian troops, combined with a Corps of Ruſſians, near Scelze, on the 6th inſtant, over Koſciuſko's Army of Poliſh Inſurgents.

On the 5th inſtant at noon, the Coſſacks reported, that the enemy advanced againſt them with about 600 men, and had thrown back the advanced poſts. We conſidered this only as a reconnoitring attempt: but, to be prepared for all events, the King gave orders for all the troops to hold themſelves in readineſs to march. At ſix o'clock in the evening, General Denizow brought word, that the enemy were approaching in force to Przebick, where they had taken ſtation, and had been already joined by General Kruczow, ſtationed near Molczice. The King then immediately aſſembled the Generals, and gave the neceſſary diſpoſitions. The enemy's poſition was in three orders, on a height reſembling ſtories; [N. B. The enemy ſent to oppoſe our attacks by detachments, and the maſſes of peaſants penetrated ſometimes to the diſtance of fifteen yards from our batteries, which mowed them down by heaps] —ſo that they could only be diſcovered and fired upon, one after another. His Majeſty therefore ordered the army to advance; and having himſelf reconnoitered the enemy, orders were given ſtrictly to obſerve the diſpoſitions which had been made, and that the Pruſſian army ſhould take ſtation on the right wing, and the Ruſſians on the left.

About nine o'clock, all the Ruſſians left their camp to draw up on the wing, while the Pruſſians did the ſame on the right. At eleven o'clock they were all in order of battle; and the ground being a little too narrow for our troops, it afforded us an opportunity to bring our cavalry, which became uſeleſs on the left wing, to the right, and to place the en echellon of the left wing, as a ſecond order of battle, behind the right. The firſt diſcharges of cannon were heard, on our part, preciſely at half paſt eleven o'clock, directed upon the village of Sprortowa, ſituated before the front and left wing of the enemy, who had ſtationed one battalion and two pieces of cannon in it. The battalion of Ewald, and the cannon of the van, attacked and carried the village; after which the attack was immediately made upon the enemy's left wing by the battalions compoſing the van, and ſupported by the regiment of Kinckowſtroem. This attack ſucceeded perfectly, and the whole line, both Pruſſians and Ruſſians, followed the firſt attack, en echellon: and though the enemy were ſtationed in three lines, they were all thrown back. What greatly facilitated theſe attacks was, that the King ordered the battalions in the ſecond order of battle, with the whole of the cavalry, to march conſtantly ſtraight forwards, by which manœuvre the enemy's flank was always more and more annoyed. The action itſelf laſted till three o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy intirely betook themſelves to flight. The whole Pruſſian army advanced as far as Scelze, where his Majeſty ordered them to halt, and ſent ſome coſſacks and a few ſquadrons of huſſars, beſides ſome Ruſſian infantry, in purſuit of the enemy.

The King teſtified the moſt perfect ſatisfaction at the good and gallant conduct of the troops, and the execution of the preſcribed manœuvres. His Royal Highneſs Prince Louis obtained the praiſe of having acted in the moſt reſolute manner with the cavalry, and was appointed major-general by the King on the field of action. Lieutenant-General Favrat, and Major-General Kinckowſtroem, both obtained the order of the Red Eagle. Adjutant-General Colonel Von Manſtein, who had his horſe ſhot under him, was appointed major-general; and Majors Zaſtrow and Chlebowſky, lieutenant-colonels. Captain Pontanius, who performed the ſervice of the artillery, and executed the King's orders during the action with ſo much ſkill, obtained the order pour le Merite.

Letter from the King of Pruſſia to his Poliſh Majeſty.

SIR, MY BROTHER,

The poſition occupied by the armies which ſurround Warſaw, and the efficacious means which are begun to be employed to reduce it, and which augment and advance in proportion as an uſeleſs reſiſtance is prolonged, ought to have convinced your Majeſty that the fate of that city is no longer dubious. I haſten to place that of the inhabitants in the hands of your Majeſty: a ſpeedy ſurrender, and the exact diſcipline I ſhall cauſe my troops who are deſtined to enter Warſaw to obſerve, will ſecure the lives and property of all the peaceable inhabitants. A refuſal to the firſt and final ſummons which my Lieutenant-General Schwerin has juſt addreſſed to the Commandant of Warſaw, will inevitably produce all the terrible and extreme means to which an open city, which provokes by its obſtinacy the horrors of a ſiege and the vengeance of two armies, is expoſed. If under the circumſtances in which your Majeſty is placed, your Majeſty may be permitted to inform the inhabitants of Warſaw of this alternative; and if they are permitted freely to deliver it, I can anticipate, with an extreme pleaſure, that your Majeſty will become their deliverer. Should the contrary happen, I ſhall regret the more the inutility of this ſtep, becauſe I ſhall no longer be able to repeat it, however great may be the intereſt I take in the preſervation of your Majeſty, and of all thoſe whom the ties of blood and loyalty have called around your perſon. In any caſe I truſt that

your

your Majeſty will accept the expreſſion of the high eſteem with which I am,

Sir, my brother,
The good brother of your Majeſty,
(Signed) FR. WILLIAM.

Camp at Vola, Auguſt 2.

Reply of Staniſlaus Auguſtus.

The Poliſh army, commanded by Generaliſſimo Koſciuſko, ſeparating Warſaw from your Majeſty's camp, the poſition of Warſaw is not that of a city which can decide on its ſurrender. Under theſe circumſtances, nothing can juſtify the extremities of which your Majeſty's letter appriſes me; for this city is neither in the ſtate to accept, nor in that to refuſe the ſummons which has been tranſmitted by Lieutenant General de Schwerin to the Commandant of Warſaw. My own exiſtence intereſts me no more than that of the inhabitants of this capital; but ſince Providence has vouchſafed to elevate me to the rank which allows me to manifeſt to your Majeſty the ſentiments of fraternity, I invoke them to move your Majeſty to abandon the cruel and revengeful ideas which are ſo contrary to the example kings owe to nations, and (I am perſuaded of it) are altogether oppoſite to your perſonal character.

(Signed) STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS.

Warſaw, Auguſt 3.

Extract of the Official Intelligence of the 14th of September, publiſhed under the authority of the Supreme Council at Warſaw.

The enemy effected their retreat from before Warſaw on the 5th and 6th inſt. after having for two months made the moſt fruitleſs efforts to render themſelves maſters of our capital.

Although this retreat at firſt ſeems to have been neceſſitated by the general inſurrection which has taken place in all the palatinates of Great Poland, it is however certain, that in any caſe the enemy would have been obliged to abandon the ſiege; for beſides their having loſt a number of men in different bloody engagements, by diſeaſes and by deſertion, they have experienced a total want of proviſions and ammunition; their retreat has been ſo precipitate, that a great quantity of their baggage was abandoned, and have even neglected burying a number of their men and horſes which were killed, which renders that part of the country uninhabitable for a long time; it preſents, beſides, a heap of ruins, the Pruſſians having deſtroyed every thing, even the windows and doors of the huts of the unfortunate peaſants. Theſe horrid cruelties make humanity ſhudder.

The bloody engagement which took place on the 28th of Auguſt, near Powaſlin, between the Pruſſians and a Poliſh diviſion commanded by Prince Joſeph Poniatowſky, has not a little contributed to the enemy's retreat. General Dombrowſky was the immediate commander of our troops in this action, in which they rendered themſelves maſters of the batteries and cannon of the Pruſſians, after having killed a great number of them. The armed inhabitants of the capital ſhared with the regular troops in the danger and glory of this battle.

The army of the enemy, after their retreat, marched to the village of Raſaym, about three leagues from this capital, where they left all their wounded and ſick, who impeded their march. At laſt the Ruſſian troops, under General Ferſen, ſeparated from the Pruſſian army; the former were expected to take the road of Lublin, in order to invade Walhynia.

The Pruſſians divided themſelves into three columns; one directed its march to Czenſtochow, the other to Pietrikaw, and the third to Lackroczyn; their rapid march in the beginning was ſoon ſlackened by the obſtacles which they met in Great Poland, where the inſurgents, inſtead of having been diſperſed, as has been ſtated in the Berlin and Sileſian Gazettes, are, on the contrary, riſing with great energy, and are daily increaſing in numbers.

An engagement has recently taken place in the palatinate of Kaliſch, near the frontiers of Sileſia, in which a corps of Pruſſian troops was entirely defeated by a body of inſurgents, but the details have not yet arrived.

On the retreat of the enemy from Warſaw, General Koſciuſko has not failed to detach a ſufficient number of his troops after them, in order to haraſs their rear. Official reports of the ſucceſs of the latter will ſoon be publiſhed.

Very ſatisfactory accounts were received here on the 12th inſt. from Lithuania, and particularly from the town and diſtrict of Rown, ſituated on the frontiers of Samogitia, on the junction of the two rivers Niemen and Wilya. A body of Ruſſians having prepared to take that town by ſurpriſe, the commanders, in order to accompliſh their deſigns, embarked in ſeveral boats about 600 infantry, with a conſiderable number of cannon, which were to be tranſported on the river Niemen againſt Kowno, called Caven, in German. But General Meyen, the Poliſh Commander of that town, informed in time of the intention of the enemy, planted ſeveral pieces of heavy artillery on one of the banks of the Niemen, concealed in a thick foreſt; and as ſoon as the boats with the Ruſſian troops were within reach of his cannon, he fired upon them with red hot balls ſo ſucceſsfully, that in a little time they all diſappeared along with their cargo. The Ruſſian cavalry, who preceded and protected theſe tranſports on the oppoſite bank of the Niemen, took to flight as ſoon as they witneſſed their deſtruction.

The following Detail of Actions between the Poles and their Enemies, have never been given before.

On the 22d of Auguſt, the Poliſh General Morawſky marched into South Pruſſia at the head of 10,000 men, and ſoon induced the greater part of the inhabitants of the provinces of Poſnania, Gneſen, and Kaſſich, to arm in his favour, and incorporate themſelves with his forces. In conſequence of this, he made diſpoſitions for effecting the ſame in Siradia and other places, in ſuch a manner, that ancient Poland ſhould be ſoon united to Koſciuſko. It was on account of this movement that the King of Pruſſia ordered ſeveral

corps

corps from Mentz and the Rhine. The ſame letters mention a battle between the Poles under General Poninſky, and a numerous body of Pruſſians in the iſland near Zegrze, which is formed by the Narew, where it empties itſelf into the Bug. The Pruſſians at this place had nearly completed a bridge to facilitate their paſſage to Warſaw, diſtant only four leagues, when they ſuſtained a furious attack, and were entirely defeated and diſperſed. The victory was of great advantage to the Poles, as it tended to keep that part of the country entirely open by which Koſciuſko received his proviſions. Another action took place between the Poliſh General Gedroyc, and the Ruſſians, in Lithuania. The latter were repulſed in their attempt to invade Samogitia. And laſtly, in another action upon the confines of Poland, General Madalinſky alſo defeated a body of Ruſſians, and obliged them to renounce their projects of entering the Waywodeſhips.

September 25.

The Ruſſian army under General Suwarrow, which is ſaid to conſiſt of 20,000 men, is now arrived in Poland, and marching towards Brzeſc. On the 17th their advanced guards fell in with a party of Poles, near Koptin, which conſiſted of about 100 men, whom they attacked and killed the greateſt part of them. The Poliſh General Shieranowſky, with about 9000 men, and twenty-three pieces of cannon, was encamped near Brzeſc. The Ruſſians arrived on the 18th before Brzeſc, and found the Poliſh army in order of battle, ready to receive them, which they immediately attacked. The Poles defended themſelves for three hours with the greateſt bravery, but were at laſt forced to retreat acroſs the Bug. The Ruſſians followed them, took a great number of them priſoners, and diſperſed the reſt. The loſs of the Poles is reckoned at about 6000 men.

In the different actions lately near the capital, the Poles always attacked, and were uniformly victorious. In one, 200 men from the camp of General Zajazezek, ſurpriſed two Pruſſian batteries, cut the men to pieces, and carried off their artillery. The detail of the particular actions which preceded the retreat of the King of Pruſſia, would be unintereſting; but all the accounts concur in declaring, that the Pruſſians have entirely evacuated the territories of the Republic. The Auſtrians having continued to advance, though in an apparent friendly manner, were met by ſome Poliſh battalions, which defeated them, and took ſeventy of them priſoners, with their arms and baggage.

The inſurgents in Great Poland, on the 21ſt, ſunk at Wrocklawed, fourteen veſſels laden with military ſtores for the ſiege of Warſaw. The Poliſh troops took poſſeſſion of the palatinates in Sandamir and Cracow; and Koſciuſka hangs upon the rear of the Pruſſian army. Diſcontents are manifeſting themſelves ſo ſtrongly in Sileſia, as to cauſe apprehenſions for the ſafety of that province; and in Lithuania, the Poles have already poſſeſſed themſelves of the cities of Minſk and Nieſwick.

Particulars of the Defeat of Koſciuſko.

Having received the news of a defeat which a corps of the Poliſh army had met with at Brzeſc in Lithuania, and that General Suwarrow was on his march to attack Warſaw, General Koſciuſko reſolved to march with 20,000 men, and give battle to the Pruſſian General before he ſhould approach that city.

He was however informed that General Ferſen meant to attempt forming a junction with General Suwarrow, to prevent which Koſciuſko, leaving the main body of his army under the command of Prince Poniatowſki advanced with 6000 men to intercept General Ferſen. This laſt General reſolved to attack Koſciuſko on the 12th, when a moſt dreadful engagement enſued. Twice the Ruſſians attacked with vigour, and twice they were repulſed.

The victory would have remained with the Poles, had they contented themſelves with having beaten back the enemy, but reſolving to purſue this advantage, they abandoned the favourable poſition which they had taken upon the heights, and advanced in their turn to attack the Ruſſians. The Ruſſian troops formed themſelves anew, ſucceeded in throwing the Poliſh line into confuſion, which was already a little in diſorder from their movement in advancing to the attack. The rout was ſoon complete. The Poliſh infantry defended themſelves with a valour approaching to fury. The cavalry ſuffered leſs, and retreated in good order.

General Koſciuſko himſelf, who performed prodigies of valour, received a wound in the neck with a ſabre, fell from his horſe, and was taken priſoner. Prince Poniatowſki, hearing of this defeat, fell back with the main body of the Poliſh army to Warſaw. The taking of that city will not be an enterprize ſo eaſy as was expected.

Poniatowſki's army was 16,000 men ſtrong, and ſupported by the whole inhabitants of Warſaw. Generals Madalinſki, Dombrowſki, &c. were at the head of ſtrong detachments in different parts of Poland. The country covered with armed citizens, who are enthuſiaſts in the cauſe.

On the fatal 10th of October the Ruſſians at Madziewick attacked the Poles thrice; they had in a great meaſure ſurrounded them, and in the greateſt order charged ſword in hand. As they ſtruck they ſhouted, "This for Warſaw."

Koſciuſko, ſince the Confederation of Cracovia, wore uſually the dreſs of a peaſant, and thus he was dreſſed when at the head of the army, and made priſoner. A Coſſack, who did not know him, had wounded him behind with his lance. His companions ſeeing him fall, ſhrieked out, alarmed, and pronounced his name.

The Poliſh General roſe, and proceeded ſome ſteps, when an officer ſtruck him upon the head with his ſabre, and ſtretched him ſenſeleſs on the ground. His wounds were thought to be mortal.

He muſt have ordered his ſoldiers before the battle, to ſhoot him when they ſhould ſee him in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, for ſeveral Poles did

did fire upon him at the deciſive moment. Without that exclamation of his companions, he had reſted probably unknown.

Koſciuſko was borne upon pikes into the Ruſſian camp, and there conſtrained to ſign, conjunctively with Count Ferſen, the paſſport of Lieutenant Hellingſtadt, that this officer might, without obſtacle, proceed to Lieutenant-General Schwerin. When Koſciuſko fell, he might have ſaid, "Finis Poloniae."

His defeat cauſed the moſt extreme conſternation at Warſaw. The Grand Council publiſhed an addreſs to the nation, to announce this fatal blow, making pompous proteſtations that the Chiefs of the Revolution were determined to conquer or die.

Koſciuſko has a brother who fought under him in the moſt brilliant of his engagements, and who has evinced the greateſt military ſkill.

The eſcort appointed to convey Koſciuſko to Peterſburgh conſiſted of two pulks of Coſſacks, each pulk conſiſting of 533 men, one of which formed an advance, and another a rear guard to his coach, having two cannons each. In the coach with Koſciuſko were one major and two officers; and between the two pulks were conducted 3000 Poliſh priſoners, together with their officers.

On the evening of the 4th of November, the day on which Prague was taken, three deputies from the magiſtrates of that place, with a letter from the King to General Suwarrow, arrived, begging to ſpare Warſaw, as they had reſolved to ſurrender at diſcretion, praying only not to violate their perſons or property. The Count, upon this, propoſed ſome articles, the ſubſtance of which was, "immediately to lay down their arms; to bring all artillery and ammunition together to one place; to liberate all priſoners of war and hoſtages; to reſtore immediately the lawful conſtitution; and inſtantly to repair the bridge, to enable the troops to march into the town." On his part the Count promiſed to protect the King's perſon, and all private property, and to forget all that has paſſed. The deputies accepted theſe propoſitions in a ſubmiſſive and thankful manner, and promiſed to execute the demands of the Count immediately. On the 6th the deputies returned, and told him, the magiſtrates and city of Warſaw had done all that was in their power, but the Supreme Council, and General Wawrczewſki, having as yet the upper hand, could not agree with the King and them. The Count adviſed them to perſuade the reigning party to ſubmit, as the only means to ſave the place from utter deſtruction; and, in caſe the military would not lay down their arms, they might leave the city; but in that caſe they would expoſe themſelves to their vengeance in any place. The King, at the ſame time, deſired eight days to reſtore order and tranquillity, but the Count finding this town too long, only allowed a few days for the repair of the bridge and other neceſſary meaſures. During this, Wawrczewſki with all his troops prepared to march out, and wanted to take the King with him. The inhabitants, hearing this, immediately aſſembled in the Palace-Yard, and the ſtreets adjoining in ſuch numbers, that acceſs to the Palace was impoſſible, declaring to Wawrczewſki, they would not hinder his marching out, but were reſolved, coſt what it would, not to deliver up the King. On the 7th, at ten o'clock in the morning, the members of the Supreme Council, and Wawrczewſki, went to the King, and depoſed in his hands all the power, and the command of the military; and General Suwarrow wrote to his Majeſty, that for the ſafety of his perſon and the tranquillity of the town, he would enter on the 9th.

On the 8th, all the Ruſſian and Pruſſian priſoners of war were ſet at liberty. On the 9th, the Supreme National Council was ſuppreſſed, and Generaliſſimo Wawrczewſki reſigned his commiſſion into the King's hands. It was ſignified to the burghers, that they ought themſelves to conſult about the means of their ſafety; the magiſtrates ſoon after aſſembled, and ſent a deputation to General Suwarrow, to ſurrender the city at diſcretion, intreating him only to ſpare the lives and property of the inhabitants. Suwarrow immediately complied with their requeſt, adding, that he would forgive all that had paſt. The Ruſſian troops took poſſeſſion of Warſaw on the ſame day, and General Prince Potemkim was diſpatched at the ſame time to watch over the ſafety of the King.

On the 10th, General Suwarrow himſelf entered the capital, and the keys were delivered to him before the gates. He roſe, and returned thanks to the Almighty, that he had not won Warſaw at ſo dear a rate as the ſuburb of Praga. He entered amidſt the acclamations of the people, whom he repeatedly aſſured that he would forgive all the paſt. He then went to the King, with whom he remained half an hour.

Nine thouſand Poliſh troops, under the command of General Hendrowicz, laid down their arms. General Suwarrow then permitted them to return to their homes on their parole. Several thouſand ſoldiers, however, would not comply with the Burghers and the people, and inſiſted upon a deſperate reſiſtance. General Suwarrow declared, that he would not, for their ſake, deſtroy the capital, and if they did not chooſe to lay down their arms, they might march out; but he would take care they ſhould not eſcape him.

The engagement that preceded the ſurrender of Warſaw was exceeding bloody: of 26,000 men only 2000 eſcaped; 14,000 were killed, and 10,000 made priſoners by the Ruſſians.

From the commencement of the Ruſſian operations, 20,000 of the Poles periſhed in four weeks. Nineteen thouſand ſix hunderd were taken priſoners, among whom were eight generals, and 161 pieces of cannon, without reckoning upon thoſe taken at Warſaw.

On the taken of Praga and Warſaw, the Ruſſians ſpared neither age nor ſex. The butcheries were committed for ſeveral days, and during ſixteen hours each day. The Ruſſian ſoldiers were allowed only two hours each day for refreſhment, and were then ordered to their bloody work, which they performed with ſuch unrelenting barbarity, as to apal every creature who has been told the horrid tale. Repeated applications were made by the King of Poland, and the Supreme Council, for a ceſſation of the maſſacres, but to no purpoſe.

poſe. The Generals ſaid they had no diſcretion, and that they muſt execute the orders they had received. The horrors of Praga and Warſaw, are too ſhocking to be recited to Engliſh readers; ſuffice it to ſay, that more than 20,000 were maſſacred in cold blood, after having laid down their arms upon a ſolemn aſſurance that their perſons and property would be protected.

In March 1795, the Empreſs of Ruſſia having declared herſelf with reſpect to Poland, in an official note delivered to all the foreign miniſters at Warſaw; ſhe informed them, that if they thought proper to continue their reſidence in that city, their perſons ſhould be protected, but they could no longer be conſidered as poſſeſſing any public functions, ſince "Poland no more exiſted as a ſeparate ſtate." The unfortunate King was ſent from Grodno to Peterſburg; and in February 1796, was by order of the Empreſs of Ruſſia compelled to ſign the papers for the abdication and reſignation of his Kingdom, which he did on St. Catharine's day, and died February 11, 1798, aged ſixty-five.

PONDICHERRY, ENGAGEMENT NEAR, IN 1759. A town on the coaſt of Coromandel in the Eaſt Indies.

M. d'Ache, who had ran away from Admiral Pocock in Auguſt 1758 (*See* the article FORT ST. DAVID), was ſtrongly reinforced. His fleet in 1759 was augmented to 11 ſail of large ſhips, viz. Le Zodiaque, 74 guns, 660 men; Minotaur, ditto; Le Comte de Provence, ditto; Le Centaur, 70 guns, 660 men; L'Actif, 64 guns, 600 men; L'Illuſtre, ditto; La Fortune, ditto; La Vengeur, 64 guns, 500 men; Le Duc d'Orleans, 60 guns, 500 men; Le St. Louis, ditto; two frigates and two ſtoreſhips. So extraordinary a naval force had never yet been ſeen in the Indian Seas.

This fleet rendezvouſed at the iſlands of Mauritius and Bourbon; of which the Engliſh Admiral having advice, he, after refitting his ſquadron, ſailed on the 17th of April, 1759, for the coaſt of Coromandel, and with a diligence and dexterity that appears in every undertaking where this Admiral had the chief direction, the ſquadron got round the iſland of Ceylon before the French had taken their departure from the iſlands, and ſtationed his ſhips in ſuch a manner as to intercept the enemy and protect the trade. As it was not poſſible for the French to eſcape his vigilance, the Admiral reſolved to keep this ſtation, though his patience was ſufficiently tired by their procraſtination. The want of proviſions and water obliged him at laſt to quit his ſtation, and to proceed to Trincomalé on the 1ſt of September, not being able to water at Negapatam. But with this previous caution, to diſpatch the Revenge frigate to look out for the enemy off Ceylon.

At 10 in the morning of the 2d of September, the French fleet was deſcried from the maſt-head, and the Revenge chaſed by one of their frigates. The Admiral immediately threw out the ſignal for a general chaſe, and ſtood towards the enemy with all the ſail he could make, though much inferior in ſhips, men, and metal; the French having a ſuperiority of 192 guns, and 2365 men, beſides the great advantage in the ſize of their ſhips. His whole ſtrength was no more than nine ſhips of the line, two of which were fifty gun ſhips, and the largeſt carried no more than ſixty-eight, viz. Yarmouth, Vice-Admiral Pocock, Captain Harriſon, 66 guns, 540 men; Grafton, Rear-Admiral Stevens, Captain Kempenfelt, 68 guns, 538 men; Elizabeth, Captain Tiddeman, 64 guns, 480 men; Tyger, Captain Brereton, 60 guns, 420 men; Sunderland, Captain Colville, 60 guns, 420 men; Weymouth, Captain Sir W. Baird, Bart. 60 guns, 420 men; Cumberland, Captain Somerſet, 58 guns, 520 men; Newcaſtle, Captain Michie, 50 guns, 350 men; Saliſbury, Captain Dent, 50 guns, 350 men; three frigates and a fireſhip.

The frigate in chaſe of the Revenge diſcovering the Engliſh fleet, rejoined her own ſquadron; which, inſtead of embracing ſo fair an opportunity to try the fortune of their ſuperior force, edged off, and endeavoured to ſteal away undiſcovered under favour of the night; the wind falling off, prevented the Engliſh coming up with them before dark. However, the Revenge was ordered to ſail to the ſouth-eaſt, and not to loſe ſight of them if poſſible. This had the deſired effect. About eleven o'clock at night the Revenge made a ſignal for diſcovering the enemy, and then the whole fleet bore down towards them. But this good intention was diſappointed again by a ſquall, which came very heavy from one till three next morning, obliging the Engliſh fleet to bring to, and clew their topſails. The enemy at day-light was again diſcovered, bearing north-eaſt by north, about five or ſix leagues diſtant. Admiral Pocock made the ſignal for a general chaſe to the north-eaſt, Point Pedro on the iſland of Ceylon bearing weſt ſix or ſeven leagues, and continued to gain upon the enemy; who, about nine, finding it was in vain to truſt entirely to the ſwiftneſs of their ſailing, bore north-eaſt by eaſt, and formed in line of battle a-head, on the ſtarboard tack, with the wind about weſt north-weſt. Therefore Admiral Pocock made the ſignal for the line of battle abreaſt, and ſtood for the centre of the enemy's fleet, which kept under way, and appeared to go from the wind. By this means their bearings were greatly altered, for by noon they bore ſouth-eaſt, by eaſt, diſtant ſix or ſeven miles; and the wind decreaſing as the day advanced, and the Newcaſtle and Tyger being very bad ſailers, it was very late in the day and near ſunſet before the line could be formed.

In this poſition it was hoped the enemy might have been fixed and brought to an engagement; but M. d'Ache had no ſuch intention. His intention was to avoid the danger of a cloſe chaſe by forming the line to ſooth us with an expectation of a battle; and when we had dropt the chaſe and formed the line, to avoid coming to blows, till a favourable breeze or night might deliver them out of our reach. Thus, about a quarter after five, the Engliſh ſquadron being nearly abreaſt of the enemy, they wore, and came to the wind on the other tack; upon which our ſhips tacked, the rear firſt, and ſteered with the enemy's ſquadron about four miles diſtance. There was little wind, ſcarce ſteerage-way, till near ten o'clock, when a freſh gale ſprung up from the north-weſt. The Admiral ordered to haul cloſe to the wind under top-ſails, and to form the line ahead. This ſhift of the wind brought the enemy aſtern, and a

little

little upon the weather quarter of our line. But they ſoon diſappeared, the weather proving hazy; and though the Revenge looked out a-ſtern with her uſual diligence, ſhe could gain no intelligence of their ſituation; but by running a-head, ſhe next morning about eight o'clock made a ſignal for ſeeing four ſail to the north-eaſt. The Admiral made the ſignal for a general chaſe; but after ſix hours, ſeeing no more than two ſhips, and that he could not come up with thoſe, he called in the Revenge, and ſtood to the northward with all his ſquadron; and ſuppoſing that the French fleet was bound for Pondicherry, he made all the ſail he could to that port alſo, and arrived in the offing about eight hours before M. d'Ache.

This was on the 8th of September. The French fleet appeared about one o'clock at noon in the ſouth-eaſt, ſtanding to the ſouth with a ſea breeze. A good look-out was kept that night to prevent the French paſſing by. They appeared next morning about nine in the ſouth-weſt, but there was no wind till about two in the afternoon, when Admiral Pocock feeling the wind ſpring up, made the ſignal for a general chaſe. The enemy at four formed in a line of battle abreaſt, and ſteered right down upon him, but night coming on, the enemy took the opportunity to ſheer away. The Revenge was in conſequence ordered to watch their motions; and on the 10th, at ſix in the morning, the French ſquadron bore ſouth-eaſt by ſouth, diſtant eight or nine miles, formed in a line of battle a-head on the ſtarboard tack, in all ſixteen ſail. The Engliſh bore down on them in a line of battle abreaſt, with the wind north-weſt by weſt. At ten the enemy wore, and formed the line ahead on the larboard tack. The Engliſh did the ſame at eleven, and kept edging down upon them; and at two in the afternoon, the Yarmouth being nearly abreaſt the French Admiral's ſecond in the rear, and within muſquet-ſhot, M. d'Ache made the ſignal for battle. Admiral Pocock did the ſame, and the action began with a furious cannonade on each ſide, which continued very hot till four, when the enemy's rear, and ſoon after their centre began to give way. Their van made ſail, ſtood on, and with their whole ſquadron bore away and ſteered to the S. S. E. with all the ſail they could crowd; and our ſhips not being in a condition to purſue, the enemy not having ſuffered ſo much damage in their rigging, gained their chief point, which was to get into Pondicherry.

The inability of our ſquadron to purſue is accounted for by the damages ſuſtained on board the Tyger, whoſe mizen-maſt and main-top-maſt were ſhot away, and the ſhip otherwiſe much diſabled; on board the Newcaſtle, whoſe maſts, yards, and rigging were greatly injured. The Yarmouth's fore-top-ſail yard was ſhot away in the ſlings; and though the Grafton and Elizabeth loſt no maſts nor yards, they were greatly diſabled in them and their rigging. Beſides the Cumberland and Saliſbury in the rear, were not in a condition to make ſail. So that the Weymouth and Sunderland were the only ſhips that had not ſuffered, becauſe they could not get properly into action, M. d'Ache having begun to engage before they could cloſe, and by that means were thrown out of action; the whole heat of the battle falling upon ſeven of our ſhips, which ſuſtained the whole fire of the enemy's fleet till near the concluſion, when the Sunderland having got up, engaged the ſternmoſt ſhip.

However, Admiral Pocock, while he laid with his ſquadron on the larboard tack, in order for his larboard ſhips to repair their damages, detached the Revenge to keep between him and the enemy, and obſerve their motions, who retreated to the ſouthward till dark. They appeared at daylight next morning to the S. S. E. laying to on their larboard tacks alſo, about four leagues diſtant; but on ſeeing the Engliſh ſquadron, they immediately wore and brought to on the other tack. They in the evening being got almoſt out of ſight, and the wind ſpringing up to the eaſtward, Admiral Pocock made the ſignal, wore, and ſtood under an eaſy ſail to the N. W. the Sunderland taking the Newcaſtle, the Weymouth the Tyger, and the Elizabeth the Cumberland in tow.

The enemy not being found, Admiral Pocock, after cruizing off Negapatam till the 15th, ſtood into the road and anchored; where the ſquadron continued till the 26th, except the Revenge, which was diſpatched with letters to the governor and council of Madras; when being refitted as well as time would permit, the ſquadron weighed at five in the morning, and received by the return of the Revenge a recruit of ſixty-three ſeamen, which came very opportunely to replace the men loſt on board the Newcaſtle and Tyger.

In this condition our brave Admiral proceeded once more in queſt of the enemy, and found them on the 27th at day-light in the morning, under the guns of Pondicherry, and at anchor in a line of battle. The Engliſh were not in a condition to attack both the ſhips and the fort; but to convince the French of their real intention, they drew into a line of battle ahead on the ſtarboard tack, and the wind being off ſhore and about W. S. W. they laid with their main-topſails to the maſt, juſt keeping a proper ſteerage-way for the line to continue well formed. The French Admiral at ſix o'clock made the ſignal to heave a-peak, and an hour after to weigh. By that time all their ſquadron, which conſiſted of eleven ſail of the line and two frigates, got under ſail, it was near ten o'clock when the Engliſh ſquadron got to leeward of them, expecting they would bear down directly and engage. But M. d'Ache made the ſignal to keep cloſe to the wind, to make ſail, and to ſtretch away to the ſouthward, in a line of battle ahead. By which method of acting, the French had got four leagues to windward at ſunſet; whereas had they cut or ſlipt their cables on firſt diſcovering the Engliſh, or had they, after getting under ſail, bore directly down, they might have been cloſe alongſide at eleven. Their diſinclination to come to a ſecond action, induced Admiral Pocock to call and take the opinion of a council of war for his future operations; who unanimouſly agreed, that as the preſent condition of the fleet (which had no more bread than for two days, and very little water on board) would not permit them to follow M. d'Ache to the ſouthward, it was moſt adviſable to proceed to Madras. Which was accordingly effected;

effected; and the whole fleet anchored there on the 28th; where he was ſo well ſupplied with neceſſaries for his voyage to Bombay, his intended port, before the change of the monſoon, then near at hand (at which ſeaſon it is very hazardous for ſhips on that coaſt); and his ſick and wounded were ſo well recovered, that he ſailed from Madras on the 17th of October.

In this engagement both ſides ſuffered conſiderably. The damage done to the Engliſh men of war has been already deſcribed; but that was the leaſt loſs; there were 118 men ſlain in the action, and ſixty-ſix died of their wounds; 122 more were dangerouſly wounded, and 263 ſlightly wounded. In the whole 569 men killed and wounded. Captain Michie of the Newcaſtle, Captain Gore of the marines, Lieutenant Redſhaw in the ſame ſhip, Lieutenant Elliot and the gunner of the Tyger, the maſter of the Yarmouth, and the boatſwain of the Elizabeth were all amongſt the ſlain. Captain Somerſet of the Cumberland received a wound in one of his ancles, and Captain Burton a contuſion in his head. And when this account of the action has been read, there will need no words to perſuade poſterity, that all the officers and ſeamen could never have dared, reſiſted, and defeated an enemy of ſo great a ſuperiority in ſtrength, without the greateſt vigour, conſtancy, bravery, and ſpirit.

PONDICHERRY, TAKEN IN 1761. As ſoon as the weather appeared ſettled, and it was judged that the rainy ſeaſon was over, Colonel Coote reſolved to proceed to Pondicherry. *See* OULLAGARY. The blockade which had been formed for ſeveral months by ſea and land, had greatly diſtreſſed the garriſon, by cutting off all communications for ſupplies of proviſions. Famine and mutiny began to threaten their internal deſtruction. Therefore the Colonel made no doubt that the town would become an eaſy prey, by increaſing their cauſe of diſcontent, and by fatiguing them with conſtant alarms. For this purpoſe batteries were erected at a diſtance, to play continually on ſeveral parts of the town, ſo as to enfilade the works of the garriſon, and cover his men and guns from any certain fire of the enemy. Accordingly the following batteries were traced out, one (called the Prince of Wales's) for four guns, near a breach made on the north ſide, to enfilade Great Street, which runs north and ſouth through the White Town; one for four guns and two mortars to the north-weſt quarter at 1000 yards diſtance, to enfilade the north face of a large counter-guard before the north-weſt baſtion, called the Duke of Cumberland's; a third, called Prince Edward's, for two guns to the ſouthward, at 1200 yards diſtance, to enfilade the ſtreets from ſouth to north, ſo as to croſs the fire from the northern battery; and a fourth to the ſouth-weſt, called Prince William's, for two guns and one mortar, at 1000 yards diſtance, in order to deſtroy the guns in St. Thomas's redoubt, and to ruin the veſſels and boats near it.

On the 8th of December, at midnight, they were all opened together, and continued firing till day-light. On the 9th, the enemy kept up a warm fire on theſe batteries, but without doing much damage to them On the 25th, Admiral Stevens with four ſhips of the line arrived off Pondicherry, having parted company with Admiral Corniſh and his diviſion, on the 16th inſtant, in blowing weather. On the 26th, a battery, called the Hanover, was begun for ten guns and three mortars to the northward, at 450 yards diſtance from the town, againſt the north-weſt counterguard and curtain.

Theſe approaches contributed ſo greatly to increaſe the miſeries of thoſe in the town who were almoſt famiſhed, that the number of deſerters increaſed daily. Yet M. Lally determined if poſſible to ſpin out the time till he might expect aſſiſtance from Europe, both of men and neceſſaries of life. He drove 1400 poor helpleſs inhabitants out of the town, and when they were ordered to halt by the advanced guard of ſepoys, he ordered both the cannon and muſquetry to fire upon them from the walls; by which barbarous action three of them were killed and many wounded. Theſe miſerable inhabitants were kept three days in this deplorable ſtate, having nothing to feed on but the roots of graſs, and fired upon as often as they attempted to return. So that Colonel Coote permitted them to paſs his guard, and to diſperſe about the country.

Hitherto every day gave freſh hopes of reducing the town without bloodſhed; but on the firſt of the new year, there happened a violent ſtorm of wind and rain, which almoſt ruined the batteries, deſtroyed three ſhips of the line, and damaged moſt of the reſt. The Duke of Aquitaine foundered about two leagues to the ſouthward; and the Sunderland about two leagues to the northward of Pondicherry, and moſt of the crews periſhed. The Newcaſtle and Queenſborough, with the Protector fireſhip, were drove aſhore and loſt a little to the ſouthward of Arian Copang, but the people were ſaved, with moſt of the ſtores and proviſions, and all the ordnance; and with the help of maſts, yards, and ſtores, ſaved from the wrecked ſhips, and the aſſiſtance of the ſquadron, they were in a few days completely fitted, and put in a proper ſtate of ſervice.

M. Lally endeavoured to profit himſelf by this diſaſter with the utmoſt ſpeed. He no ſooner ſaw the port open, but he diſpatched advice of his ſuppoſed deliverance to Mr. Raymond, French reſident at Pullicat, and preſſed him moſt earneſtly to ſend him proviſions. "The Engliſh ſquadron," ſays he, "is no more. Out of the twelve ſhips they had in our road ſeven are loſt, crews and all; four others are diſmaſted; only one frigate has eſcaped. Therefore don't loſe a moment to ſend us chelinga upon chelinga loaded with rice. Tell the Dutch that they have nothing to fear now; beſides according to the rights of nations, they are only not to ſend us proviſions themſelves, and we are no longer blocked up by ſea. The ſaving of Pondicherry has been in your power once already; if you miſs the preſent opportunity, it will be entirely your fault. Don't forget alſo ſome ſmall chelinga. Offer great rewards. I expect 17,000 Mahrattoes within theſe four days. In ſhort, riſk all, attempt all, force all, and ſend us ſome rice, ſhould it be but half a garſe at a time."

This letter dated the 2d of January, 1761, at Pondicherry, from M. Lally, was intercepted by the Engliſh;

liſh; and Admiral Stevens, who had the good fortune to weather out the ſtorm without ſuffering the leaſt damage, returning to his ſtation before Pondicherry on the 4th, immediately diſpatched circular letters to the Dutch and Daniſh ſettlements, to acquaint them, that notwithſtanding M. Lally's repreſentations, he was ſtill in poſſeſſion of eleven ſhips of the line and two frigates in condition for ſervice, and holding the blockade of Pondicherry; and that it being contrary to the laws of nations for a neutral power to give any place relief that was cloſely inveſted and blockaded by land and ſea, he was determined to ſeize every veſſel or boat that ſhould attempt to throw any proviſions into that place. Which menace had its due effect.

The batteries being repaired, and the fleet refitted and returned to their ſtations in the road, the army continued their approaches without interruption; the garriſon having neither power nor ſpirits to diſturb their works, though they kept up a faint fire till the 15th, when it was entirely ſilenced, which gave the beſiegers an opportunity of beginning a trench to contain their royal mortars, and three guns for the more ſpeedy demolition of the demi-baſtion and ravelin of Madras gate. When in a fit of deſpair M. Lally, the man who had publicly vowed the ruin of the Engliſh ſettlements in India, and had actually deſtroyed thoſe in his power, became a ſupplicant, and that ſame evening ſent out Colonel Duree of the royal artillery, the chief of the Jeſuits, and two civilians, with propoſals for delivering up the garriſon; but Colonel Coote, thoroughly acquainted with the miſerable condition of the place, which had no more than one day's proviſion left, would not grant any other conditions than to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, to be uſed as he ſhould think conſiſtent with the intereſt of his Britannic Majeſty. Accordingly, a company of Engliſh grenadiers took poſſeſſion of the Villenore gate, at eight o'clock on the 16th in the morning; and at the ſame time on the 17th, Colonel Coote, accompained by Rear-Admiral Corniſh, and Captains Haldane and Tinker, took poſſeſſion of the citadel on the part of both ſervices, as they were ſo connected together in the reduction of this important conqueſt to his Majeſty's arms, and to the Eaſt-India Company in particular, after a blockade and tedious ſiege of eight months.

The number of priſoners amounted to 2067, of whom 1707 were ſoldiers, and the reſt able to bear arms. And the quantity of military ſtores, arms, artillery, and ammunition was prodigious.

The conduct of M. Lally towards Fort St. David; his declared intention againſt all the Engliſh ſettlements to diſmantle and to ruin them; and the impoſſibility of keeping the power of France in thoſe regions within moderate bounds, ſo long as they might entertain any hopes of recovering that ſtrong fortreſs by a treaty of peace, determined the fate of its fortifications alſo; which were ſo effectually deſtroyed by the powder taken in the town, that there was not left one ſtone upon another, nor ſo much as the appearance of what it had been, yet it was afterwards refortified when reſtored by the peace of 1761.

PONDICHERRY TAKEN IN 1778. For the particulars of which ſee the following

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Munro to the Lord Viſcount Weymouth, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State.

Pondicherry, October 27, 1778.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip of the ſucceſs of the Eaſt-India Company's troops againſt Pondicherry, after a ſiege of two months and ten days from the firſt inveſting of the place. The town ſurrendered by capitulation on the 17th of October, and I have ſent herewith the terms of capitulation. I have to requeſt your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to lay them before his Majeſty; and as I have been ſo fortunate as to have had the honour of commanding troops that have reduced a place of ſuch conſequence to the Britiſh ſettlements in India, my utmoſt wiſh now is, to have his Majeſty's approbation of my conduct. As your Lordſhip may wiſh to be informed of the operations of the troops during the ſiege, I have the honour to ſend you the following account:

On the 8th of Auguſt, part of the troops intended for the ſiege encamped on the Red Hill, within four miles of Pondicherry; but it was the 21ſt before a ſufficient number of troops were aſſembled, ſo that we could not attempt to advance. On this day we took poſſeſſion of the Bound Hedge, within cannon-ſhot of Pondicherry, which prevented all communication with the town by land.

On the 6th and 7th of September we broke ground, both on the north and ſouth ſide of the town, it having been determined to carry on two attacks; and on the 18th we opened our batteries with twenty-eight pieces of heavy artillery and twenty-ſeven mortars. Though our fire on the town was very great, yet the enemy's was equally ſo on us from day-break till towards the evening, when our batteries had apparently the advantage, and the fire from the fortreſs, greatly diminiſhed daily. The approaches were continued with the utmoſt poſſible expedition, but the obſtinate defence of the garriſon made it neceſſary to act with caution, and the violent rains that fell retarded the works. A gallery being carried into the ditch to the ſouthward, a breach made in the baſtion called L'Hoſpital, and the faces of the adjacent baſtions being always deſtroyed, it was reſolved to paſs the ditch by means of a bridge of boats made for the purpoſe, and to aſſault the place; while on the north attack, our batteries had ruined the eaſt face of the north-weſt baſtion, and a float was prepared to paſs the troops over the ditch at the ſame time; another attack was to have been made on the ſea-ſide to northward, where they had ſtockades running into the water. This was intended to have been put in execution the 15th of October before daylight; but in the forenoon of the 14th, the water in the ditch to the ſouthward was ſo raiſed by the rains for two or three days before, that it forced itſelf into the gallery, broke it down, and damaged the boats intended for the bridge. It required two days to repair the damage done; and every thing being ready for the aſſault, it would have

taken place on the 17th; but on the 16th, M. Bellecombe ſent me a letter by his aid-de-camp, M. de Vilette, relative to a capitulation, which was ſigned by both parties the next day. The gallant defence made by M. Bellecombe will ever do him honour; and I beg leave, in juſtice to the troops I had the honour to command, to aſſure your Lordſhip that they acted with the moſt determined reſolution on every occaſion. I am in a moſt particular manner obliged to Sir Edward Vernon and his Majeſty's ſquadron, who moſt cheerfully gave every aſſiſtance during the whole ſiege; and when the aſſault was reſolved on, Sir Edward landed his marines, and 200 ſeamen to aſſiſt in the attack.

I have the honour of ſending your Lordſhip herewith a return of the killed and wounded on both ſides, together with a liſt of cannon and ſtores taken in Pondicherry.

Braſs Mortars.

Serviceable. Seven 12-inch, five 8-inch, two 7-ditto, four 6 ditto, two 4 ditto. Total, 20.

Iron Mortars.

Serviceable. Two 12-inch, one 8 ditto. Total, 3.

Small Arms.

French muſquets and bayonets, 5934; ditto without bayonets, 248; rifle barrel pieces, 108; wall-pieces, 60; carbines, 45; piſtols, 556; ſwords, 930; gunpowder, 80 barrels, 100lb. each; ſhots of different ſizes, 21,708.

(Signed) T. MANNOUNG, Commiſſary of the Stores.

Return of the killed and wounded of the Company's troops at the ſiege of Pondicherry, 1778.

European officers, killed 8, wounded 27; ditto cavalry, wounded 2; ditto artillery, killed 17, wounded 61; ditto infantry, killed 48, wounded 114; ſepoys, killed 148, wounded 482; His Highneſs the Nabob's troops, killed 3, wounded 7. Total. Killed 224, wounded 693.

(Signed) H. A. M. COSBY, Adj. Gen.

The Company's troops conſiſted of 10,500, of which 1500 were Europeans.

Return of the killed and wounded in the garriſon of Pondicherry, 1778.

European officers, killed 7, wounded 19; regiment of Pondicherry, killed 45, wounded 143; European artillery, killed 29, wounded 69; ſepoys, killed 52, wounded 94; citizens, killed 3, wounded 7; black labourers, killed 64, wounded 148. Total. Killed 200, wounded 480.

The garriſon of Pondicherry conſiſted nearly of 3000 men, of which 900 were Europeans.

Admiralty-Office, March 16, 1779.

Captain George Young arrived this afternoon from the Eaſt-Indies, with diſpatches from Commodore Sir Edward Vernon to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are copies.

Rippon, off Sadras, Auguſt 16, 1778.

SIR,

I ſend this to the governor and council of Fort St. George, to be forwarded by the firſt opportunity, to deſire you will acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that I ſailed from Madras on the 29th paſt, with his Majeſty's ſhips Rippon, Coventry, Seahorſe, and Cormorant ſloop, and Valentine and Glatton India ſhips. On the 31ſt, finding the Glatton ſo bad a ſailer, and ill equipped, I ordered her back to Madras, and requeſted of the governor and council another ſhip to replace her.

On the 8th inſtant, at 6 P. M. I appeared with the ſquadron off Pondicherry, chaſing a French frigate into the road. At eight A. M. we deſcried from our maſthead ſix ſail to the S. W. which we ſtood for, but there being ſuch light airs of wind, we could make nothing of them till the 10th, when at ſix A. M. we ſaw five ſail bearing down upon us in a regular line abreaſt. We ſtood for them, forming our line ahead with the four ſhips, and at noon brought-to ready to receive them. At three quarters paſt noon, the breeze ſhifting to the ſeaward, gave us the weather-gage, when I immediately made the ſignal to bear down upon the enemy, who had formed upon the ſtarboard tack. I intended forming our line on the larboard tack, till the leading ſhip had ſtretched abreaſt of their rear, then to have tacked and formed oppoſite the enemy's ſhip's; but having ſo little wind, and the uncertainty of a continuance, I thought it neceſſary to bring them to action, which at three quarters paſt two became general, and at times extremely cloſe. About three quarters paſt four, the enemy made ſail upon a wind to the S. W. Having received great damage in our maſts, ſails, and rigging, I hauled to the N. E. in hopes of ſecuring the weather-gage, to bring them to action again the next morning. We were employed the whole night and morning in reeving, ſplicing, knotting our rigging, getting up a main-top-ſail-yard and fore-top-maſt, the others being deſtroyed. We ſtood to the N. E. with light airs of wind until midnight, and then tacked to the S. W. but at day-light on the 11th could ſee nothing of the enemy.

I have ſince uſed my utmoſt endeavours to appear off Pondicherry again, but from little winds, thoſe ſoutherly, with a ſtrong northern current, have been prevented. Their Lordſhips may be aſſured I will loſe no time in attaining it, and if I can meet with the enemy, to bring them to a deciſive battle, winds and weather permitting. The ſhips we engaged were, the Brillant of 64 guns, Pourvoyeuſe of 36 18-pounders, the Sartine of 32 guns, and two of their country ſhips armed as ours, whom I am juſt now informed got into Pondicherry road, the evening of the action, to refit. The Beſborough India-ſhip, which the governor and council of Fort St. George had ordered to replace the Glatton, joined me the 14th. Herewith you have a liſt of the killed and wounded on board the ſhips under my command, in the action of the 10th.

I hope

I hope my proceedings will meet their Lordſhips approbation; and am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

E. VERNON.

Rippon, killed 4, wounded 15; Coventry, killed 1, wounded 20; Seahorſe, killed 3, wounded 5; Valentine India-ſhip, killed 2, wounded 9, Cormorant ſloop, killed 1, wounded 4. Total. Killed 11, wounded 53.

E. V.

To Philip Stephens, Eſq. Sec. of the Admiralty.

Madras, October 31, 1778.

I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that I wrote to you on the 16th of Auguſt by the Valentine, (a duplicate of which I herewith incloſe) and that the winds and current prevented me regaining my ſtation until the 20th at midnight, when I anchored between Pondicherry and Cuddalore, about four o'clock in the morning of the 21ſt. Upon ſight of a ſtrange ſail ſtanding in to the ſquadron, I made the ſignal, weighed, and gave chaſe; at daylight ſaw the chaſe had French colours hoiſted, which, on a few ſhot being fired at her from the Rippon and Seahorſe, were ſtruck; ſhe proved to be the Aimable Nannette, from Rochelle and L'Orient, laſt from the Mauritius for Pondicherry, in ballaſt. At the ſame time I could ſee the French ſquadron under way in Pondicherry road, ſtanding to the north-eaſt, under an eaſy ſail; but the land breeze failing me before I could get near enough to the enemy to engage, and the ſea-breeze not ſetting in before five o'clock in the afternoon, and then ſo very faintly as hardly to keep the ſhips under command, which, with night drawing on, induced me to drop all thoughts of bringing them to action until the next morning. I then ſtood in for Pondicherry road, and came to an anchor, expecting the French ſquadron would do the ſame, as they ſhewed no deſign of going off; but when day-light appeared could ſee nothing of them, nor have they ever looked near Pondicherry ſince that day. On the 25th at day-break, ſaw a ſtrange ſail very near us ſtanding in for Pondicherry, upon which I made the Coventry and Seahorſe's ſignal to weigh and chaſe her, who immediately ſtood out to ſea with all the ſail they could crowd; and to prevent loſing company with the frigates, I weighed and ſtood out after them; about half paſt eleven o'clock A. M. ſaw the Seahorſe engaged with the chaſe, which ſoon after ſtruck, and proved to be the Sartine frigate, one of Monſ. Tronjolly's ſquadron, who had loſt company a few days before in chaſe. She is a fine ſhip, only two years old, and a prime ſailer; had, when ſhe was taken, only 26 nine-pounders mounted; but as ſhe is of a larger ſcantlin than any of our 32 gun frigates, I purpoſe, if war is declared, ordering the naval ſtore-keeper to purchaſe her for his Majeſty's ſervice. From that time I cloſely blocked up the road of Pondicherry. On the 18th of September, our batteries on ſhore were opened againſt the works of the town, upon which they continued to play until the 16th inſtant in the morning, when, (every thing being ready for a general aſſault that night, having at General Munro's requeſt previouſly landed 260 men from the ſquadron, to aſſiſt in the attack) M. Bellecombe thought proper to ſend out a flag of truce, offering to capitulate, upon which hoſtilities ceaſed on both ſides; and I have the pleaſure to acquaint their Lordſhips, that articles of capitulation were ſigned on the 17th, and our troops put in poſſeſſion of the town accordingly. During the ſiege the ſhips of the ſquadron took three other ſmall veſſels bound to Pondicherry.

I cannot omit mentioning to their Lordſhips the aſſiduity with which the governor-general and council of Bengal fitted out and armed two ſhips, mounted with 40 guns each, who joined me on the 1ſt inſtant, and are now acting under my orders; as alſo the zeal ſhewn for the public ſervice by the preſident and council of Fort St. George, in ſo readily reinforcing the ſquadron under my command with three of the Company's European ſhips armed, which on the reduction of Pondicherry I diſmiſſed, that they may proceed on their reſpective voyages. I have further the pleaſure to acquaint their Lordſhips, that the greateſt harmony and good underſtanding has ſubſiſted between the army and navy during the whole of this campaign.

PONDICHERRY. In 1761, Pondicherry was utterly deſtroyed by the Engliſh; and the inhabitants, to the amount of 70,000, with ſeverity perhaps unneceſſary, driven out in miſerable ruin.

In 1770, the wiſdom of the French, co-operating with the local diſpoſition of the inhabitants "that, to die happy, you muſt die where you were born;" rebuilt the greater part of the town, and fortified it ſtrongly.

The European will need to be told the advantages of this ſpot. We ſhall lay its ſituation and qualities briefly before our readers.

The town has no harbour, like others on the Coromandel coaſt; but its road is ſuperior to all others. Ships of great burthen may anchor ſecurely in ſhore, cloſe under the guns of the fortification.

On the ſea coaſt there is nothing but a barren ſand bank, three leagues long and one broad.

Three miles to the north-eaſt of the town, there is a hill of amazing height, which ſerves as a beacon to navigators; from whence a fine body of water, accumulating through ages, flows to fertilize and refreſh the country below it.

With the Iſle of France, Pondicherry has a neceſſary and intimate connection; one cannot be preſerved without the other—it is the key to the Iſle of France, by which that grand ſettlement may be invaded by the Engliſh from Aſia as well as Europe.

On the 20th of March, 1782, the French fleet under the command of Monſ. D'Orves, and the Britiſh under Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, the former conſiſting of eleven ſhips of the line, beſides frigates; the latter of nine ſail, excluſive of the Iſis of 50 guns, came to an engagement of this place, it continued ſix hours, and was deſperately maintained on both ſides, till the French began to tow one of their ſhips out of the line of 64 guns, in a moſt diſabled condition. They ſtill continued the engagement, but at a greater diſtance,

for

for one hour longer, and then bore intirely away. The flight of the French was the only proof of victory, on the part of the Engliſh, the ſquadron under Sir Edward Hughes being too much diſabled to attempt a purſuit.

The French were ſuppoſed to have ſuffered worſe than the Engliſh, but not one ſhip was taken on either ſide.

PONDICHERRY, SIEGE OF, Auguſt 8.—*The Diſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, was received from Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. Governor of Madras.*

Fort St. George Auguſt 24, 1793.

I have the pleaſure to inform you that the Fort of Pondicherry ſurrendered to our army, under the command of Colonel Brathwaite, on the 23d inſtant.

In conſequence of intelligence received here on the 1ſt of June, from Mr. Baldwin, that war had been declared by France againſt England and Holland, we ordered the army to aſſemble near Pondicherry, and having prepared and forwarded all the neceſſary equipments for the ſiege of that fortreſs, our operations commenced early in the preſent month, and have thus happily terminated. Permit me, on this occaſion, to offer you my warmeſt congratulations, and to expreſs a well-grounded hope, that ſo important a conqueſt will afford complete ſecurity to our poſſeſſions in India. The French ſettlements in Bengal and on the Malabar coaſt have all likewiſe ſurrendered to the Britiſh arms.

Our meaſures, on the receipt of Mr. Baldwin's intelligence, were honoured by the fulleſt approbation of the governor-general in council Marquis Cornwallis determined to take the firſt opportunity of coming himſelf to the coaſt; and, as no frigate could be ſpared to convey him, he requeſted the Triton Indiaman might be ſent for that purpoſe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHA. OAKELEY.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor and Council of Madras, to the Court of Directors, dated Fort St. George, Auguſt 24, 1793.

Honourable Sirs,

We have great ſatisfaction in reporting to your Honourable Court that Pondicherry was ſurrendered to the army under Colonel Brathwaite on the morning of the 23d inſtant.

As we forward this addreſs *viâ* Bombay, we ſhall embrace another opportunity of giving you a detailed account of the operations of the army. It will be ſufficient to mention here, that not a moment was loſt after our receipt of the intelligence of the war (which reached us on the 1ſt of June, in a letter from the Britiſh conſul at Alexandria) in making preparations for the ſiege. An enfilading battery was opened againſt the fort on the 20th, and on the 22d, a battery opened on the face to be attacked, and in a ſhort time completely ſilenced the enemy's guns. That ſame evening the governor ſent out a deputation, with propoſals to ſurrender; and early next morning our troops took poſſeſſion of the place.

We have the honour to tranſmit a copy of Colonel Brathwaite's laſt diſpatch, with the articles of capitulation, and to offer our warmeſt congratulations to you on an event ſo honourable, and important to your intereſts in this country.

All the French ſettlements in Bengal, as well as thoſe on the two coaſts, have been ſurrendered to the Britiſh arms.

We have the honour to be with the greateſt reſpect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your faithful humble ſervants,

CHA. OAKELEY,

E. W. FALLOFIELD.

To the Hon. Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. Governor in Council.

Honourable Sir,

Captain Brathwaite, my aid-de-camp, will have the honour to deliver this to you; it incloſes copies of my correſpondence with Monſieur de Chermont, and a copy of the terms which humanity alone induced me to grant to the French garriſon, who, in many inſtances, behaved very ill; but it ſeems they were under little or no control of their officers, who were hourly in apprehenſion for their own lives: and this day I was greatly alarmed by repeated information that ſome of them had ſurrounded the Governor's houſe and menaced his life, and preſſing me to puſh forward the troops, which was accordingly done, and I had the pleaſure to learn that though matters had for ſome time worn a diſagreeable appearance, they had never had recourſe to their arms, or any act of violence; they were moſtly drunk, and ſtraggling about in various directions, but without arms; however, they have been moſtly collected, and will, before night, be perfectly ſecured in the church at Arian Copang.

I have alſo the honour to incloſe a copy of the orders I iſſued this day, and to remain, with reſpect,

Honourable Sir,

Your very obedient ſervant,

(Signed) JOHN BRATHWAITE.

Camp on the Red Hills,

Auguſt 23, 1793.

P. S. Admiral Cornwallis did me the honour to dine with me this day, and I ſhall to-morrow ſend to him a duplicate of the capitulation for his ſignature, if he pleaſes to ſign it, and ſhall get one in exchange from Monſieur Chermont alſo, for the Admiral.

To General Brathwaite, Commanding in Chief the Engliſh Army.

Humanity, and the intereſt of this colony, have engaged me to propoſe a capitulation: I aſk, in conſequence, four-and-twenty hours to reduce it to form, during which time you will eſtabliſh, as well as me, a perfect ſuſpenſion of arms, and ceaſe to continue your works againſt the place, as I ſhall ceaſe to continue mine in its defence.

I have the honour to be, with the moſt perfect eſteem, and the higheſt conſideration, Sir,

Your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed) CHERMONT.

Pondicherry, Auguſt 22, 1793.

To M. Chermont, Governor of Pondicherry, &c.

SIR,

Humanity, and the real intereſt of the city of Pondicherry, induced me to offer you the moſt honourable and humane terms on my appearing before this place, with ſuch a ſuperiority of force as entitled me to ſay, that humanity alone induced me to make thoſe offers.

You, Sir, contrary to the dictates of humanity, and the real intereſts of the colony under your command, rejected thoſe terms, and, without any probability of defence, continued to fire upon my people, to do as much miſchief as you could; and now that my batteries are opened, you begin to think of humanity, that is, for your own people, for you have indicated none for thoſe under my command; but, thank God! they are not in a ſituation to require it. Matters being thus circumſtanced, I will give you till to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock, to ſurrender at diſcretion, and truſt to the known humanity and generoſity of the Engliſh nation. Till then I will ceaſe to fire, unleſs fired upon, but I will not ceaſe to work; and if a ſhot is fired from you before the ſurrender of the place, all further applications will be unneceſſary. If the place is ſurrendered, the whole may depend upon ſecurity to their lives, and that liberal treatment which the Engliſh nation always ſhews to its priſoners: in ſhort, they ſhall be treated as priſoners of war ſurrendering themſelves into the hands of a brave and honourable people. Preciſely at eight o'clock to-morrow morning I ſhall begin to fire, with no intention of ceaſing till I am eſtabliſhed in full poſſeſſion of Pondicherry. You have once, Sir, refuſed a fair and honourable offer; this is the ſecond; and I believe a third is never made. I have the honour to be,

Sir,

your moſt obedient, and

very humble ſervant,

(Signed) JOHN BRATHWAITE.

Camp before Pondicherry,
Auguſt 22, 1793.

To General Brathwaite.

SIR,

The cruel ſituation in which myſelf and a number of brave men have found themſelves, and which I believed was known to you, has forced us to the conduct we have held. I ſend you an officer of merit, whom I beſeech you to hear. I hope he will be able to obtain from you a capitulation, and the twenty-four hours I have aſked.

I have the honour to be,

with the higheſt conſideration,

Sir,

your very humble, and

very obedient ſervant,

(Signed) CHERMONT.

Pondicherry, Auguſt 22, 1793.

To M. Chermont, Governor of Pondicherry, &c.

I have ſaid in my letter to Monſieur Chermont, that, in ſurrendering at diſcretion, he might confide in the humanity and generoſity of a brave nation; bu as he deſires aſſurances, to quiet the minds of ſuch as are alarmed at the idea of ſurrendering at diſcretion,

I. I promiſe, that if the place, with all public property, ſtores, ammunition, arms, ordnance, treaſure and proviſions, is faithfully delivered up, all private property belonging to individuals ſhall be ſaved and inviolable; it being underſtood that arms, warlike or naval ſtores, though in the hands of private merchants, muſt be conſidered as public property, and faithfully delivered up as ſuch.

II. The place muſt be ſurrendered to the troops that I ſhall ſend to take poſſeſſion, as ſoon as they appear at the Madras and Vellenore gates. The Engliſh troops, and the native troops in the Britiſh ſervice, ſhall behave with good order and diſcipline: the French troops muſt do the ſame.

III. The garriſon muſt lodge their arms in the arſenal, and march out without arms or colours. They will be conſidered as priſoners of war, and treated humanely as ſuch. They ſhall be marched to Arian Coupang, (the native troops excepted, who ſhall have liberty to go where they pleaſe), and lodged and fed there, till tents, &c. can be prepared to ſend them to Madras; and I pledge myſelf they ſhall be ſent to Europe by the firſt opportunity.

IV. With regard to the officers they ſhall wear their ſwords, and be priſoners on their paroles of honour, reſerving their private properties.

V. Hoſtages, two officers of rank, muſt be ſent to me before nine o'clock to-morrow morning, for the faithful acquieſcence to theſe terms; and on the arrival of thoſe hoſtages I will ſend troops to take poſſeſſion of the place, and to eſcort the French ſoldiers to Arian Coupang.

VI. Rigour would juſtify me, under preſent circumſtances, in inſiſting upon harſher terms; but humanity induces me to ſpare perſons and private property; and the inhabitants remaining in Pondicherry, provided they demean themſelves with due obedience to our government and laws, ſhall be treated and conſidered as inhabitants under the protection of the Britiſh Government.

VII. This is final. If not acceded to by the arrival of the hoſtages, I ſhall recommence hoſtilities at nine o'clock preciſely.

Given under my hand, ſolely for the preſent, in the abſence of Admiral Cornwallis, camp before Pondicherry, Auguſt 23, three A. M.

JOHN BRATHWAITE.

To General Brathwaite.

SIR,

I have the honour to ſend you, as preſcribed, the capitulation which you offer me, and which is accepted, as alſo the Lieutenant-Colonels Gautier and Joſſet.

You may, at nine o'clock, take poſſeſſion of the Villenore and Madras gates. I have given orders to the troops to be ready at that hour to ſurrender themſelves at Arian Coupang.

You

You will find here a ſigned copy of the capitulation. I have the honour to be,
with the moſt perfect eſteem
and the higheſt conſideration,
Sir,
your very humble, and
very obedient ſervant,
(Signed) CHERMONT.

Pondicherry, Auguſt 23, 1793.

General Orders by Colonel Brathwaite.

Head-quarters, camp before Pondicherry,
Auguſt 23, 1793.

Colonel Brathwaite has the honour and happineſs to announce to the gallant army under his command the news of the ſurrender of Pondicherry, on terms dictated by himſelf; terms which, he flatters himſelf, muſt ever remain as a memorial to the French nation, that no ſuperiority of fire, no advantage of circumſtances, no miſconduct of an enemy, will cauſe a Britiſh commander to deviate from that humanity which is the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of a brave nation.

He has ſpared the whole garriſon and the properties of individuals, which the rigid law of arms would have juſtified him in treating otherwiſe. He has ſpared an enemy that continued to act offenſively and deſtructively while unmoleſted, but who ſunk under the firſt impreſſions of his ſuperior force. Actuated by the ſame ſentiments, he has no doubt but that the whole of the army under his command will conſider their infatuated and unfortunate priſoners entitled (being now their priſoners) to their moſt humane attention.

It is not neceſſary for him, at this time of day, to give to this ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed army any orders on that head; the generals under whom they have ſerved have taught them, that an enemy conquered is an enemy no more; and he is convinced that the Britiſh troops, about to garriſon Pondicherry as conquerors, or about to take charge of French priſoners, will convince both the inhabitants and their priſoners, that they can be as orderly, generous and humane, in the diſcharge of theſe duties, as they have been active and brave in the duties of the trenches.

To a cheerful, unanimous and zealous perſeverance in their ſeveral duties, and to their eſtabliſhed character for bravery, muſt be attributed the ſucceſs of the preſent day; and their Commander will ever remember it with pleaſure and gratitude.

To thank corps or individuals in an army, ſo wholly entitled to his warmeſt thanks and approbation, cannot be attempted: he thanks and approves the whole with all his heart, and will not fail to ſpeak theſe his ſentiments of them to his ſuperiors.

Fort St. George, September 16, 1793.

Advice of the war with France arrived at Fort St. George on the 2d, and at Fort William on the 11th of June, from Mr. Baldwin, his Majeſty's Conſul at Alexandria; and this gentleman was ſo anxious to promote the public ſervice, and ſo deſirous to enable the Company's governments to derive every poſſible advantage from his communication, that he declared himſelf reſponſible in his public character for the truth of the information, and aſſured them that they might act upon it with confidence; adding, that all the Britiſh and Dutch veſſels in the ports of France had been ſeized.

Upon the receipt of this intelligence, all the ſmall factories belonging to the French on the continent of India, as well as their ſhips in our ports, were taken poſſeſſion of; and the government of Fort St. George proceeded immediately to make preparations for the attack of the important fortreſs of Pondicherry, which place was in full as good a ſtate of defence as when it was attacked at the breaking out of the laſt war.

It was reported at Pondicherry that conſiderable reinforcements were expected from the Iſle of France, under the convoy of the Sybille of forty guns, and three ſmaller frigates; and we were in ſome doubt whether Admiral Cornwallis, who blocked up the place by ſea, with the Minerva frigate and three Indiamen, would have been able to prevent the ſuccours from being landed; but the Sybille, which was the only ſhip of the enemy's that appeared during the ſiege went off immediately upon being chaſed by Admiral Cornwallis, and has not ſince been heard of on this coaſt.

I was very deſirous of giving my perſonal aſſiſtance in carrying on the laſt piece of ſervice that was likely to occur during my ſtay in India, and embarked on board a ſmall French veſſel, that had been ſeized and armed in Bengal, as ſoon as I could avail myſelf of the convoy of the Woodcote Indiamen, which had been taking in new maſts at Calcutta, and without which I did not think I could with prudence hazard the voyage, at leaſt while I held the office of Governor-General. The Triton Indiaman, which Admiral Cornwallis and Sir Charles Oakley ſent, at my requeſt, on account of the difficulty and uncertainty in equipping the Woodcote, arrived a few days before we ſailed, and returned with us.

By the great and meritorious exertions of the Government of Fort St. George, in tranſporting the ordnance, ſtores, &c. for ſo conſiderable an undertaking, and thoſe of Colonel Brathwaite, and of the troops under his command, in carrying on the attack, our batteries were opened againſt the place ſooner than I expected; and the mutinous and daſtardly conduct of the garriſon obliged the Governor to ſurrender the forts ſeveral days before my arrival, and before the arrival of five companies of Bengal artillery, and twelve companies of Laſcars, which I had embarked on board of the Woodcote and three other veſſels, which were likewiſe employed in bringing rice, on government's account, to this preſidency.

I ſhall beg leave to refer you, for the particulars of the operations againſt Pondicherry, to the incloſed letter, and the accompanying papers, which I have received from Colonel Braithwaite, and to his aid-du-camp, Captain Brathwaite, of the 72d regiment, who will

will have the honour of delivering to you my diſpatches; and who likewiſe carries to England the colours that were taken from the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

Right Honourable Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Moſt Noble Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's Forces, Commander in Chief in India, &c.

MY LORD,

As ſoon as Colonel Floyd, under whoſe command the forces moſt contiguous were aſſembled at Wallyabad, was in force ſufficient, I ordered him to march forward and encamp within a few miles of Pondicherry; and as I knew all the ground well, from having ſerved as ſecond in command at the laſt ſiege, and from having commanded myſelf in Pondicherry ſome months, I directed him, as his force increaſed, to occupy the pagoda of Villenore, lying ſouth-weſt of the fort, and the village of Arian Copang to the ſouthward, which would prevent the garriſon from drawing ſupplies from thoſe parts of the country from which they had been in the habit of drawing them chiefly, and to diſtreſs them as much as he could in that way, but to give cowl, or protection, to the villages in the French diſtricts that applied for it, and ſhewed any diſpoſition to aſſiſt the army; I alſo informed Colonel Floyd of the ground I intended to take with the army, which, having become an entire foreſt, I directed him to clear, and forwarded a ſupply of tools to him for that purpoſe.

In the mean time, the Admiral in the Minerva frigate, reinforced by three Indiamen, blockaded the port moſt effectually, and took a veſſel from the iſlands, on board of which were ſome ſhot and ſhells, and gave chaſe to the Sybille frigate, which, however, eſcaped, and never appeared more; the intention of this frigate, as we learned from Tranquebar, was to land ſome further ſupplies, and an officer of artillery, with about 150 men, and the preventing this was a ſervice of great importance.

By means of the poſt at Arian Copang, which is near the mouth of the river, and ſome boats furniſhed by Mr. Kentworthy, the reſident at Cuddalore, the means of a direct and ſpeedy communication with the Admiral was eſtabliſhed.

While theſe things were doing, our preparations in the ordnance department went briſkly on, and government took moſt active meaſures to ſecure ſufficient ſupplies, by making large purchaſes of rice on the Company's account, and by calling on his Highneſs the Nabob and the Rajah of Tanjore, both of whom, it is but juſtice to ſay, ſhewed much zeal to forward the ſervice, by ſtriking off all cuſtomary duties, and holding out every encouragement to their reſpective countries to furniſh ſupplies to the army; and as no tax or impoſition of any kind was allowed of in camp; the army was abundantly ſupplied.

Having ſeen every thing ſo completely brought forward, I joined, and took the immediate command of the army on the 28th of July. The grand park of artillery from the Mount was but little behind me, great part of the ſtores had arrived in camp, and large depots of them well advanced on the road, and arriving daily.

I immediately rode over the ground on which I intended to encamp, and had every reaſon to be ſatisfied with the progreſs that had been made in clearing it, as it was nearly ſufficiently cleared to admit of our encampment. On the 30th, the grand park of artillery, under the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Giels, halted a few miles in my rear; and, on the 31ſt, I moved forward with the whole, and took up my ground on the Red Hills.

I then prepared a letter of ſummons to the Governor, Colonel Proſper de Chermont, which I communicated to the Admiral, propoſing that he ſhould alſo ſummon the place. The Admiral did me the honour to approve my ſummons, and returned it to me, accompanied by one from himſelf, both of which I ſent in with a flag.

The pioneers were put under the chief engineer, and all the artificers and detachments of working men furniſhed from the different corps, to the amount he deſired, to collect and make up materials, and the progreſs was reported to me daily; and on the 10th I found that we might begin, with a certainty that no want of materials could poſſibly prevent us from following up the attack with vigour.

In the morning of the 12th, they clearly diſcovered our intention, and began to fire very briſkly from all the works, on the north face of the fort, on our approaches; and this fire was continued and well directed; and we ſuffered ſome loſs from it, and particularly on the 15th at night, (when the chief engineer was killed returning from the trenches), till the 20th at noon, when I was at laſt able to open the enfilading battery, againſt which the enemy had kept up a very inveterate fire; but from the moment that opened, it was viſible their fire greatly ſlackened, and was ſo ill directed, that every ſhot paſſed conſiderably over. They however continued to ply the works with ſhells from mortars, covered by their epaulments, and ſhells were generally well thrown.

On the 20th, in the courſe of the night, (Captain Trapaud, who was now at the head of the engineer department, having carried on the works with great ſpirit) a battery, which I had ordered to be erected to the right, and had called the royal battery, was completed to receive fourteen twenty-four-pounders, and I meant to have opened the 21ſt; but the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Giels failed, and the guns could not be got into it that night. On the 21ſt the enemy plied it very briſkly with ſhells of fourteen inches diameter, and damaged two of the merlens and two of the platforms; but they were expeditiouſly and well repaired in the courſe of the night, the battery rendered very complete, and the guns got into it; and on the 22d in the morning, at day-break, I went down, and had the ſatisfaction to ſee it opened with great effect. The enemy's fire was now quite confuſed, and gun after gun was withdrawn, and their embraſures filled

with ſand bags, and after nine o'clock they fired no more, except now and then a gun from the moſt diſtant works to the north-eaſt, and ſome few ſhots from the ſouth-weſt, intended for the enfilading battery, and they threw but few ſhells, while on our part an inceſſant fire was kept up, and about noon a mortar battery of four ten-inch mortars, at a ſmall diſtance to the left of the royal battery, was opened upon the enemy, and well ſerved. At half an hour paſt four in the afternoon, flags of truce were exhibited on all the ſaliant angles of the fort; upon which orders were given for our fire to ceaſe every where, and the town-major came out with a flag, and a ſhort letter from the Governor, deſiring to capitulate, and to be allowed twenty-four hours to reduce the terms into form. In my reply I refuſed this, and demanded that the place ſhould be ſurrendered at diſcretion at eight the next morning, till when I would ceaſe to fire, but not work; and I immediately diſpatched an expreſs to the Admiral, who was gone to Cuddalore for water, with copies of the Governor's letter to me and my reply, which the Admiral did me the honour to approve. In the night a deputation came to me from the fort of the ſecond in command, Colonel Touſreville, and the town-major, who brought a ſecond letter from the Governor, and they ſtated the great alarm that my anſwer had occaſioned, and the univerſal dread of all claſſes of people of the conſequences of a ſurrender at diſcretion, and conjured me to abate ſomewhat of the rigour of that determination, and hold out ſome aſſurance of ſecurity for life and private property.

Upon this I thought it neceſſary to adviſe with Colonel Floyd and Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, whom I ſent for, and finally dictated thoſe terms upon which the place ſurrendered the next day to Colonel Floyd and Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, who with detachments of cavalry, artillery and flank companies from every corps in the lines, entered the place by the Villenore and the Madras gates. They were punctually adhered to by the French Governor, ſo far as he was able. The place was ſurrendered and evacuated by all the troops, but they did not march out in that order or under that diſcipline I had preſcribed: indeed they were all much intoxicated; and the Governor had ſent to preſs forward the arrival of our troops, leſt the people in this ſtate ſhould again have recourſe to their arms and commit ſome outrages, and our approach haſtened their march; but nothing of the kind happened, and great part ſurrendered themſelves peaceably, without the gate, to the party ordered to conduct them to Arian Copang, and the reſt were ſoon collected and ſent thither. Much anarchy and confuſion ſeem to have prevailed in the place, and the various departments appear to have been latterly not ſubject to much method. I have the honour to incloſe your Lordſhip a copy of a return of the ſtrength of the garriſon at the time it ſurrendered, ſigned by the Governor. This comprehends the whole, except the gardes nationales, compoſed of the inhabitants, armed, clothed, and diſciplined, and which amounted, I am told, to between 200 and 300. Alſo a copy of a liſt of the ordnance and ſtores collected by our deputy commiſſary-general, ſigned by himſelf; but ſome trifling articles have ſince been found, and many cheſts of ſmall arms; and more are ſtill expected to be found. The colours of our 12th native battalion, which garriſoned Cuddalore when it was taken laſt war by the French, have been found in the arſenal; and theſe I mean to return to that battalion; alſo a return of the caſualties in the army I had the honour to command. The loſs on the ſide of the enemy was very trifling; for from the time our fire opened, there appeared to have been but few people on the works.

I cannot more fully or ſtrongly expreſs my ſentiments to your Lordſhip, with regard to the army I had the honour to command, than by repeating, what I iſſued in orders on the ſurrender of the place, which I requeſt leave to quote to your Lordſhip; "To thank corps or individuals in an army ſo fully entitled to his warmeſt thanks and approbation, cannot be attempted: he thanks and approves the whole with all his heart, and will not fail to ſpeak theſe his ſentiments to his ſuperiors."

To your Lordſhip, however, it is unneceſſary, as you are ſo well acquainted with the characters which compoſed this army; the zeal, unanimity and ſubordination has been ſuch as muſt lead to ſucceſs.

This packet will be preſented to your Lordſhip by Captain Braithwaite, my firſt aid-de-camp, who has had the honour to ſerve under your Lordſhip, and whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordſhip's patronage.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

JOHN BRAITHWAITE.

Fort St. George, September 14.

As a teſtimony of the approbation of the Marquis Cornwallis to all the native troops who ſerved in the Carnatic in the laſt war, ſeveral medals have been ſtruck and diſtributed to each of them: on one ſide a ſepoy is repreſented, fully accoutred, ſtanding in an attitude of confidence and ſuperiority, with his right foot upon a piece of ordnance, commonly uſed by Tippoo, called a tyger gun.

In his right hand he ſupports the royal ſtandard of Great Britain, and in the left, reverſed, the flag of the ſultan. Other inſignia, appropriately arranged, occupy the remaining ſpaces of the ground.

On the reverſe of the medal, within a circle, are inſcribed the words, "For ſervices in Myſore, 1791, 1792," and round the exergue, a Perſian motto, with words expreſſive of the nature of the ſervices which procured the ſoldier the honourable diſtinction of the medal.

POPERINGHEN.—*Extract of a Letter from Sir James Murray, dated Tournay, November* 12, 1793.

Upon the 16th inſt. Colonel Salis, with part of the garriſon of Ypres, mached againſt Poperinghen which the enemy had been in poſſeſſion of for ſome time, and where they had the appearance of intending to eſtabliſh themſelves by force. They were, however,

driven

driven from that poſt, with the loſs of forty-five priſoners, of which four are officers, one howitzer, and tumbril, which were taken by colonel Salis, without any loſs upon his part.

On December 29th 1793, at eight in the morning, a body of between 5000 and 6000 French advanced to attack the little town of Poperinghen, and carried with them 300 waggons, which they expected to load with the ſpoil of the inhabitants. The only means of defence which the place had at the time, was an out-poſt, conſiſting of no more than 200 men, but theſe were ſoon joined by 600 armed peaſants, who volunteered in this ſervice, and having firſt ſpread the alarm through the neighbouring villages, by the ringing of bells, marched with the greateſt alacrity to the relief of the advanced poſt. Soon after 2000 other peaſants, well armed, collected by the alarm bells, arrived at Poperinghen. Between theſe raw but brave fellows and the French, an action took place, which was gallantly ſuſtained on both ſides till three o'clock in the afternoon, when the French were obliged to retreat, leaving behind them eighty-two of their men killed. The loſs on the ſide of the Auſtrians was very trifling; it amounted only to three killed, and twenty ſeven wounded—of the latter, three were regulars, the reſt peaſants.

PORTLAND, DESCENT THERE IN 787. The Danes made a deſcent here during the reign of Brithric King of Weſſex, and ravaged the country all along the coaſt. In 838, they again landed here, and in battle twice defeated the troops ſent againſt them by Ethelwolf, which gave theſe ravagers an opportunity to over-run ſeveral counties, particularly Kent and Middleſex. Canterbury, London, and Rocheſter were great ſufferers. They landed again here in 981.

PORT L'ORIENT, EXPEDITION AGAINST. A fortreſs and port of France, ſituated in the province of Brittany, at the mouth of the river Blavet. The reduction of Cape Breton in 1745, had encouraged the Engliſh miniſtry to form projects againſt next year, for the conqueſt of Quebec, the capital of Canada. With this view commiſſions were ſent to the governors of the Britiſh colonies in North America, empowering them to raiſe companies to join the armament from England; and 8000 troops were actually raiſed in conſequence of theſe directions, while a powerful ſquadron and tranſports, having ſix regiments on board, were prepared at Portſmouth for this expedition. But their departure being poſtponed by unaccountable delays, until the ſeaſon was two far advanced to riſk the great ſhips on the boiſterous coaſt of North America; that the armament might not be wholly uſeleſs to the nation, it was thought proper to employ it to make a deſcent on the coaſt of Bretagne, on the ſuppoſition that Port l'Orient, the repoſitory of all the ſhips and ſtores belonging to the French Eaſt India company, might be ſurpriſed, or that this invaſion would alarm the enemy, and by making a diverſion, facilitate the operations of Count Brown, the Auſtrian general in Provence: as well as draw a conſiderable detachment from Mareſchal Saxe's army in Flanders, which was ſuperior to that of the Allies.

The naval force intended for this ſervice conſiſted of ſixteen great ſhips and eight frigates, beſides bomb-ketches and ſtore-ſhips, commanded by Richard Leſtock, appointed Admiral of the blue diviſion. Six battalions of ſolders with a detachment of matroſſes and bombardiers, were embarked in thirty tranſports, under the conduct of Lieutenant-General Sinclair. The whole fleet ſailed from Plymouth on the 14th day of September, 1746, and on the 18th day of the ſame month, found themſelves within four leagues of Port Louis, where they met with commodore Cotes, who had founded the coaſt, and fixed on a proper place for landing, about ten miles from L'Orient. The Admiral being unacquainted with the coaſt, thought it not adviſeable to approach it in the night; the General next day went on board of him, to concert meaſures for diſembarking the troops. At this interview it was agreed that two ſloops, a bomb-tender, and cutter ſhould go as near ſhore as poſſible next morning, to cover the boats with the troops; but early on the 20th, a large body of militia and ſome cavalry appearing on the ſhore, the Admiral thought proper to add three forty gun ſhips to what had already been ordered to cover the landing, which was performed in a bay, about the diſtance of ten miles from Port l'Orient. The French militia, reinforced by ſome detachments from different regiments were aſſembled to the number of 2000, and ſeemed reſolved to oppoſe the diſembarkation, but their intentions were fruſtrated by a fineſſe, that did no ſmall credit to the General.

To prevent any annoyance from the body which was drawn off from the firſt-mentioned bay, he ordered the boats to row directly to that bay, till they ſhould come almoſt within muſquet-ſhot of the enemy, then to turn ſhort, and row before the wind with the utmoſt expedition to the ſecond bay or landing place, and there to form the troops inſtantly. Leſt the battery of two cannon, planted on the eminence upon the oppoſite ſide of the arm of the ſea, ſhould play upon the boats crowded with troops, and at ſo ſmall a diſtance, he deſired that the two armed veſſels might be ordered to ſlip their cables, and fire upon that battery, if poſſible, to drive the men from their guns. Previous to the ſetting out of the boats, theſe orders were executed, and the batteries abandoned. The corps of the enemy waited for the troops where they were poſted, till the boats made the turn to row along the ſhore, and then ran in the greateſt diſorder towards the ſecond bay, where they perceived it was their deſign to land. But the forces were landed and formed without the loſs of a man, before a ſingle perſon of their broken corps could reach the bay to oppoſe them. The General purſued the militia about two miles.

On the 21ſt, the day after the debarkation, the army marched in two columns to L'Orient, General Sinclair with one by Plemure, General O'Farrel with the other, by the great road to Quimperlay. The latter did not come up till ſeven at night, having been attacked on his march by a body conſiſting partly of militia, and partly of regular forces, which put the troops under his command into a good deal of diſorder. Some of

the men were wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Erſkine, quartermaſter-general, dangerouſly. General Sinclair about five in the evening proceeded to a windmill, within cannon-ſhot of the town.

The engineers being immediately ſent to reconnoitre the place, reported at their return, that the town was defended only by a thin wall, without a foſſe, and from a place they had pitched upon for a battery, they could either make a breach, or lay the town in aſhes in the ſpace of twenty-four hours. Next day the General, accompanied by Mr. Armſtrong, the director-general, and Captain Watſon, the engineer, went to reconnoitre the place, and in conſequence of the aſſurance given him the night before, and now repeated, he ſent a letter by an officer to ſummon the town to ſurrender.

Upon this he was viſited by a deputation from the town, who offered to admit the Britiſh forces on certain conditions, but the terms being rejected, the inhabitants prepared for a vigorous defence; and the General reſolved to beſiege the place in form, though he had neither time, artillery, nor forces ſufficient for ſuch an enterprize. His cannon amounted to no more than a few field pieces, and he was obliged to wait for two iron guns, which the ſailors dragged up from the ſhipping. Could an aſſault have been given the firſt night after his arrival, when the town was filled with terror and confuſion, and deſtitute of regular troops, in all probability it would have been eaſily taken by eſcalade. But the reduction of it became impracticable by delay. The ramparts were mounted with cannon from the ſhips in the harbour; new works were raiſed with great expedition; the garriſon was reinforced with ſeveral bodies of regular troops, and great numbers were aſſembled from all parts, ſo that the Britiſh troops were in danger of being ſurrounded in an enemy's country.

The engineers being aſked in a council of war, held on board the Admiral, if they thought it practicable either to burn the town, or make a breach in the wall? what artillery, &c. would be wanted, and what time required, their anſwer was, that with two twelve pounders and a ten inch mortar they would engage to make a proper breach, or lay the town in aſhes in twenty-four hours. By the 25th in the morning, the battery was completed, and the mortar and two twelve pounders placed on it by the ſailors. That morning alſo a few carcaſſes and bombs were thrown into the town, but no cannon were fired, the commander of the artillery having forgot to order the grate for heating the ball to be brought up; the engineers now alſo deſpaired of being able to make a breach at the diſtance they had placed the battery.

The officers of the artillery inſiſted they could heat balls without a furnace, but the General oppoſed their beginning to fire, having then diſcovered, through the neglect of the officers to whoſe care it belonged, there was not a quantity of ammunition to keep a continual fire. However, two other twelve-pounders and the furnace were brought to camp by the ſailors, and a body of marines; one third of the ſeamen of the whole fleet, beſides the marines and boats crews having been employed in theſe ſervices. But in the evening there was ſuch a report made of the ſituation of affairs, as determined the General to call a council of war immediately. This was held in the camp before L'Orient, and conſiſted of Lieutenant-General Sinclair, Brigadiers O'Farrel, Graham, Richbell, and the engineers. Thomas Armſtrong, the chief and director-general; Juſtly Watſon, John Armſtrong, and John Chalmers, commanders of the Artillery. Mr. Armſtrong repreſented to the council, that the ſtores and ammunition came in ſo ſlowly, he did not ſee any probability of their being ſupplied with the ammunition neceſſary for making a proper uſe of the battery made laſt night, and opened that morning; and being apprehenſive that the ſervice intended could not be accompliſhed ſo ſoon as was at firſt ſuſpected, there being but 34 rounds for each of the four pieces of cannon, and none of the ſhells and carcaſſes for the ten inch mortar left; and conſidering the number of batteries opened already upon them, and daily likely to be opened, he thought it is duty to repreſent this to General Sinclair, as he now does to the council of war.

John Armſtrong being extremely afflicted with the gout, was not in a condition to undergo the fatigue of reconnoitring, at the time the Director-General and Engineer Watſon did; for that reaſon his opinion was not taken in the council of war held on board the Admiral. Being now aſked what he thought of the ſtate of affairs, he ſaid, their being no horſes proper to draw their artillery from the landing place, and the roads ſo broken and ſpoiled with the rain, that the getting the heavy guns in time was ſcarce poſſible, without mentioning the advantage the enemy had of drawing continual ſupplies from the neighbouring garriſon of Port Louis, ſo as to be able to mount ſix guns for their one, he was of opinion, that nothing of conſequence, in theſe circumſtances, could be done againſt the town of L'Orient in a proper time.

The council of war being adjourned to next morning, Captain Juſtly Watſon's ſentiments being aſked, he replied, his former opinion was, that with a ten inch mortar and five twelve-pounders, he ſhould have been able to have laid the town in aſhes in twenty-four hours; and if the battery could be properly ſerved with ammunition for that time, he thought that the enterprize was ſtill practicable.

The Director-General being aſked what his opinion was in the council of war on board the Admiral, acknowledged, he then ſaid, that with two twelve-pounders, a ten inch mortar, and ſome royals, the town could have been deſtroyed in twenty-four hours; but as things now ſtood, on account of the difficulties and delays of bringing up ammunition, the alteration of the weather and other circumſtances in favour of the enemy, and to their prejudice, it was his preſent opinion, that no advantage would ariſe from continuing to puſh on the enterprize much longer. General Sinclair then aſked him, whether at any time he had been refuſed any number of armed men, or men unarmed to work, he had demanded or whether he had ever applied to the General for bringing up the royals; to all which he anſwered in the negative. Being further aſked, if

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he ever mentioned the royals in any lists he sent to the commissary of the train, at the park of artillery on the sea side, he said he never did, as there were other things more immediately wanted. Captain Chalmers of the artillery, being at this time obliged to attend the battery, his opinion was not taken at this council of war. Wherefore the next that spoke was Brigadier Richbell, who thought it advisable, not to continue the siege of L'Orient for the following reason: it appeared to him from the opinion of the engineers, that they had from the first made a wrong calculation. That from the great fatigues the troops had suffered from the badness of the weather, the great sickness among them, daily increasing, and the uncertainty of being supplied with fresh provisions, he was apprehensive, should the siege be carried on, it might be attended with fatal consequences to the troops. The Brigadiers Graham and O'Farrel spoke much to the same purpose, and agreed to the reimbarkation of the troops; the latter adding, that as the principal motive to encourage the undertaking of this enterprize, was founded in the short time in which the engineers proposed to carry it into execution, in which he found they were disappointed, and as their communication with the fleet might be interrupted, he thought it reasonable, after having expended all the ammunition for the heavy artillery, to desist from the enterprize.

General Sinclair then closed the council of war, by saying, "That in consequence of his Majesty's orders to Admiral Lestock and him, to make a descent on the western coast of France, he had agreed with the Admiral to view the strength of the town of L'Orient, provided the Admiral would land the troops between Quimperlay river and Port Louis; which being performed, he advanced to the place with the utmost expedition; and upon assurances given in the strongest terms by the engineers, to the council of war held on board the Princessa, after they had reconnoitred the place, he agreed to make the attempt; since which time it is well known to the whole army, how assiduous he had been in carrying on a scheme, he had entered into solely on the great dependence he had on the engineers in their own science, and not from any skill of his own. But now finding it was the unanimous opinion of the general officers and the engineers here present, that the undertaking should be laid aside, he complied with it." Before the close of this day, however, it was thought necessary to call another council of war, on account of a report made by the Director-General, that there were no carcasses or bombs left, and only 150 shot remaining, which was not sufficient to serve the battery that night and next day.

At this council Captain Chalmers, who had not been examined before, was asked, whether he thought the artillery on the battery, with the remaining quantity of stores and ammunition, were sufficient to make either a breach in the wall, or set fire to the town? He answered, "He was positive, they could not make a breach at the distance the battery was placed, considering its oblique situation; and was of opinion they could not set fire to the town, as the houses he had seen in the country had very little wood in them: he had likewise observed, that the carcasses, bombs, and red-hot balls, which had been fired into the town, had little or no effect." He further added, "He had been able to serve only one gun with red-hot shot." Upon this representation it was unanimously agreed to draw off the troops in order to their reimbarkation. The guns were spiked up as well as the mortar, which was intended to have been brought away; though had the attempt been made, it was generally thought that it would prove ineffectual, as they had no gin, nor other instrument to raise so great a weight. In this day's and yesterday's firing, there were thirty carcasses, thirty shells, thirty-two grapes, and 340 shot thrown into the town: of the shot one fourth only was red-hot; for through the neglect of those to whose care it belonged the bellows had been forgot.

The troops, after sustaining very inconsiderable damage since their first landing, were reimbarked. The General expected a reinforcement from England, and was resolved to wait a little longer for their arrival, in hopes of being able to annoy the enemy more effectually. In the beginning of October, the fleet sailed to Quiberon Bay, where they took a French man of war; and a detachment of the troops being landed, seized a fort on the Peninsula, while the little islands of Houat and Heydic, were reduced by the sailors. In this situation the Admiral continued till the 17th of the month, when the forts being dismantled, and the troops reimbarked, the fleet sailed from the French coast; the soldiers proceeded to Ireland, where they arrived in safety.

The author from whom we have taken this account observes, that this expedition, weak and frivolous as it may seem, was resented by the French nation as one of the greatest insults they had ever sustained; as it demonstrated the possibility of hurting their country in her tenderest parts, by means of an armament of this nature, well timed, skilfully and vigorously conducted. But it is rather too sanguine to expect success from such an attempt as this was, that is, from landing a handful of men, without guides, tents, artillery, or any kind of horse, from a fleet of ships lying on an open beach, exposed to the uncertainty of the weather in a tempestuous season of the year, which possibly might render their retreat and reimbarkation precarious.

PORT L'ORIENT, BRITTANY.—*The following dispatch was received from Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B.*

Royal George, at Sea, June 24, 1795.

SIR,

It is with sincere satisfaction I acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's squadron under my command attacked the enemy's fleet, consisting of twelve ships of the line, attended with eleven frigates, and some smaller cruizers, on the 23d instant, close in with Port L'Orient. The ships which struck are, the Alexander, Le Formidable, and Le Tigre, which were with difficulty retained. If the enemy had not been protected and sheltered by the land, I have every reason to believe that a much greater number, if not all the line of battle ships, would have been taken or destroyed.

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In detailing the particulars of this ſervice, I am to ſtate, that on the dawn of day on the 22d inſtant, the Nymph and Aſtræa, being the look-out frigates ahead, made the ſignal for the enemy's fleet. I ſoon perceived that there was no intention to meet me in battle; conſequently I made the ſignal for four of the beſt ſailing ſhips, the Sans Pariel, Orion, Ruſſel, and Coloſſus, and ſoon afterwards for the whole fleet to chaſe, which continued all that day, and during the night, with very little wind.

Early in the morning on the 23d inſtant, the headmoſt ſhips, the Irreſiſtible, Orion, Queen Charlotte, Ruſſel, Coloſſus, and Sans Pareil, were pretty well up with the enemy, and a little before ſix o'clock the action began, and continued till near nine o'clock. When the ſhips ſtruck, the Britiſh ſquadron was near to ſome batteries, and in the face of a ſtrong naval port, which will manifeſt to the public the zeal, intrepidity, and ſkill of the admirals, captains, and all other officers, ſeamen, and ſoldiers employed upon this ſervice; and they are fully entitled to my warmeſt acknowledgments.

I beg alſo to be allowed to mark my approbation, in a particular manner, of Captain Domett's conduct, ſerving under my flag, for his manly ſpirit, and for the aſſiſtance I received from his active and attentive mind. I feel likewiſe great ſatisfaction in doing juſtice to the meritorious conduct of all the officers of every claſs, as well as to the bravery of the ſeamen and ſoldiers in the Royal George, on this event, and upon former occaſions.

I judged it neceſſary, upon the information I had received of the force of the enemy, to put the Robuſt, Thunderer, and Standard into the line of battle; but by their diſtance from my ſquadron, and under the circumſtances of little wind, they could not join me till after the action was over.

I ſhall proceed upon my ſtation as ſoon as I have ordered a diſtribution of the priſoners, and made other neceſſary arrangements for the ſquadron. It is my intention to keep at ſea, in order to fulfil every part of my inſtructions.

I have judged it neceſſary to ſend Captain Domett with my diſpatches, who will give their Lordſhips ſuch further particulars as ſhall have occurred to him on the victory we have gained.

I am, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Evan Nepean, Eſq.

PORTO BELLO TAKEN. A port town of America, in Terra Firma Proper, ſituated at the head of a fine harbour, defended on each ſide by forts, on the narroweſt part of the iſthmus which joins North and South America, ſeventy miles north from Panama, and 300 north from Carthagena. A company of adventurers, about the latter end of the year 1601, fitted out three ſmall privateers for the Spaniſh main. The fleet which went on this glorious enterprize, conſiſted only of two ſmall ſhips, a pinnace, and two ſhallops, commanded in chief by Captain William Parker of Plymouth; and under him Captain Edward Giles, and Captain Philip Ward, land officers; and Captain Fugars, Captain Loriman, Captain Aſhley, and ſome other gentlemen as volunteers. The ſhips were the Prudence, Admiral, of 100 tons, and 130 men, commanded by Mr. Parker himſelf; the Pearl, Vice-Admiral, of 60 tons, and 60 men, Captain Robert Rawlins; the pinnace, of 20 tons, and 18 men; which ſet ſail in November, and off the South Cape had the misfortune, in a violent guſt of wind, to loſe their pinnace with all her men but three. Steering their courſe from thence to the iſlands of Cape Verd, they ſet 100 men on ſhore, and took one of them called St. Vincent, with the town of the ſame name, and after having given the ſpoil of it to the ſoldiers, ſet it on fire.

Then they hauled over to the coaſt of the continent, and coming to La Rancheria, or the pearl fiſhery, in the ſmall iſland of Cubagua, they there found the governor of Cumana, with a company of ſoldiers, who in vain attempted to hinder their landing. At firſt they were received with great warmth and briſkneſs, but at laſt they got the better of the Spaniards, and took the place, with ſeveral priſoners, barks, and boats, all which they ranſomed for the value of 500l. in pearl.

Hence they ſailed directly for Cape de la Vela, where they took a great Portugueſe ſhip of 250 tons, coming from Angola and Congo, and bound for Carthagena, which having little in her but two negroes, they ranſomed her for 500l.

After this they went to the iſland of Cabecas, where they embarked 150 of their men in two ſmall pinnaces and two ſhallops, and ſailed to the Iſland dos Baſtimentos, where they landed, and picking up ſome negroes for their guides, with their boats and pinnaces they entered the river of Porto Bello, the 7th of February, 1602. It being moonlight, the watch diſcovered them at their very firſt entrance into the haven, and hailed them in the ſtrong caſtle of St. Philip, in which were 35 braſs guns, and ſoldiers enough to manage them. Having ſome Spaniſh tongues on board, they pretended they were Spaniards coming from Carthagena. The officer of the caſtle bid them come to anchor, which they did: but about an hour after, Captain Parker gave them the ſlip with his two boats, and about thirty men, leaving the pinnaces at anchor before the caſtle. With this force he went directly to the town of Triana, and though the alarm was given, landed his thirty men, and ſetting it on fire, left it burning, and marched into the great and rich town of Porto Bello, to which Triana was a ſort of inlet. He marched directly to the King's treaſury, where he found a ſquadron of ſoldiers drawn up to receive him, with two braſs field pieces well mounted on their carriages. The fight was long and obſtinate on both ſides, and Parker had loſt the beſt part of his men, when Captain Fugars, and Captain Loriman, who commanded the pinnaces, hearing the noiſe, came timely to his relief with 120 freſh men. This aſſiſtance ſoon turned the ſcale, and the Spaniards began to think of ſecuring themſelves by flight. A good number of them got into the King's houſe, where they defended themſelves very reſolutely for four or five hours, but at length the Engliſh became maſters of that as well as of the whole town. They found at this time but 10,000 ducats in the treaſury,

ſury, though there was often 6,000,000 in it; and if they had been ſeven days ſooner, would have found 120,000, which were gone in two frigates for Carthagena. The ſpoil of the town, which in money, plate, and merchandize, was not inconſiderable, was given to to the ſoldiers; but two frigates, which he took farther up the river, he carried away with him.

After keeping poſſeſſion of the town two days, Parker generouſly ſpared it, with its churches, buildings, and forts, from burning, and releaſed the priſoners, among whom were Don Pedro Melandez, the governor, the ſcrivano, and ſeveral perſons of quality, without any ranſom; ſatisfied with the honour of having taken with a handful of men, in a little time, and with an inconſiderable loſs, one of the fineſt towns the King of Spain had in the Weſt-Indies. By which act of generoſity, he gave the Spaniards an example of civil and generous deportment towards their enemies; and the Governor he releaſed becauſe he had fought ſo bravely, having received eleven wounds in the action. The town had two handſome churches, ſix or ſeven fine ſtreets, three ſmall forts on the one ſide, beſides the great caſtle of St. Philip on the other; all which they might have demoliſhed, and have left the town a heap of ruins. During their ſtay in the town, they had not the leaſt diſturbance from any rallied forces of the Spaniards, nor any alarm given, only as they were ſailing away again the enemy began to appear, and make ſome little ſtir; but it was only the exchange of a few bullets, and taking leave of each other from the mouths of their great guns.

This little fleet arrived ſafe at Plymouth laden with honour, and not without ſome reward for their labour.

Porto Bello was taken in 1669, by Captain Henry Morgan, afterwards knighted, and made deputy-governor of Jamaica. At his return from plundering Puerto del Principe, (a large and ſtrong town in Cuba), on a difference ariſing between the Engliſh and French freebooters, was deſerted by the latter, and thereupon, with all convenient ſpeed, he got ready 9 veſſels, ſhips, and large boats, wherein were 460 men of ſervice, ſcarce any but Engliſh.

He had made a profound ſecret of his deſign till they came within ſight of Coſta Rica, when aſſembling his officers, he told them his reſolution was to ſurpriſe Porto Bello by night, "Wherein," ſaid he, "I am ſure of ſucceſs, ſince I have not, till this moment, imparted my intention to any one breathing, ſo that the enemy cannot have any notice of our coming." To this ſome anſwered, they had not a ſufficient number of men to aſſault ſo large and ſo ſtrong a city. "If our number is ſmall," replied he, "our hearts are great; and the fewer perſons we are, the more union among us, and better ſhares ſhall we have in the ſpoil."

Morgan, who was very well acquainted with all that coaſt, at the duſk of the evening arrived at Puerto de Naos, ten leagues weſt of Porto Bello. He then ſailed up the river to another harbour, called Puerto Pontin, where he anchored. Here they went into boats and canoes, leaving in the ſhips only a few hands to conduct them next day to the port. Coming about midnight to a place named Eſtera Luenga Lemos, they all leaped aſhore, and marched by land to the firſt ports of the city. Their guide was one who had been a priſoner in thoſe parts; to whom, and ſome few others, Morgan gave orders to ſeize the centinel if poſſible, or elſe to diſpatch him on the ſpot. But they ſurpriſed him ſo unawares, that he could neither give warning with his muſquet, nor make the leaſt noiſe, but was led away pinioned to Captain Morgan, who interrogated him as he thought proper, with dreadful menaces if he declared not the truth. Then marching on about a quarter of a league further, with this pinioned centinel in their front, they came to the caſtle near the city, which they ſo cloſely ſurrounded, that no perſon could poſſibly paſs out or in unperceived. The priſoner was then commanded to ſummon it to ſurrender at diſcretion, on pain of having no quarter granted to any. They within, regardleſs of theſe threats, inſtantly began to fire, which ſoon alarmed the city.

Though the captain of this caſtle and his people made a ſtout reſiſtance, yet the Engliſh kept plying them ſo warmly that they were forced to yield. On entering the caſtle, Captain Morgan reſolved to be as good as his word, by giving thoſe Spaniards no quarter, thereby to ſtrike a terror into the others; ſo gathering all the officers and ſoldiers into a large hall, he ſhut them up as priſoners; which done, he ordered fire to be ſet to the powder (whereof good ſtore was found there), and ſo blew up the caſtle with all therein. Meanwhile the towns-people were buſied in burying or throwing into wells, their money, jewels, &c. A party of Engliſh haſtened to the monaſteries and convents, having orders to bring away all the monks, friars, and nuns, they could light on; becauſe the Governor, finding he could not rally the terrified citizens, withdrew into one of the remaining caſtles, and thence fired inceſſantly at the freebooters, who ſheltered themſelves as well as they could, and were ſo far from being negligent, that they returned his ſalutes with intereſt, and in ſuch a manner, that they made very few ſhots in vain; for aiming directly at the cannons mouths, the Spaniards were ſure to loſe one or two men every time they charged each gun anew.

This caſtle, however, reſiſted ſo vigorouſly, from daybreak till noon, that it was even then dubious which ſide would be conqueror. Captain Morgan then finding he loſt a good many men, and yet had advanced but little towards reducing either this or the other forts (which were alſo attacked by other parties), ordered his men to uſe fire-balls, and try to fire the caſtle gate; but the Spaniards threw down ſtones, and earthen pots filled with powder, which obliged the Engliſh to keep at a farther diſtance. Hereupon Morgan began quite to deſpair of ſucceſs, and had thoughts of retiring, but was re-animated on ſight of Engliſh colours hoiſted in one of the leſſer caſtles, then entered by his men; and immediately after he perceived a band of them advancing toward him, proclaiming victory with loud and joyful huzzas. This determined him to complete what was yet undone, eſpecially as he had underſtood all the chief citizens had got into the untaken caſtles, with moſt of their beſt effects, and all the church plate, &c.

He then cauſed a dozen ladders to be made, capable of

of mounting three or four men abreaſt. Theſe being ſoon finiſhed, he commanded that the religious of both ſexes ſhould fix them againſt the walls of that caſtle defended by the Governor, whom he had already threatened ſo to do; but he only anſwered, "He would never come alive into his power." Numbers of thoſe friars, monks, prieſts, and nuns, fell in this ſervice; for the reſolute Governor, far from being mollified at their cries and entreaties, commanded his ſoldiers to fire as faſt as they could. The ladders thus put to the walls, at the expence of thoſe poor religious, the Engliſh in numbers aſcended, having in their hands fire-balls and earthen grenades, which diſperſing amidſt the enemy, they threw down their arms, and made no farther reſiſtance. The Governor alone refuſed quarter, though his wife and daughter begged with tears, on their knees, that he would preſerve his life. But deaf to all entreaties, he ſtood his ground moſt deſperately, killing not only ſome of his own people for not ſeconding him, but alſo ſeveral of the Engliſh who offered him quarter, ſaying repeatedly, "No! I had rather die fighting as a ſoldier, than be hanged as a coward." So at laſt this brave Spaniard had his choice and deſire, for they were obliged to diſpatch him in their own defence.

On the reduction of this fortreſs, our adventurers had no more to do but to enjoy their conqueſt. I decline entering on a detail of the diſorders they committed, according to their uſual practice, much leſs ſhall I particularize on the horrid cruelties they exerciſed on their priſoners, in which point, indeed, they generally too much played the Spaniard. However, by theſe and other means they got a very conſiderable booty. Beſides all which, Captain Morgan took away with him the beſt cannon, ſpoiled all the others, and obliged the fugitives to raiſe him 100,000 pieces of eight, to preſerve what remained undamaged of the city and caſtles.

While they remained at Porto Bello, revelling in all kinds of debaucheries, whereby, (and by the air's unwholeſomeneſs) many of them died, news came that the Preſident of Panama, with a numerous body of troops, was at hand, fully determined on their deſtruction. But Morgan and his freebooters, far from thinking of retiring, marched out to meet him; and in a narrow paſs, through which he muſt neceſſarily march, they poſted 100 men, well armed, who ſoon obliged the Spaniards' advanced guard, headed by the Preſident, to keep aloof, not thinking proper to attempt farther againſt ſuch reſolute oppoſers, eſpecially as all his troops were not yet arrived. However, he, ſoon after this repulſe, wrote to Captain Morgan, "That if he departed not ſuddenly, with all his followers, from Porto Bello, neither he nor his muſt expect any quarter when they fell into his hands, which would be very ſpeedily." But Morgan, who little feared his threats, knowing he had a ſafe retreat in his ſhips, which were at hand, and the booty all on board, replied, "He deſigned not to quit his poſt till the remainder of what had been promiſed him was paid, on failure whereof, he would infallibly not only deſtroy the town and caſtles, but kill all his priſoners. So the Don, finding he could make nothing of this expedition, turned his face homewards, leaving thoſe of Porto Bello to make the beſt of their bad market.

The adventurers having completed their affairs, and being ready to depart, the Preſident gave himſelf another ſort of air, and ſent a meſſage to Captain Morgan, deſiring a pattern of the arms wherewith, and with ſo ſcanty a number of men, he had poſſeſſed himſelf of ſo great a city, defended with ſo many ſtrong caſtles. Morgan received this meſſenger very courteouſly, and putting into his hand a piſtol with ſome few of its bullets, ſaid, "I deſire your maſter to accept this ſlender pattern of the arms with which I took Porto Bello, and keep them by him about a year, when he may be aſſured I'll go to Panama and fetch them away." The Preſident, who was not far off, ſoon returned the preſent, with thanks for the favour of ſending him weapons he needed not. Then the meſſenger delivered Captain Morgan a ring of ſome value, with this farther meſſage, "That he ſhould not give himſelf the trouble of coming to Panama, as he had done to Porto Bello, ſince, moſt aſſuredly, he would not ſpeed ſo well there as here." However, Captain Morgan punctually performed his promiſe within the time, going over land to Panama with 1200 men the very next year, and utterly deſtroyed that rich and beautiful city. Its ruins and fine cathedral yet remain, four miles eaſt from the new city of that name.

On the 23d of October, 1739, war being declared againſt Spain, on the 5th of November, Admiral Vernon ſailed from Jamaica to Porto Bello, with his Majeſty's ſhip the Burford of 70 guns, commanded by Captain Watſon; the Hampton Court of 70 guns, commanded by Captain Dent, under Commodore Brown; the Princeſs Louiſa of 60 guns, commanded by Captain Waterhouſe; the Worceſter of 60 guns, commanded by Captain Perry Mayne; the Stafford of 60 guns, commanded by Captain Trevor; the Norwich of 50 guns, commanded by Captain Herbert; and the Sheerneſs, which he diſpatched to cruize off Carthagena. It was the 21ſt of that month before the Admiral could bring his ſhips up in a line of battle to attack the place, which lay at the bottom of a ſpacious bay, and was defended at the entrance of the harbour by a caſtle, which from its ſtrength was called the Iron Caſtle. From the ſituation of the place, it was abſolutely neceſſary to maſter that caſtle before they could proceed to the town under the fort. It was very ſtrong, had it been tolerably well defended. Commodore Brown in the Hampton Court, Captain Herbert in the Norwich, and Captain Mayne in the Worceſter, were deſtined to the attack of it, while the Admiral lay behind to obſerve the effect of their operation. Brown led the attack with great reſolution, and being well ſeconded by the other two ſhips, the Admiral ſaw the Spaniards within the fort give way; upon which he gave the ſignal for the boats where the ſoldiers were to land, and he himſelf coming up at the ſame time, by the fire of his ſmall arms drove the Spaniards from the lower batteries, which they chiefly depended upon for their defence; and the other ſhips not coming ſo near as he did, having diſmantled the upper works of the enemy, the landing of the ſoldiers was effected; and though no

breach

breach was made, the lower batteries being left unguarded, and the Spaniards retreating to the higher parts of the fortification, they were thrown into the utmoſt conſternation. The Engliſh ſailors, without waiting for any regular capitulation, mounted upon one anothers ſhoulders upon the lower battery, drew the ſoldiers after them, and ſtruck the Spaniſh colours; upon which the few who remained upon the upper battery, hung out a white flag, and ſurrendered at diſcretion.

The Admiral's next attack was upon the Gloria caſtle, which lay at the bottom of the bay, and covered the town, which he battered very ſucceſsfully with his lower tier of guns, with very inconſiderable loſs. On the 22d the caſtle hung out a white flag, and ſent a flag of truce in a boat to the Admiral, who drew up the terms upon which he was willing to grant a capitulation. The Engliſh becoming thus maſters of the towns and forts, found two twenty-gun ſhips and a ſnow in the harbour; and upon ſeeing the ſtrength of the place they had taken, they were aſtoniſhed at their own ſucceſs. The Admiral took on board his ſhips forty pieces of braſs cannon, ten braſs field pieces, four braſs mortars, and eighteen braſs petararoes; and rendered uſeleſs above eighty iron cannon. He then blew up the fortifications with their own powder, in which he employed Captain Knowles, Captain Boſcawen, Commodore Brown, and Captain Watſon; and it is remarkable, they found more danger and difficulty in demoliſhing thoſe works, than in taking them. It was greatly to the Admiral's honour, that he behaved to the Spaniards who fell into his hands, with vaſt humanity, and was far from making any private advantage of his ſucceſs, giving his own ſhare to be divided among the common ſoldiers and ſailors. His courage upon this occaſion was as remarkable as his humanity, for he expoſed himſelf equally with the meaneſt ſailor or ſoldier; and the Spaniards having no idea that a ſhip durſt venture into their harbour, when they ſaw them come within piſtol-ſhot of their walls, were ſtruck with an aſtoniſhment that was more ſerviceable to the Engliſh, than any ſuperiority of number or force could have been. Upon the whole, the conqueſt of Porto Bello was the more glorious, as the Spaniards had more men to defend the place than the Britiſh Admiral could ſpare hands to attack it; he having no more than 240 land ſoldiers, which were furniſhed by the government of Jamaica from the independent companies of that iſland.

PORTO CAVALLO ATTACKED. *See* NOMBRE DE DIOS.

PORTO FERRAJO.—*Extract of a Letter from Sir Gilbert Elliot, to the Governor of Porto Ferrajo.*

Baſtia, July 6, 1796.

SIR,

The French troops having occupied the town and place of Leghorn, the guns of the fortreſs having fired upon the ſhips of the King in the road, and the property of his Majeſty's ſubjects there having been violated, in deſpite of the neutrality of his Royal Highneſs the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and notwithſtanding the reiterated proteſtations of the French to reſpect it. There being alſo reaſon to think that the French have the ſame deſigns upon Porto Ferrajo; hoping, by this means, to facilitate the meaſures they meditate againſt the kingdom of Corſica.

Theſe motives have determined us to anticipate the intentions of theſe enemies of the King, equally hoſtile alſo towards his Royal Highneſs, by placing in Porto-Ferrajo a garriſon capable of defending it. Our only deſign being to prevent the occupation of that place and the Iſle of Elbe by the French, we intimate and invite you to receive the troops of his Majeſty, who will preſent themſelves before the place with the following conditions:—

I. Porto Ferrajo, and its dependencies, ſhall remain under the government of the Grand Duke. The Tuſcan flag ſhall continue to fly there; and the adminiſtration ſhall not be changed in any manner. Perſons, properties and religion of all inhabitants ſhall be reſpected. The Britiſh Commander ſhall preſerve rigorous diſcipline among the troops.

II. The officers and ſoldiers, compoſing the Tuſcan garriſon, ſhall continue to perform the ſame ſervice, if they think proper. All the civil and military employments ſhall remain with the preſent poſſeſſors, upon their good conduct.

III. The previous conditions ſhall be obſerved exactly, and with the moſt perfect good faith, as long as the thing ſhall be compatible with the ſafety of the place.

IV. We promiſe, in the name of his Majeſty, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to withdraw his troops, and deliver the place into the hands of his Royal Highneſs at the peace, in the ſtate we now find it, or whenever all danger on the part of the French ſhall be deemed to have ceaſed.

If, Sir, you reject propoſitions, equally conformable to the intereſts of his Royal Highneſs, as juſt and neceſſary to our cauſe, the officer charged with this expedition has orders and ſufficient force to reduce the place; and in that event our occupancy will be without any limitation.

Not doubting, but your prudence and attachment to the true intereſts of his Royal Highneſs, will lead you to conſent to the only expedient for preſerving Porto Ferrajo to him, and remove from the Iſle of Elbe the moſt cruel of ſcourges.

I have the honour to be,
with the moſt perfect
eſteem and conſideration,
GILBERT ELLIOT, V. R.

Articles propoſed by the Governor and the town of Porto Ferrajo, and accepted the 10th of July by the Commander of the Britiſh troops.

Art. I. The Britiſh troops ſhall be received into the place, and the ſpecified conditions of the Viceroy Elliot fully obſerved, in ſuch a manner, as that nothing ſhall alter the law of neutrality which Tuſcany has preſcribed to itſelf, and which muſt be inviolably maintained.

II. In caſe any troops or veſſels of the powers at

war ſhould appear before the town or the port, that neither the garriſon, nor any inhabitant ſhall be compelled to take up arms, neither for the Engliſh, nor any other party.

III. The Iſle of Elbe, and particularly Porto Ferrajo, being in want of proviſions, the Engliſh Commander ſhall engage to tranſport thither all ſorts of victuals, which the inhabitants may purchaſe, that they may not periſh by famine.

IV. The people of Porto Ferrajo, being very numerous, and having very few conveniences, the Britiſh ſoldiers cannot be lodged in private houſes. It is hoped the commanders will take this matter into conſideration.

V. As the arrival of the Britiſh troops has been ſudden and unforeſeen, the commanders are entreated to allow the neceſſary time to provide quarters, and the neceſſary lodgings for the ſoldiers.

A Letter, of which the following is a Copy, was tranſmitted by Captain Horatio Nelſon.

Captain, Porto Ferrajo,

SIR, July 10, 1796.

I have the pleaſure to inform you, that the troops under the command of Major Duncan took poſſeſſion of the forts and town of Porto Ferrajo this day at ten o'clock.

On my joining the convoy from Baſtia yeſterday forenoon, Major Duncan having done me the favour to come on board, we concerted the moſt proper methods for ſpeedily executing the Viceroy's inſtructions to the major.

The troops were landed laſt night, about one mile to the weſtward of the town, under the direction of Captain Stuart, of the Peterell, and the major immediately marched cloſe to the gate on the weſt ſide; and at five o'clock this morning, ſent in to the Governor the Viceroy's letter, containing the terms which would be granted to the town, and gave him two hours for his anſwer. At half paſt five I came on ſhore, when we received a meſſage from the Governor, deſiring one hour more to conſult with the principal inhabitants. We took this opportunity to aſſure the Tuſcan inhabitants, that they ſhould receive no injury whatever in their perſons or property.

Having ordered the ſhips into the harbour to their ſeveral ſtations before appointed, the major and myſelf determined, ſhould the terms offered be rejected, to inſtantly open the fire of the ſhips, and to ſtorm the place on every point from the land and ſea.

The harmony and good underſtanding between the army and navy employed on this occaſion will, I truſt, be a further proof of what may be effected by the hearty co-operation of the two ſervices.

I cannot conclude without expreſſing my fulleſt approbation of the zeal and good conduct of every captain, officer and man in the ſquadron; and alſo that during the time I was neceſſarily employed on ſhore, that my firſt lieutenant, Edward Berry, commanded the ſhip, and placed her oppoſite the grand baſtion, within half piſtol-ſhot, and in ſuch a manner, as could not have failed, had we opened our fire, to have had the greateſt effect.

HORATIO NELSON.

N. B. The place is mounted with 100 pieces of cannon, and garriſoned by 400 regulars, beſides militia.

On the 16th of April, 1797, the Engliſh troops evacuated Porto Ferrajo and the iſland of Elbe, after having previouſly ſet fire to the frigate La Mignonne, (formerly commanded by Captain Woodhouſe), and a gun-boat unfit for ſervice.

PORTO RICO TAKEN IN 1598. The capital of an iſland of the ſame name, ſituated among the Antilles, in the Weſt Indies. This year the Earl of Cumberland, and ſeveral other of her Majeſty's ſubjects, fitted out twenty ſail of ſtout ſhips, whoſe names, with their commanders, were as follow: the Scourge of Malice, Admiral, the Earl himſelf, and under him Captain John Watts outwards, and Captain James Langton homewards; Merchant-Royal, Vice-Admiral, Sir John Berkeley; Aſcenſion, Rear-Admiral, Captain Robert Flicke; Sampſon, Captain Henry Clifford, and after his death, Captain Chriſtopher Colthurſt; Alcedo, Captain John Ley, and homewards Captain Thomas Cotch; Conſent, Captain Francis Slingſby; Proſperous, Captain James Langton, and homewards Captain John Watts; Centurion, Captain Henry Palmer, and homewards his ſon, William Palmer; galleon Conſtance, Captain Hercules Folyambe; Affection, Captain Flemming; Guiana, Captain Chriſtopher Colchurſt, and homewards Captain Gerrard Middleton; Scout, Captain Henry Joliffe; Anthony, Captain Robert Careleſs, and after his death, Captain Andrew Andrews; Pegaſus, Captain Edward Goodwin; Royal Defence, Captain Henry Bromley; Margaret and John, Captain John Dixon; Barkley Bay, Captain John Ley; Old Frigate, Captain William Harper: and two barges for landing men.

On board this fleet were alſo ſhipped many gentlemen volunteers, amongſt whom were not a few well experienced in military affairs, who propoſed to make a deſcent on the Spaniſh dominions; Sir John Berkeley being appointed Lieutenant-General under the Earl. They ſailed from Plymouth on the 6th of March, and made the beſt of their way for the coaſt of Old Spain, hoping to meet with five rich carracks bound for the Eaſt Indies, and twenty Brazil merchantmen, which they were informed waited their ſailing orders from the Spaniſh court. But their appearance on the coaſt too ſoon, fruſtrated the general expectations of theſe prizes; their ſailing orders being countermanded. So that after the Engliſh fleet had ſearched all the coaſt as far as Cape St. Vincent, without taking any thing but a Hamburgher laden with corn, copper, powder, and other prohibited goods, a French ſhip laden with ſalt, and two Flemiſh veſſels laden with corn, they fetched their courſe for the Canaries, and landed on the Iſland Lancerota, which they took and ravaged without much reſiſtance or advantage.

This

This iſland, and that of Fortaventura, adjoining thereto, were under the abſolute command of a Spaniſh Marquis, who had a very ſtrong ſtone caſtle, no otherwiſe acceſſible than by ladders, flanked and fortified in the moſt advantageous manner, and defended by a great number of braſs guns, and 200 guards and ſervants: and yet, though twenty men might with eaſe have defended it againſt 500, they courageouſly fled, and left it a prey to the Engliſh, ſo terrible was the very name of them to the Spaniards at that time.

They ſailed from hence on the 21ſt of April for Dominica, and landed there on the 23d of May, and ſtaid till the 1ſt of June to water and refit.

At the Virgin Iſlands the Earl landed and muſtered all his men; and then declared in a full aſſembly, that his deſign was upon Porto Rico; where arriving at length on the 6th of June, they landed 1000 men, attacked the town of that name, and after having taken the fort and caſtles, ſoon made themſelves maſters of it, with the loſs of not above thirty men; though there was in the place a garriſon of 400, who made a ſtout reſiſtance the firſt attack, and obliged the Engliſh to retire.

Their paſſage to the town, after they were landed, was over horrid cliffs and rocks, with only one negro, half frightened to death, for their guide. Between theſe cliffs and the iſland on which the town ſtood was a ſmall arm of the ſea, and they had no boats to carry them over, which put them to a ſtand what to do. At length they diſcovered a communication between the two iſlands by a narrow cauſeway, leading to a bridge which was drawn up. On the other ſide of the bridge was a ſtrong barricade, and beyond that a fort, from whence the Spaniards ſcoured the cauſeway with ſeveral pieces of ordnance, and their ſmall arms. They had beſides made this cauſeway ſo rugged and difficult of paſſage, that the Engliſh choſe rather to wade in the water by the ſide of it.

However, neither of theſe diſcouragements, nor the heat of the day, nor the darkneſs of the enſuing night, nor the misfortune which befel the Earl, who was carried off very ill by a fall from the cauſeway into the ſea (where the weight and incumbrance of his armour had very near drowned him), diſpirited the ſoldiers, who preſſed on with an undaunted courage to the very gate of the barricade, and began to hew it down with bills and hatchets. But they met with ſo ſtout a reſiſtance from the Spaniards, and the day, together with the tide, which obliged them to fight up to their waiſts in water, coming in upon them, that they were obliged to retire. The next attack was attended with better ſucceſs, and indeed the deſign was better laid and carried on; for while a party of muſqueteers was employed to beat the enemy from their ordnance on one ſide, another of ſhot and pikes was ſet aſhore on the other ſide, between the fort and the town, and the former played their parts ſo well, that the latter had a fair opportunity of landing without oppoſition. The Spaniards after a briſk reſiſtance retired from their fort, leaving it in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh; and they ſoon deſerted the town likewiſe; a town larger than Portſmouth, within the fortifications, well built, and beautified with a fine monaſtery and cathedral.

The Earl of Cumberland being now poſſeſſed of the town and port, which was accounted by the Spaniards the key of America, was fully determined, on account of its convenient ſituation, to have made it a place of war, and from thence to have cruized upon the enemy. This deſign not only pleaſed his Lordſhip, but was ſo highly agreeable to all the Engliſh under his command, that they whoſe names were inrolled in the firſt appointed to ſtay, thought themſelves much favoured. Therefore the earl rejected all offers of ranſom, and obliged all the inhabitants to depart, notwithſtanding they made him conſiderable offers of rich goods, beſides gold and ſilver plate, if they might be allowed to continue in their houſes. But theſe meaſures were ſoon fruſtrated by a violent flux, which carried off ſo many of his men, that the number left could not be ſufficient both for manning the fleet home, and keeping the place. They went aſhore at firſt above 1000 in number; but now they were ſo reduced, by this and other diſtempers, that they could hardly reckon above 300, which ſo diſcouraged thoſe left behind, who expected no better fate than their companions, that the Earl reſolved not to ſtay, and ſhewed a willingneſs to treat with the Spaniards for the ranſom of their iſland and city; but they were ſo far from being as free in their offers as they had been at firſt, that being ſenſible of the miſerable ſtate of health of the Engliſh, they appeared to deal very coldly and indifferently in the matter, and to have ſome other treacherous deſigns on foot. In the mean time he took a caravel from Margarita, which came into the harbour, with paſſengers bound for Spain, and the value of about 1000 ducats in pearl. By her the Earl being informed, that the pearl cheſt at Margarita was vaſtly rich, and but ſlenderly guarded, his Lordſhip ordered three ſhips thither, to attempt the taking this treaſure; but Margarita lying S. E. or S. E. and by S. from Porto Rico, and the winds at that time of the year blowing conſtantly E. S. E. or S. E. and by E. they were forced back and their hopes fruſtrated. And finding that the Spaniards continued trifling with him, and being confirmed in his opinion that they had ſome treachery in view, the Earl ſet ſail himſelf from Porto Rico on the 14th of Auguſt, leaving Sir John Berkley there, as well with full power and commiſſion to do all things in his abſence.

His Lordſhip took with him the Scourge and the Sampſon, and of the ſmaller veſſels, the Royal Defence, the Frigate, the Scout, the Elizabeth, the Guiana, and two little ſhips, a Frenchman, and Spaniſh frigate, which he found in the harbour. So that he left with Sir John the ſtrength of the navy, the Aſcenſion, the Galleon, the Alcedo, the Conſent, the Pegaſus, the Centurion, two ſtrong fly boats, and the Anthony.

The reaſon of the Earl's departure, and leaving Sir John Berkley to finiſh his concerns at Porto Rico, was the earneſt deſire he had of being early at the Iſlands, where he hoped to intercept the Mexico fleet or ſome of the carracks. How long Sir John ſtaid after the Earl

was gone is uncertain, as is alſo what concluſion was made of the affair between the Spaniards and them; but this is certain, that after a violent ſtorm, in which both fleets were very near loſt, Sir John's ſhips came up with the Earl's at the iſland of Flores, from whence they departed on the 16th of September, and proceeded to England, without meeting with any remarkable adventure, and arrived there in the month of October, with the booty brought off from the Porto Rico expedition, which was only ſome quantities of hides, ginger, and ſugar, eighty pieces of ordnance, with ſome ammunition, the bells of the churches, and about the value of 1000 ducatoons in pearl, and as it is ſuppoſed, a large quantity of gold. This expedition was of conſiderable ſervice to the nation, and a great damage to the Spaniards, in hindering the carracks from making their voyage to the Indies for this year, and the return of the Spaniſh plate fleet from America.

The loſs of ſhips and men in this voyage was, according to Purchas, a barge ſunk in the haven, by his Lordſhip's order, to the prejudice of the enemy; another barge caſt away in a ſtorm at the Bermudas: the Pegaſus loſt on the Goodwin Sands; and the Old Frigate at Uſhant. In return for which may be reckoned the few ſhips taken in this voyage. Of men 600, which died of the bloody flux and calenture at Porto Rico. Sixty ſlain in fight; and about forty drowned in the wrecks of the Old Frigate and the Pegaſus.

A Diſpatch of which the following is a copy, was received from Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in the Weſt Indies.

His Majeſty's ſhip Prince of Wales,
off Porto Rico, May 2, 1797.

After the reduction of Trinidad, the force deſtined for the expedition againſt Porto Rico being aſſembled, on the 8th of April the fleet ſailed from Martinico, and arrived at St. Kitt's on the 10th; where we waited the arrival of Captain Woolley, of his Majeſty's ſhip Arethuſa, who had been ſent to Tortola and St. Thomas, to procure pilots and guides. This occaſioned the delay of a few days.

On Monday the 17th we made the Iſland of Porto Rico, and came to an anchor off Congrejos Point. The whole of the North ſide of this Iſland is bounded by a reef, and it was with much difficulty that a narrow channel was diſcovered, about three leagues to the Eaſtward of the town, through which his Majeſty's ſloops the Beaver and Fury, with the lighter veſſels, paſſed into a ſmall bay, in which the troops, on the next morning, were diſembarked with little oppoſition from about 100 of the enemy, who were concealed in the buſhes at the landing-place. In the afternoon of the ſame day the troops advanced, and took a poſition very favourable for our numbers, with our right to the ſea, and our left to a lagoon, which extends far into the country. The artillery was brought up without loſs of time, and every preparation made to force a paſſage into the iſland on which the town of Porto Rico is ſituated.

It is neceſſary here to obſerve, that as the Moro Caſtle completely commands the paſſage into the harbour, the enemy kept open the communication with the ſouthern and weſtern part of the iſland, and even teazed and haraſſed our left flank with their numerous gun-boats. The only point, therefore, on which we could attack the town was on the eaſtern ſide, where it is defended by the caſtle and lines of St. Chriſtopher; to approach which it was neceſſary to force our way over the lagoon, which forms this ſide of the iſland. This paſſage was ſtrongly defended by two redoubts and gun-boats, and the enemy had deſtroyed the bridge which connects, in the narroweſt channel, the iſland with the main land. After every effort on our part, we never could ſufficiently ſilence the fire of the enemy, (who had likewiſe intrenched themſelves in the rear of theſe redoubts) to hazard forcing the paſſage into the iſland with ſo ſmall a force; and this indeed would have been in vain, as the enemy could ſupport a fire ten times more powerful than we could have brought againſt them. The only thing left was to endeavour to bombard the town from a point to the ſouthward of it, near to a large magazine abandoned by the enemy. This was tried for ſeveral days, without any great effect, on account of the diſtance.

It appearing, therefore, that no act of vigour on our part, nor that any combined operation between the ſea and land ſervice could in any manner avail, I determined to withdraw, and to re-imbark the troops, which was done on the night of the 30th of April, with the greateſt order and regularity.

All our artillery and ſtores were brought off, except ſeven iron guns, four iron mortars, and two braſs howitzers, which were rendered unſerviceable, it being impoſſible to remove them. Not a ſick or wounded ſoldier was left behind, and nothing of any value fell into the hands of the enemy.

During the whole of our operations, I have experienced from Admiral Harvey the moſt cordial co-operation, and every act of perſonal kindneſs. At my requeſt he landed 300 ſeamen, under Captains Toddy and Browne, of the royal navy; to whoſe exertions while on ſhore we are under the greateſt obligations. From the arrangements of the Admiral, the landing and re-imbarking of the troops were conducted in the beſt order. To Captain Renou, of the royal navy, principal agent of the tranſports, I deſire to expreſs the ſenſe I have of his good conduct upon all occaſions.

I beg leave to aſſure you, that the behaviour of the troops has been meritorious; they were patient under labour, regular and orderly in their conduct, and ſpirited when an opportunity to ſhow it occurred. All the departments of the army exerted themſelves to my ſatisfaction. A return of our killed and wounded accompanies this diſpatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.
RA. ABERCROMBY.

P. S. I have omitted to ſay, that four Spaniſh field-pieces fell into our hands, which were brought off.

Return of killed, wounded, and miſſing, at Porto Rico, May 2, 1797.

Royal artillery. 7 Rank and file killed, 5 ditto wounded.—Royal engineers. 5 Rank and file killed.

—26th

—26th Light-dragoons. 1 Rank and file killed, 2 ditto wounded.—14th Regiment. 3 Rank and file killed.—42d Regiment. 1 Rank and file killed, 2 ditto wounded.—53d Regiment. 1 Captain wounded, 1 ditto miſſing; 3 rank and file killed, 3 ditto wounded.—60th Regiment. 1 Rank and file killed, 3 ditto wounded.—87th Regiment. 2 Rank and file killed, 3 ditto wounded, 13 ditto miſſing.—Lowenſtein's chaſſeurs. 1 Lieutenant-colonel wounded, 1 lieutenant miſſing, 6 rank and and file killed, 15 ditto wounded, 38 ditto miſſing.—Lowenſtein's fuſileers. 1 Captain killed, 1 lieutenant miſſing, 4 rank and file killed, 30 ditto wounded, 70 ditto miſſing.—Tobago blacks. 2 Rank and file wounded.

Total. 1 Lieutenant-colonel wounded, 1 captain killed, 1 ditto wounded, 1 ditto miſſing; 2 lieutenants miſſing; 30 rank and file killed, 68 ditto wounded, 121 miſſing.

Names of officers killed, wounded, or miſſing.

53d Regiment. Captain Rynd wounded; Captain Dover miſſing, ſuppoſed taken priſoner.—Lowenſtein's chaſſeurs. Lieutenant-Colonel Stammendorf wounded; Lieutenant de Gand miſſing, ſuppoſed taken priſoner.—Lowenſtein's Fuſileers. Captain Graſſe killed, Lieutenant Montagnac miſſing.

JOHN HOPE, Adjutant General.

PORT AU PAIX. *See* CAPE FRANCOIS.

PORT PASSAGE DESTROYED. *See* MESSINA.

PORT ROYAL, NOVA SCOTIA. *See* ANNAPOLIS. ROYAL.

PORTO SANTO TAKEN IN 1596. A ſmall iſland ſituated in the Atlantic Ocean, near Madeira. The Spaniards in the Weſt Indies were viſited this year by Captain Amias Preſton, and Captain George Sommers, who, in the two ſhips Aſcenſion and Gift, with a ſmall pinnace, ſailed from Plymouth on the 12th of March, and were followed on the 19th by Captain Jones in the Darling, and Captain Prowſe in the Angel.

Captain Preſton, by chaſing a ſhip, loſt company of his fellow adventures; and in that lone ſtate, courageouſly attacked and plundered the ſmall iſland of Porto Santo, near Madeira, routed 500 Spaniſh ſoldiers, reduced the chief town and ſeveral other places to aſhes, with 60 men only.

Before they entered the town, the Portugueſe had conveyed away their wives, children, and beſt effects, to the top of a very high hill, which ſtands near the town, and could not be attempted without great hazard. They ſent ſeveral times to offer a ranſom for the town, which was handſome and large; but Preſton had reſolved, in return for their treachery and cruelty to one Captain Harvey and his people, to ſhew them no favour. He likewiſe ſent out parties to waſte the reſt of their villages of the iſland, preferring the honour and juſt revenge of his countrymen before his own private gain.

PORTO PRAYA. *See* ST. JAGO.

PORTSMOUTH TAKEN IN 1779. A town ſituated on Elizabeth river, in the province of Virginia, North America. For account of which, ſee the following letter.

Rainbow, off Portſmouth, May 17, 1779.

Having concerted with Sir Henry Clinton, Commander in Chief of the King's forces in America, the moſt probable means for reſtraining the trade of his Majeſty's rebellious ſubjects, a deſcent in Virginia was judged of the greateſt utility for that and other purpoſes. In conſequence of which, I ſailed from New York on the 5th inſtant, with his Majeſty's ſhips Raiſonable and Rainbow, the Otter, Diligent, and Haerlem ſloops, and Cornwallis galley, together with ſeveral private ſhips of war, and twenty-two tranſports, having on board the grenadiers and light companies of the guards, the 42d regiment, the royal volunteers of Ireland, and the Heſſian regiment of Prince Charles, all under the command of Major-General Mathew.

Our paſſage was ſo favourable, that the fleet anchored on the fourth evening from our ſailing between the ſhoals of Willoughby Point in Virginia, and early the next day proceeded up Elizabeth river,, leaving the Raiſonable in Hampton road, whoſe great draught of water made her going further very hazardous.

When the tide of ebb and a calm made it neceſſary for the fleet again to anchor, we were not above five miles from the intended place of deſcent. Anxious to give the enemy no time for preparation and reinforcement, the firſt diviſion of troops were embarked in the flat boats, preceded and covered by the Cornwallis galley, and two gun-boats, carrying a ſix pounder at each end, and landed without oppoſition at the Glebe, two miles and a half from the fort, and three from the town of Portſmouth; a favourable breeze brought up the ſhips ſoon after, and the diſembarkation of the reſt of the troops was made with the utmoſt expedition.

Except a few guns fired at the Rainbow from the fort, which the diſtance rendered of no effect, there was no oppoſition made by the Rebels: they abandoned their works with precipitation, leaving the rebel colours flying, which were taken poſſeſſion of the ſame evening by the King's troops. The enemy loſt by this ſurrender ſeveral ſhips and veſſels in the harbour, which fell into our hands: many others were burnt by themſelves, amongſt which were two large French ſhips, laden (as it was reported) with 1000 hogſheads of tobacco.

We found in the dock-yards a very large quantity of naval ſtores of different kinds, which I ſhall direct to be ſhipped in the tranſports for his Majeſty's careening yard at New York.

After the neceſſary poſts were eſtabliſhed, and poſſeſſion taken of Portſmouth and Norfolk, a detachment of the army marched to Suffolk, and deſtroyed the ſalted proviſions deſigned for Mr. Waſhington's army, to what quantity is not exactly aſcertained, but it was reported at 5000 barrels.

The enemy upon the whole have ſuffered very conſiderably; for beſides their loſs in naval ſtores, tobacco, molaſſes, and other articles, there have already been deſtroyed and taken, ſince our entering the Cheſapeak, not

not leſs than 130 veſſels, among which are a ſhip of war of twenty-four guns, almoſt rigged, burnt by themſelves; another of thirty-ſix guns not quite finiſhed, and on the ſtocks; one of eighteen, one of ſixteen, and three of fourteen guns; all deſigned for cruizing on the Britiſh tade.

PORTSMOUTH, TAKEN IN 1781. The fleet having been ſeparated by a hard gale of wind on the 26th and 27th of December, rejoined off the Capes of Virginia, and arrived at Hampton road on the 30th, except three tranſports and one armed veſſel, with upwards of 4000 troops.

On the 31ſt of December, the troops were embarked in ſmall veſſels and boats, part of which were captured on their arrival, and proceeded up James river, with the Hope and ſwift armed veſſels. On the 3d of January, in the evening, they anchored at Flour-de-Hundred, about half a mile from Hood's-Fort, which kept up a heavy fire from a battery of three eighteen and one twenty-four pounders, and one braſs eight-inch howitzer, which killed only one man. Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe, with 250 men, landed and took poſſeſſion of the battery without oppoſition, ſpiked the iron guns, and brought off the howitzer.

On the 4th, the fleet proceeded to Weſtover, about 140 miles from the Capes of Virginia, where the troops were immediately landed, and marched to Richmond, which they reached without oppoſition; the militia that were collected, having every where fled on their approach. From hence Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe marched with a detachment of the army to Weſtham, where the troops burnt and deſtroyed one of the fineſt founderies for cannon in America; and a large quantity of cannon, ſtores, &c. as ſpecified in the return.

General Arnold, on his arrival at Richmond, found there large quantities of tobacco, ſalt, rum, ſail cloth, and merchandize, and that part which was public property he deſtroyed.

The public ſtores, &c. ſaid to be at Peterſburgh, being found on inquiry not an object worth attention, the ſhips were only ſent up within ſix miles of that place, from whence they brought off ſome veſſels, ſeveral having been previouſly ſunk by the rebels.

The troops having effected this ſervice, marched back with five very fine braſs field-pieces, ſix pounders, which they had taken, and arrived at Weſtover on the 7th, having performed a march of ſixty-ſix miles through very heavy roads and exceſſive rains in three days, in an enemy's country, where they were ſometimes retarded for hours by the deſtruction of bridges.

The 8th in the evening, Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe was detached with forty-two cavalry to Charles-city Court-houſe, nine miles from Richmond, where, with his uſual addreſs, he ſurpriſed about 200 of the enemy's cavalry and foot, killed about twenty, and took eight priſoners, with the loſs of one man killed and three wounded. Captain Shanks, of the Queen's Rangers, behaved on this, as on every other occaſion, with great bravery.

On the 9th, the army was joined by the troops in the miſſing tranſports, and on the 10th the whole fell down the river to Flour-de-Hundred, where the General being informed there was a party of 600 or 800 rebels, under the command of Baron Steuben, he landed with part of his troops, and ſent Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe with 300 men, about two miles to the croſs roads, where the enemy were poſted; Captain Hatch, who commanded the van guard, having with great gallantry drove in their piquets on the main body. A very heavy fire from the rebels killed three men, and wounded Captain Hatch, Enſign Sword, and about twenty privates of the loyal American regiment, whoſe conduct on this occaſion does them great honour; they then charged the enemy with ſuch firmneſs and reſolution, that they inſtantly fled on all ſides, and were purſued about two miles; but the darkneſs of the night, badneſs of the roads, and a heavy ſhower of rain falling about the time, put an end to the purſuit. On their return, three pieces of heavy and ſome light cannon, with a quantity of ſtores, &c. taken from the enemy, were put on board, and the troops embarked at four next morning on the 11th, fell down the river, taking ſome ſtores, &c. on their way; they, on the 14th, anchored at Harding's Ferry, the troops, horſes, artillery, &c. were landed, on the 15th, the army marched to Smithfield on Pagan Creek, ſeventeen miles from thence, where a quantity of proviſions, &c. were collected.

On the 16th, Lieutentant-Colonel Simcoe with 200 men was detached to Mackay's Mills, three miles from Smithfield, to diſlodge about 200 of the enemy, who had taken poſt there, and who fled upon his approach. Major Gordon was at the ſame time thrown over the creek to cut off their retreat, but they took to the woods. On the 18th, the army moved to Sleepy Hole on Nanſemond river, which Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe paſſed with 200 men, and at two o'clock in the morning the army began to croſs the ferry; they were all over by eleven, and marched fifteen miles. When they were within five miles of Portſmouth, Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe was detached thither, and arrived at ten next morning, time enough to prevent the town from being burnt, as threatened by the rebels; and on the 20th in the morning, the whole army, to the great joy of the inhabitants, marched into Portſmouth in good health and ſpirits.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot to Mr. Stephens, dated Royal Oak, in Lynne-haven Bay, March 20, 1781.

My letter of the 15th ult. by the Mercury packet will have acquainted their Lordſhips with the loſs of the Culloden, and diſmaſture of the Bedford, in a gale of wind on the 23d of January, at the eaſt end of Long-Iſland, and of the abſence of the America, which at that time was driven to ſea, but returned without damage on the 8th ult.

In the mean while every poſſible exertion was made to get the lower maſts out of the Culloden for the Bedford; but the weather was ſo exceedingly ſevere and tempeſtuous, that it was not effected until the 1ſt inſtant.

The enemy deriving courage and confidence from theſe misfortunes, at one time during the abſence of the

the America, and believing that the Bedford alſo was loſt, meditated an attack upon us, which however they laid aſide, after their emiſſaries had reconnoitred our poſition in Gardiner's Bay.

An attempt was next made againſt our naval force employed to co-operate with Brigadier-General Arnold in Virginia. I received early intimation of their intentions, and accordingly put theſe officers upon their guard. This was to have been executed by the Eveille, a coppered ſixty-four, and two frigates, which ſailed from Rhode Iſland on the 8th of February; but finding it impoſſible to ſucceed in that quarter, left it on the 19th following.

I had, on the communication of this intelligence, diſpatched the Charleſtown to Carolina, to order the Chatham (of whoſe arrival I had been informed) with the Roebuck, Romulus, and ſome frigates, to proceed to Virginia, and endeavour to cut off their return; which, however, was rendered abortive by the ſhortneſs of their ſtay. I am ſorry to add, that they fell in with and captured the Romulus on their paſſage back off the Capes of Virginia, as ſhe was proceeding thither from Charleſtown to relieve the Charon; having failed in conſequence of a prior engagement, before the Charleſtown could reach her.

It was now neceſſary from the diſcontents in the rebel army, and among the minds of the people, to attempt ſomething to revive a drooping cauſe; the danger of Virginia from the enterpriſing ſpirit of Brigadier-General Arnold, had he been ſtrengthened, which was likely to happen, muſt become imminent; the plan therefore adopted by the rebels and their allies, was by a combined operation to attack him, and by reducing him and his detachment, to ſet at liberty the whole force of the ſouthern provinces to act againſt Lord Cornwallis in Carolina. The parties from Mr. Waſhington's army, under Marquis de Fayette, were to proceed down the Elk by the way of Maryland; whilſt a large body of Virginia militia, under a Mr. Nelſon in this colony, were collected to attack him in concert with the French troops commanded by the Count de Rochambeau. I had the honour to give information of theſe deſigns to Sir Henry Clinton at New York; and as my intelligence from Rhode Iſland was frequently and accurately repeated, the objects for the ſervice of the ſquadron became clear and open to my view.

The ſeaſon the enemy choſe to execute this meaſure, was while the Bedford was remaſting. The lower maſts of the Culloden having been brought into Gardiner's Bay, ſhe hauled alongſide the London, and got them in on the 5th inſtant, and was completely rigged and ready for ſea the 9th.

The enemy, I preſume, were very ſoon apprized of the Bedford being entirely ſtripped, and conceiving this work would take up a conſiderable time, began to embark troops on the 5th; by the 8th, near 2000 of their troops were put on board the ſquadron, which had been previouſly prepared in other reſpects, and puſhed to ſea with a ſtrong eaſterly gale in the evening of the ſame day.

On the 9th, the whole of his Majeſty's ſquadron under my command fell down to the entrance of Gardiner's Bay.

On the 10th, I cleared the coaſt of Long Iſland with the ſquadron, and proceeded to the ſouthward as expeditiouſly as poſſible, in the hope of being able to fight the enemy before their entry to the Cheſapeak, or, if practicable, to attack them there.

On the 13th, in lat. 39. 30 north, within a few leagues of the coaſt, I ſpoke with a veſſel from London for New York, which had ſeen the French ſquadron the day before a degree to the ſouthward, conſiſting of eight ſail of large ſhips, three frigates, and a tender. I parted from her the ſame evening, and ſteered ſuch a courſe as would beſt enable me to intercept it.

The ſame evening a gale from the N. W. was exceedingly favourable to the purſuit, and puſhed the ſquadron on; its violence however appears by the event to have equally retarded the enemy, which muſt have lain to while it laſted.

On the 16th, at ſix A. M. the Iris made the ſignal for diſcovering five ſtrange ſail to the N. N. E. and ſoon afterwards hailed, that they were large ſhips ſteering for the Capes of Virginia, and ſuppoſed to be diſtant about three miles. I immediately concluded it muſt be the enemy I was in ſearch of, and accordingly prepared the ſquadron for battle, by forming the line a-head, a cable's length aſunder, on a wind which was then freſh, and proceeding towards them with a preſs of ſail: at this time Cape Henry bore S. W. by W. diſtant about fourteen leagues, wind at weſt; the French bearing from us N. N. E. the weather ſo hazy that the length of the Britiſh line could ſcarcely be diſcerned.

At a quarter of an hour after eight A. M. the wind veered to N. W. by. W. and ſoon after to N. by W. which gave the enemy the advantage of the weather-gage. About this time ſeveral of the enemy's ſhips were diſcovered to windward, manœuvering to form their line.

At twenty-five minutes after eight, the Guadaloupe ranged up under our lee, bringing the ſame intelligence with that already given by the Iris, and was ordered to make ſail, and endeavour to keep ſight of the enemy.

At thirty-five minutes after eight I directed the Iris by ſignal to make ſail a-head, and keep ſight of the enemy, as the haze appeared to thicken. The Britiſh line was by this time completely formed, and cloſe hauled upon the larboard tack.

At twenty minutes after nine the headmoſt of the French ſhips tacked, as did the reſt in ſucceſſion, and formed the line on the ſtarboard tack.

At thirty-five minutes after nine, the weather being very ſqually, I formed the line a-head, at two cables length aſunder.

At a quarter of an hour after ten, I made the ſignal for the ſquadron to tack, the headmoſt and weathermoſt firſt, and gain the wind of the enemy.

At a quarter of an hour after eleven, the headmoſt of the French line tacked; but one of them having miſſed ſtays, the reſt wore, and formed the line on the larboard tack.

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The 8th in the evening, Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe was detached with forty-two cavalry to Charles-city Court-houſe, nine miles from Richmond, where, with his uſual addreſs, he ſurpriſed about 200 of the enemy's cavalry and foot, killed about twenty, and took eight priſoners, with the loſs of one man killed and three wounded. Captain Shanks, of the Queen's Rangers, behaved on this, as on every other occaſion, with great bravery.

On the 9th, the army was joined by the troops in the miſſing tranſports, and on the 10th the whole fell down the river to Flour-de-Hundred, where the General being informed there was a party of 600 or 800 rebels, under the command of Baron Steuben, he landed with part of his troops, and ſent Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe with 300 men, about two miles to the croſs roads, where the enemy were poſted; Captain Hatch, who commanded the van guard, having with great gallantry drove in their piquets on the main body. A very heavy fire from the rebels killed three men, and wounded Captain Hatch, Enſign Sword, and about twenty privates of the loyal American regiment, whoſe conduct on this occaſion does them great honour; they then charged the enemy with ſuch firmneſs and reſolution, that they inſtantly fled on all ſides, and were purſued about two miles; but the darkneſs of the night, badneſs of the roads, and a heavy ſhower of rain falling about the time, put an end to the purſuit. On their return, three pieces of heavy and ſome light cannon, with a quantity of ſtores, &c. taken from the enemy, were put on board, and the troops embarked at four next morning on the 11th, fell down the river, taking ſome ſtores, &c. on their way; they, on the 14th, anchored at Harding's Ferry, the troops, horſes, artillery, &c. were landed, on the 15th, the army marched to Smithfield on Pagan Creek, ſeventeen miles from thence, where a quantity of proviſions, &c. were collected.

On the 16th, Lieutentant-Colonel Simcoe with 200 men was detached to Mackay's Mills, three miles from Smithfield, to diſlodge about 200 of the enemy, who had taken poſt there, and who fled upon his approach. Major Gordon was at the ſame time thrown over the creek to cut off their retreat, but they took to the woods. On the 18th, the army moved to Sleepy Hole on Nanſemond river, which Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe paſſed with 200 men, and at two o'clock in the morning the army began to croſs the ferry; they were all over by eleven, and marched fifteen miles. When they were within five miles of Portſmouth, Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe was detached thither, and arrived at ten next morning, time enough to prevent the town from being burnt, as threatened by the rebels; and on the 20th in the morning, the whole army, to the great joy of the inhabitants, marched into Portſmouth in good health and ſpirits.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot to Mr. Stephens, dated Royal Oak, in Lynne-haven Bay, March 20, 1781.

My letter of the 15th ult. by the Mercury packet will have acquainted their Lordſhips with the loſs of the Culloden, and diſmaſture of the Bedford, in a gale of wind on the 23d of January, at the eaſt end of Long-Iſland, and of the abſence of the America, which at that time was driven to ſea, but returned without damage on the 8th ult.

In the mean while every poſſible exertion was made to get the lower maſts out of the Culloden for the Bedford; but the weather was ſo exceedingly ſevere and tempeſtuous, that it was not effected until the 1ſt inſtant.

The enemy deriving courage and confidence from theſe misfortunes, at one time during the abſence of the

the America, and believing that the Bedford alſo was loſt, meditated an attack upon us, which however they laid aſide, after their emiſſaries had reconnoitred our poſition in Gardiner's Bay.

An attempt was next made againſt our naval force employed to co-operate with Brigadier-General Arnold in Virginia. I received early intimation of their intentions, and accordingly put theſe officers upon their guard. This was to have been executed by the Eveille, a coppered ſixty-four, and two frigates, which ſailed from Rhode Iſland on the 8th of February; but finding it impoſſible to ſucceed in that quarter, left it on the 19th following.

I had, on the communication of this intelligence, diſpatched the Charleſtown to Carolina, to order the Chatham (of whoſe arrival I had been informed) with the Roebuck, Romulus, and ſome frigates, to proceed to Virginia, and endeavour to cut off their return; which, however, was rendered abortive by the ſhortneſs of their ſtay. I am ſorry to add, that they fell in with and captured the Romulus on their paſſage back off the Capes of Virginia, as ſhe was proceeding thither from Charleſtown to relieve the Charon; having ſailed in conſequence of a prior engagement, before the Charleſtown could reach her.

It was now neceſſary from the diſcontents in the rebel army, and among the minds of the people, to attempt ſomething to revive a drooping cauſe; the danger of Virginia from the enterpriſing ſpirit of Brigadier-General Arnold, had he been ſtrengthened, which was likely to happen, muſt become imminent; the plan therefore adopted by the rebels and their allies, was by a combined operation to attack him, and by reducing him and his detachment, to ſet at liberty the whole force of the ſouthern provinces to act againſt Lord Cornwallis in Carolina. The parties from Mr. Waſhington's army, under Marquis de Fayette, were to proceed down the Elk by the way of Maryland; whilſt a large body of Virginia militia, under a Mr. Nelſon in this colony, were collected to attack him in concert with the French troops commanded by the Count de Rochambeau. I had the honour to give information of theſe deſigns to Sir Henry Clinton at New York; and as my intelligence from Rhode Iſland was frequently and accurately repeated, the objects for the ſervice of the ſquadron became clear and open to my view.

The ſeaſon the enemy choſe to execute this meaſure, was while the Bedford was remaſting. The lower maſts of the Culloden having been brought into Gardiner's Bay, ſhe hauled alongſide the London, and got them in on the 5th inſtant, and was completely rigged and ready for ſea the 9th.

The enemy, I preſume, were very ſoon apprized of the Bedford being entirely ſtripped, and conceiving this work would take up a conſiderable time, began to embark troops on the 5th; by the 8th, near 2000 of their troops were put on board the ſquadron, which had been previouſly prepared in other reſpects, and puſhed to ſea with a ſtrong eaſterly gale in the evening of the ſame day.

On the 9th, the whole of his Majeſty's ſquadron under my command fell down to the entrance of Gardiner's Bay.

On the 10th, I cleared the coaſt of Long Iſland with the ſquadron, and proceeded to the ſouthward as expeditiouſly as poſſible, in the hope of being able to fight the enemy before their entry to the Cheſapeak, or, if practicable, to attack them there.

On the 13th, in lat. 39. 30 north, within a few leagues of the coaſt, I ſpoke with a veſſel from London for New York, which had ſeen the French ſquadron the day before a degree to the ſouthward, conſiſting of eight ſail of large ſhips, three frigates, and a tender. I parted from her the ſame evening, and ſteered ſuch a courſe as would beſt enable me to intercept it.

The ſame evening a gale from the N. W. was exceedingly favourable to the purſuit, and puſhed the ſquadron on; its violence however appears by the event to have equally retarded the enemy, which muſt have lain to while it laſted.

On the 16th, at ſix A. M. the Iris made the ſignal for diſcovering five ſtrange ſail to the N. N. E. and ſoon afterwards hailed, that they were large ſhips ſteering for the Capes of Virginia, and ſuppoſed to be diſtant about three miles. I immediately concluded it muſt be the enemy I was in ſearch of, and accordingly prepared the ſquadron for battle, by forming the line a-head, a cable's length aſunder, on a wind which was then freſh, and proceeding towards them with a preſs of ſail: at this time Cape Henry bore S. W. by W. diſtant about fourteen leagues, wind at weſt; the French bearing from us N. N. E. the weather ſo hazy that the length of the Britiſh line could ſcarcely be diſcerned.

At a quarter of an hour after eight A. M. the wind veered to N. W. by. W. and ſoon after to N. by W. which gave the enemy the advantage of the weather-gage. About this time ſeveral of the enemy's ſhips were diſcovered to windward, manœuvering to form their line.

At twenty-five minutes after eight, the Guadaloupe ranged up under our lee, bringing the ſame intelligence with that already given by the Iris, and was ordered to make ſail, and endeavour to keep ſight of the enemy.

At thirty-five minutes after eight I directed the Iris by ſignal to make ſail a-head, and keep ſight of the enemy, as the haze appeared to thicken. The Britiſh line was by this time completely formed, and cloſe hauled upon the larboard tack.

At twenty minutes after nine the headmoſt of the French ſhips tacked, as did the reſt in ſucceſſion, and formed the line on the ſtarboard tack.

At thirty-five minutes after nine, the weather being very ſqually, I formed the line a-head, at two cables length aſunder.

At a quarter of an hour after ten, I made the ſignal for the ſquadron to tack, the headmoſt and weather-moſt firſt, and gain the wind of the enemy.

At a quarter of an hour after eleven, the headmoſt of the French line tacked; but one of them having miſſed ſtays, the reſt wore, and formed the line on the larboard tack.

At

At forty minutes after eleven, I re-formed my line, at one cable's length aſunder.

At twelve o'clock, there being a proſpect of the van of my line reaching the enemy, the whole of my line tacked by ſignal, the van firſt, and the leading ſhip continuing to lead on the other tack.

At ten o'clock, the French ſquadron having completed their form in a line a-head, conſiſting of eight two-deckers, bore E. by S. the Britiſh line cloſe hauled, ſteering E. S. E. Wind at N. E.

At half an hour after one o'clock, the enemy being very apprehenſive of the danger and inconvenience of engaging to windward from the high ſea that was running, and ſqually weather, wore, and formed their line to leeward of the Britiſh line.

At two o'clock, the van of my ſquadron wore in the line, and in a few minutes the Robuſte, which led the fleet, and afterwards behaved in the moſt gallant manner, was warmly engaged with the van of the enemy. The ſhips in the van and centre of the line, were all engaged by half an hour paſt two, and by three o'clock the French line was broke; their ſhips began ſoon to wear, and to form their line again, with their heads to the ſouth-eaſt into the Ocean.

At twenty minutes after three, I wore and ſtood after them. I was ſorry to obſerve the Robuſte, Prudent, and Europe, which were the headmoſt ſhips, and received the whole of the enemy's fire at their rigging as they bore down, ſo entirely diſabled, and the London's main-topſail-yard being carried away, (the two firſt unmanageable, laying with their heads from the enemy) as to be incapable of purſuit, and of rendering the advantage we had gained deciſive.

At half an hour after four, the haze came on ſo very thick, as entirely to intercept the enemy from my view. The Medea joined me ſoon after, which I directed to follow, and obſerve the route of the enemy, while I proceeded with the ſquadron to the Cheſapeak, in the hope of intercepting them, ſhould they attempt to get in there.

At ſeven o'clock I brought-to with the ſquadron, to put the diſabled ſhips in a ſituation to execute theſe intentions.

Next morning I made ſail, and the ſame evening (the Robuſte being towed by the America, and the Prudent by the Adamant) anchored with the whole ſquadron about three leagues to the eaſtward of Cape Charles, within Cape Henry. The evening after, the whole ſquadron anchored in Lynne-haven Bay.

I cannot but regret the early flight of the enemy prevented the action from becoming general.

I have detached frigates after the enemy, and ſhall put to ſea immediately with the ſquadron to follow their movements, and bring them, if poſſible, to a ſecond action. In this firſt, they muſt have loſt great numbers of their men, though their rigging ſuffered little to appearance.

I have the honour to incloſe a return of the killed and wounded, liſt and diſpoſition of the ſquadron, and line of battle.

I put to ſea with the ſquadron on the morning of the 24th, and ſteered a courſe for the Delaware, where it was conceived likely the enemy might endeavour to take refuge; but as the ſtate of the weather towards noon appeared to indicate a gale, which is generally expected at this ſeaſon, I judged it adviſable to return to the Bay, where I anchored the ſame evening.

The next day and the following we had the wind from the northward, which, had we been at ſea, muſt inevitably have crippled ſome of our ſhips, or driven me very conſiderably to the ſouthward.

On the 26th, a reinforcement of troops, in number about 2000, commanded by Major-General Philips, arrived from New York, under the eſcort of Captain Hudſon of the Richmond. At the ſame time the Iris and Pearl, which had been detached to obſerve the route of the enemy, returned without having diſcovered them; the former had ſprung her main-maſt in the late gale.

The Medea was immediately diſpatched to reconnoitre the Delaware.

The army under Major-General Philips was immediately forwarded to Portſmouth; and the junction effected between the forces at preſent there under Brigadier-General Arnold.

Return of the killed and wounded in the action between the Britiſh and French ſquadrons off the Capes of Virginia, March 16, 1781.

Robuſte, killed 15, wounded 21; Europe, killed 8, wounded 19; Prudent, killed 7, wounded 24; Royal Oak, wounded 3; London, wounded 3; Adamant 0; Bedford, 0; America, wounded 3; Total killed 30, wounded 73.

Officer killed.—Honourable Lieutenant Lyttleton of the Robuſte.

Officer wounded.—Maſter of the America.

MT. ARBUTHNOT.

Royal Oak, Lynne-haven Bay,
March 28, 1781.

LINE OF BATTLE.

The America to lead with the ſtarboard, and the Robuſte to lead with the larboard tacks on board.

Mariot Arbuthnot, Eſq. Vice-Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief.

Ships.	*Names.*	*Guns.*	*Mens.*
America	Capt. Thomſon	64	500
Bedford	Capt. Affleck	74	600
Adamant	Capt. Johnſton	50	350
London	Rear-Adm. Graves Capt. Graves	90	768
Royal Oak	Vice-Adm. Arbuthnot Capt. Swiney	74	624
Prudent	Capt. Burnett	64	500
Europe	Capt. Child	64	500
Robuſte	Capt. Coſby	74	600

Frigates.—Guadaloupe, Pearl, to repeat ſignals, and Iris.

Given on board his Majeſty's Ship the Royal Oak, in Gardiner's Bay, February 13, 1781.

MT. ARBUTHNOT.

A Liſt

A Liſt of the French Ships compoſing the Enemy's Squadron on the 16th of March, 1781.

Neptune, coppered, 84 guns; Burgogne, coppered, 84 ditto; Conquerant, 74; Provence, 64; Ardent, 64; Jaſon, 64; Eveille, coppered, 64; Romulus, 40.

Frigates.—Hermione, Gentile, Fantaſque, en Flute.

MT. ARBUTHNOT.

Royal Oak, Lynne-haven Bay, March 28, 1781.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, TAKEN. — *The following is the Account tranſmitted from Brigadier General Whyte to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.*

Port-au-Prince, June 8, 1794.

In the letter which I had the honour of writing to you from the Mole, by the laſt pacquet, I acquainted you of the very critical ſituation in which I had found this country, and of the numberleſs detachments that were obliged to march for the defence of the different poſts: that the neighbouring pariſhes of Bombarde, &c. to the Mole had deſerted our cauſe; and that, with the ſmall body of troops within, the garriſon, though ſtrong to a degree in the ſea front, was totally defenceleſs to the land. Having obviated this defect, by a chain of redoubts and fleches, which defended each other, and ſeeing that two frigates, with a garriſon ſufficient for the ſecurity of the Mole, was all that was wanted there, I determined on bold and decided meaſures to ſave the country; and, with the concurrence of Commodore Ford and Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, who had commanded here with ſo much credit, I reſolved to attack Port-au-Prince the reſidence of the commiſſioners, and the capital of this ſide of the Iſland; and proceeded with the three regiments, viz. the 22d, 23d, and 41ſt, (except their flank companies, which had been left at Martinique) in their tranſports, with a detachment from the flank companies of the regiments here, in all 1465 rank and file fit for duty, eſcorted by one 74, two 64, one 50, three frigates, and three ſloops, I left the Mole for that purpoſe. The Commodore was unfortunately ſeized with a fever ſoon after our ſailing. We picked up what ſmall craft we could along ſhore, and arrived in the bay of Port-au-Prince on the 31ſt of May, where, ſeeing the ſituation favourable to our plan of attack, (which was on both flanks and centre at the ſame time, as near as circumſtances would admit) the militia cavalry of Leogane was ordered to move from their quarters, and to advance on the Bizzoton road, where the right attack was to be made; and l'Arcahaye cavalry by the left, to the Salines, where the enemy was poſted, and intrenched with cannon. This diſpoſition having been made, I ordered Major Spencer, with 300 Britiſh and ſome of the colonial troops, to land within one mile of fort Bizzoton, covered by two ſloops of war. As ſoon as the two line of battle ſhips and a frigate, ordered againſt this, had ſilenced the fire, which they effected in four hours, the troops landed, and advanced, through a different road, towards the Fort, with little oppoſition. On their arrival within a ſmall diſtance of the ſpot, a violent thunder ſtorm took place, and, taking advantage of the lucky minute afforded to them by ſo favourable a circumſtance, the advanced troops ruſhed forward with their bayonets, and carried the place by aſſault. Unfortunately we loſt a gallant young man, Captain Wallace, of the 22d; and Captain Daniel, of the 41ſt, was wounded.

This great point being carried, I repaired (with Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, whom I ordered to take the command of the centre) to the oppoſite ſide of the bay; and, having landed Major Handfield with 200 Britiſh troops, to ſupport the attack on the poſt of Salines, (the frigates ſcouring the beach and enfilading the intrenchments) he attacked and carried the poſt without loſs, and, continuing his march, the next day he turned the batteries which defended the landings near to and on the left of Port-au-Prince.—The enemy being thus hemmed in on all ſides, excepting in the rear, and perceiving numbers moving out, by a road called the Charbonier, we determined on a general aſſault, and the fleet and army advanced; when the enemy, perceiving our motions, ſtruck their flags, and abandoned the place, having previouſly ſpiked their cannon on the land defences; and the two commiſſioners from France, Pulverele and Santhonaux, with the black General Monbrune, (who was wounded with a bayonet at Bizzoton) eſcaped, and I have not ſince been able to learn any certain accounts of them; but being informed that a body of the enemy had aſſembled near to this place with nine pieces of cannon, I gave orders to attack them, which was accordingly done; they were ſoon diſperſed, with the loſs of their guns. Another party, at the Croix de Bouquet, on the further ſide of the plain, and bordering on the Spaniſh territories, was alſo diſperſed. The inhabitants of this part of the iſland inſiſting on the Britiſh colours being hoiſted, it was accordingly done.

The importance of this conqueſt to Great Britain you, Sir, muſt know: there is more ſugar now nearly ready to cut than in all Jamaica.

I was ſent here with diſcretional orders by Sir Charles Grey, and deſired to communicate with Major-General Williamſon. The orders of the fleet were to aſſemble at Tiberoon Bay, and if no orders had arrived from Jamaica, they were to proceed there; but comparing the different reports received from the Mole, as well as what I ſaw of their danger at Tiberoon, I called upon the commanding officer of the fleet, and requeſted he would immediately ſail for the Mole: from the reaſons I ſtated to him, he moſt readily acquieſced, and we were welcomed on our arrival by all as their deliverers. I hope, Sir, my conduct may meet with my Sovereign's approbation.

Allow me, Sir, to expreſs how ſenſible I am of the zeal and activity which the navy and army have ſhewn on this intereſting occaſion, and how uniform their unanimity has been in every reſpect.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke will have the honour to deliver this diſpatch, and there is none can give more real information of this country: he has commanded here with infinite merit, and acquitted himſelf on many arduous and trying occaſions in a manner which has contributed to the good of the King's ſervice, and to his own honour. He has done the duty of Quarter-

Maſter-General during the expedition, and for colonial reaſons I gave him the rank of Colonel. I have alſo given to Major Spencer the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, meaning to appoint him Deputy Quarter-Maſter-General. He is an officer of great merit, and has diſtinguiſhed himſelf on many occaſions; but as it belongs not to me to give rank, I hope their merits may be conſidered by his Majeſty.

Incloſed are the ſtatements of the killed and wounded, and of the ſtores taken belonging to the ſeveral departments, &c.

Having taken this place on his Majeſty's birth-day, I honoured the Fort with the name of George; the Port remains as before.

I have the honour to be, &c.
JOHN WHYTE, Brig. Gen.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox is juſt arrived with eight flank companies from Martinique.

Return of the killed and wounded of the Britiſh and Colonial troops at the attack of Fort Bizzoton, June the 4th, 1794.

22d regiment. 1 captain, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.—41ſt regiment. 4 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, wounded.—Colonial. 2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file, wounded. Total. 1 captain, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded. — Captain Wallace, 22d regiment, killed.—Captain Daniel, 41ſt ditto, wounded.

John Whyte, Brigadier-General, commanding St. Domingo. J. GRANT, Dep. Adj. General.

The return of ordnance and ordnance ſtores taken at Port-au-Prince, in the arſenal, and in the different ports and batteries, and forts in the vicinity of the city, contains an account of 131 pieces of ordnance, two of which were 36-pounders; 27, 24-pounders; 17, 18-pounders; 28, 8-pounders, &c. Above 30,000 round ſhot; 11,000 double headed ſhot; 105,800lb. of powder, beſides 140,000 muſquet cartridges; and a proportionable quantity of ammunition and ſtores. It is ſuppoſed that ſome powder, &c. had been concealed in private houſes.

Proclamation of his Excellency Brigadier-General Whyte, commanding his Britannic Majeſty's forces in St. Domingo.

The Commiſſioners and their agents, in order to carry into execution thoſe perfidious deſigns which have proved ſo fatal to the lives, the laws, the liberty and the happineſs of this once flouriſhing colony, have every where calumniated the Britiſh Government.

General Whyte, who has the honour to repreſent his Britannic Majeſty, aſſures the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince, and its vicinity, that the object of his Majeſty and of his Government is to reſtore peace among every claſs of inhabitants.

Thoſe parts of the colony, which have already placed themſelves under his Majeſty's protection, can bear a faithful teſtimony that there is nothing oppreſſive in the behaviour and laws of the Engliſh.

A conſiderable part of the people of St. Domingo has been ſeduced from its duty; theſe perſons are hereby invited to return to their occupations, to lay down their arms, and to forget every cauſe of reſentment.

The Engliſh Government demands, and will obtain, by force, if neceſſary, that peaceful obedience which is due to its mild and juſt laws.

The Mulattoes will find in the General and the Government every diſpoſition to favour their intereſts; they are conſidered by the Engliſh, who are and will continue to be their friends.

The Negroes, who have been ſo long the dupes of the vile artifices of the Commiſſioners, will ſoon be convinced that the Engliſh diſdain falſehood and deceit.

Let them, relying with confidence on the generoſity of the Britiſh people, return to their maſters, lay down their arms, and enjoy the advantages of a life devoted to induſtry; their preſent ſufferings will ſoon be relieved, and the laws will protect them againſt cruelty and oppreſſion.

The forces, which are now in this colony to ſupport the happineſs of the inhabitants, and the glory of the Engliſh nation, are but a part, even a ſmall part, of the army deſtined for its ſervice; it being his Majeſty's reſolution to puniſh in a manner as certain as ſevere, thoſe who will not accept the offers of this and of the preceding proclamations.

All perſons who ſhall repair to Port-au-Prince, and to the Engliſh general, within the delay of eight days from the date of this proclamation, except thoſe who have been guilty of murder, or of taking a part in inſurrections, will be received and pardoned; but all thoſe who are taken in arms after the above-mentioned period, will be put to death as traitors.

Done at Port-au-Prince, the 8th of June, 1794.
(Signed) JOHN WHYTE.
Brigadier-General Commandant.

A Letter from Rear-Admiral Ford to Mr. Stephens, dated in Port-au-Prince Road, the 9th of June.

I acquainted you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that Brigadier-General Whyte, with the 22d, 23d, and 41ſt regiments, (flank companies excepted) had arrived at the Mole, with the Irreſiſtible, Belliqueux, and Fly ſloop; and that notwithſtanding the difficulties we had to ſurmount, (the rainy ſeaſon being ſet in, the ſhips and troops ſickly, &c.) it was the intention of the General and myſelf to proceed immediately againſt Port-au-Prince, and every exertion was uſed accordingly. It was thought expedient for the ſhips of war and tranſports to rendezvous in L'Arcahaye road, on the north ſhore of Port-au-Prince, where they arrived on the 25th, in order to collect and prepare the ſmall craft and boats neceſſary to land the troops, and to get the Colonial troops, both on the ſide of Leogane and L'Arcahaye, in readineſs to co-operate with the army; which being completed by the 30th, the ſquadron ſail-

ed

ed at noon on that day, and I proceeded in the Europa, with the Irreſiſtible, Belliqueux, Sceptre, and Fly ſloop, with a detachment of the Britiſh and Colonial troops, of the advanced poſt of Bizzoton, on the ſouth ſide; while Captain Hills, with the Hermione, Iphigenia, Swan, and Marie Antoinette ſchooner, went on, with the tranſports and the grand body of the troops, to Point Saline, where they anchored the ſame evening. The whole force being thus collected, and the operations ready to commence, a flag of truce was ſent, on the following morning, to demand the ſurrender of the place; but, on approaching the harbour, the officer charged with the diſpatch, was informed that no flag of truce would be admitted, and the letter was, conſequently, returned un-opened.

As the General concurred with me in opinion that the poſſeſſion of Fort Bizzoton was an object of the firſt conſideration, the Belliqueux and Sceptre were ordered to attack the ſea front; the Penelope, at the ſame time, to anchor cloſe to the ſhore, to flank a ravine to the eaſtward on the back of the fort, while a party of troops, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer of the 13th regiment, were to be landed juſt out of gun-ſhot to the weſtward, in order to act, on the moment, according to the exigency of ſervice; and at half paſt eleven o'clock, A. M. on the firſt inſt. the ſea-breeze ſetting in, Captains Brine and Dacres, the commanders of the two firſt mentioned ſhips, weighed, per ſignal, and placed themſelves with the utmoſt preciſion againſt the fort, and immediately commenced a very briſk and well-directed fire againſt it, and the Penelope in the ſame manner upon the ravine. The Europa and Irreſiſtible alſo weighed and kept under ſail, to throw in a broadſide when opportunity required, as well as to keep off a body of the enemy's horſe, and ſome Brigands, who appeared diſpoſed to annoy the landing of the troops. At five o'clock the detachment was wholly diſembarked, under the direction of Captain Affleck of the Fly ſloop; and although the fort returned the fire of the ſhips but ſlowly after they were placed, and ſometimes appeared quite ſilenced, yet the colours were ſtill flying, and a ſhot now and then fired till ſix o'clock, P. M. when a moſt tremendous thunder ſtorm and deluge of rain put an end to all firing; and, about half an hour paſt eight o'clock, the fort was ſtormed and carried by Captain Daniel of the 41ſt regiment, with ſixty men, who was ſoon after joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer and his detachment; and in the morning the Britiſh colours were hoiſted.

On the evening of the 2d, a party of 200 Britiſh, under the command of Colonel Hampfield, were landed at Point Saline; and early next morning the Hermione and Iphigenia were, under ſail, firing on an advanced poſt of the enemy, named Bernadon, in order to divert their attention from Colonel Hampfield's detachment, while he effected a junction with a body of colonial cavalry commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel La Pointe, as well as to prepare for the landing of the grand body of the troops, with which the General intended to diſembark, and poſſeſs himſelf of the heights above Fort Robin, and after ſecuring the advanced poſts of Foſſe and Dimanche, to attack that fort, while the ſhips were to engage the ſea batteries: and Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer was to make a diverſion from Bizzoton, aſſiſted by a body of colonial cavalry: but the weather proving bad in the evening, the troops on the north ſide, could not be diſembarked, though the enemy ſhewed every appearance of fear and confuſion; and during the night I received information, by ſome deſerters from the town to the Europa, that the commiſſaries, with the principal part of their force, had made their eſcape towards Aux Cayes before they were ſurrounded by our troops, by which means the town and ſhipping were ſaved, as they had fitted ſeveral merchant ſhips with combuſtibles, moored expreſsly for the purpoſe of ſetting fire to the whole.

As ſoon as the ſea-breeze ſet in on the 4th inſt. the ſhips of war got under ſail, and hoiſted the Britiſh colours on the ſea batteries, while the General landed at the north part of the town, and Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer marched in on the ſouth at the ſame time, and took poſſeſſion of the principal poſts, without much oppoſition or loſs; upon which I ordered a royal ſalute to be fired, in honour of the day, and of the important advantage gained over the enemy: and I have the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction in aſſuring their Lordſhips, that a cordial and diſtinguiſhed zeal prevailed between the army and navy; and that the captains, officers, ſeamen and marines under my command, conducted themſelves in a manner truly ſpirited, active, and commendable, and deſerving the name of True Britons.

Incloſed are returns of the loſs ſuſtained by his Majeſty's ſhips, and of the ſhips found in the harbour upon poſſeſſion being taken.

Return of the loſs ſuſtained by his Majeſty's ſhips in the attack of Port-au-Prince.

Belliqueux, 10 ſeamen and marines wounded.—Hermione, 5 ſeamen killed, 6 ſeamen wounded.

Return of ſhips and veſſels found in the harbour of Port-au-Prince, the 4th day of June, 1794.

Ship La Clementine, 550 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Ship La Sufette, 300 tons, laden with ſugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo.—Ship La Lydia, 250 tons, laden with ſugar and indigo.—Ship La Fidèle, 500 tons, laden with ſugar and indigo.—Ship L'Ocean, 340 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Brig La Manon, 260 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Ship La Momus, 300 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Ship L'Aimable Petite Sufette, 270 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Ship Le Caſimir, 400 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Brig Le Charles Honore, 280 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Ship Le Courier, 500 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Brig La Margaretta, 200 tons, laden with indigo, ſugar, and coffee.—Ship Le Bon Accord, 350 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Brig, name unknown, 300 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Brig, name unknown, 150 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Brig, name unknown, 200 tons, laden with ſugar and

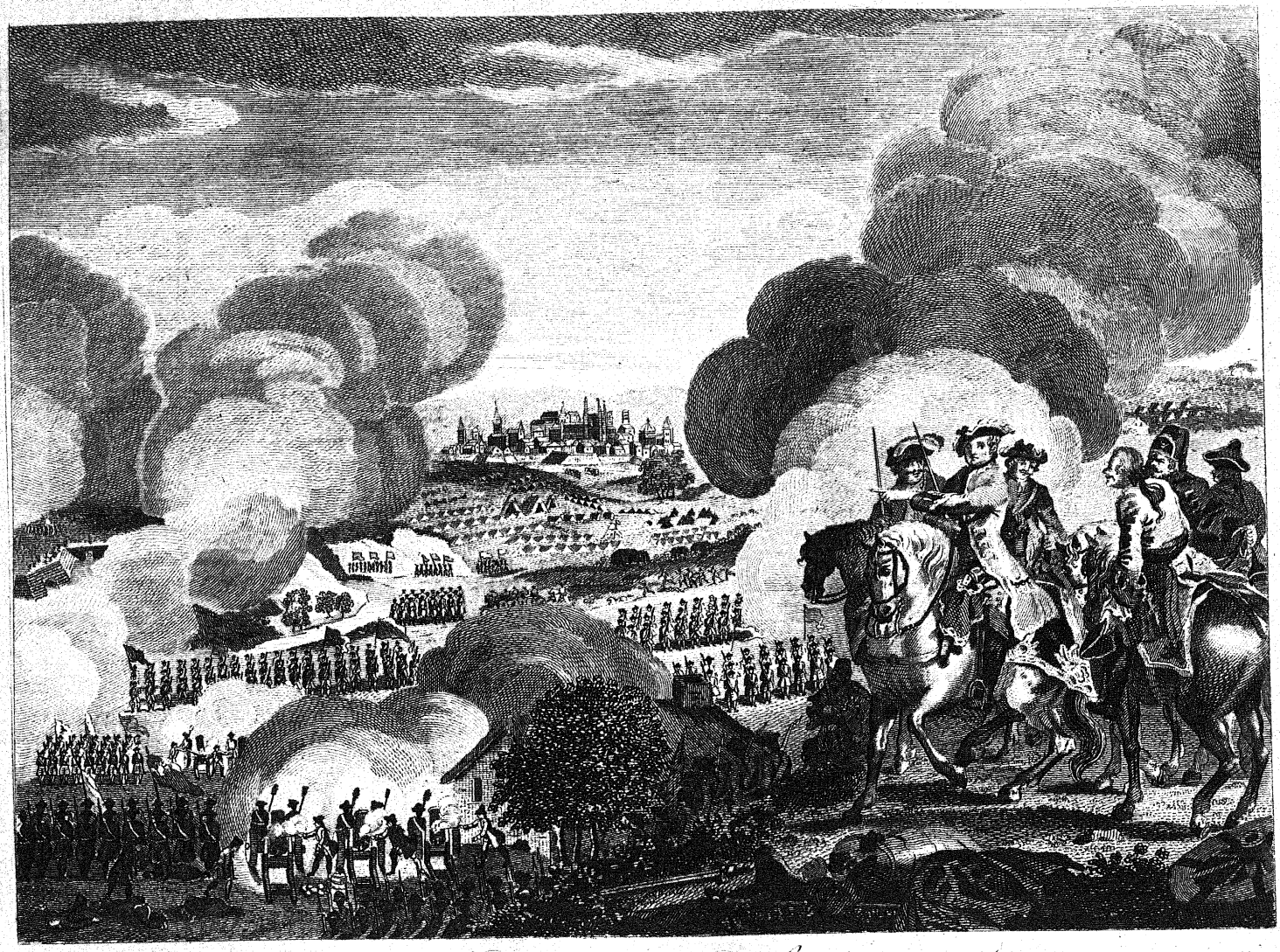
coffee.—Brig La Catharine, 160 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Ship La Roſalie, 260 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Brig name unknown, 200 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Ship Le Metier, 350 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Brig, name unknown, 200 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Ship La Petite Riviére, 500 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.

All in ballaſt.—Ship Le Du Gueſcelin, 400 tons.—Ship La Henriette, 600 tons.—Ship Le Bien Aime, 600 tons.—Ship Le Couriee du Cap, 400 tons.—Ship L'Eſperance, 400 tons.—Sloop, name unknown, 60 tons.—Sloop, name unknown, 40 tons.—Ship Le Sage, 700 tons.—Polacre Theodore Joſephine, 200 tons.—Brig Le Charles, 350 tons.—Brig Les Deux Couſins, 250 tons.—Ship L'Eſpoir, 400 tons.—Ship Le Forbé, 350 tons.—Snow Le Jeune Deſiré, 300 tone.—Brig, name unknown, 250 tons.—Sloop, name unknown, 40 tons.

Old veſſels in the Careening-harbour.—Ship Le Cuſtard, 550 tons.—Ship L'Amphitrite, 550 tons.—Ship Lempriere, 300 tons.—Brig Le Charlotte Deſiré, 200 tons.—Brig La Jennings, 90 tons.—Brig La Ville, 200 tons.—Ship Le Manuel, 550 tons.

PRAGUE, SIEGE OF. The capital of Bohemia, ſituated on the river Moldau, 140 miles north-weſt from Vienna. This ſiege was undertaken in the year 1742 by the Auſtrians, in conſequence of the King of Pruſſia's ſigning the treaty of Breſlau; whereby he recalled his troops out of Bohemia, and left the French in that kingdom to ſhift for themſelves. The Mareſchals Broglio and Belleiſle, who commanded the French auxiliaries, abandoned their magazines and baggage, and retired with precipitation under the cannon of Prague. There they intrenched themſelves in an advantageous ſituation; and Prince Charles being joined by the other body of Auſtrians under Prince Lobkowitz, encamped in ſight of them, on the hills of Giriſnitz. The Grand Duke of Tuſcany arrived in the Auſtrian army, of which he took the command; and the French Generals offered to ſurrender Prague, Egra, and all the other places they poſſeſſed in Bohemia, provided they might be allowed to march off with their arms, artillery, and baggage. The propoſal was rejected, and Prague inveſted on all ſides about the end of July. Though the operations of the ſiege, were carried on in an awkward and ſlovenly manner, the place was ſo effectually blocked up, that famine muſt have compelled the French to ſurrender at diſcretion, had not very extraordinary efforts been made for their relief. The Emperor had made advances to the Queen of Hungary. He promiſed that the French forces ſhould quit Bohemia, and evacuate the empire; and he offered to renounce all pretenſions to the kingdom of Bohemia, on condition that the Auſtrians would reſtore Bavaria; but theſe conditions were declined by the court of Vienna. The King of France was no ſooner appriſed of the condition to which the Generals Broglio and Belleiſle were reduced, than he ſent orders to Mareſchal Maillebois, who commanded his army on the Rhine, to march to their relief. His troops were immediately put in motion; and when they reached Amberg in the Upper Palatinate, joined the French and Imperialiſts from Bavaria. Prince Charles of Lorraine having received intelligence of their junction and deſign, left 18,000 men to maintain the blockade of Prague, under the command of General Feſtititz, while he himſelf, with the reſt of his army, advanced to Haydon on the frontiers of Bohemia, where he was joined by Count Kevenhuller, who had followed the enemy from Bavaria, now commanded by Count Seckendorff, and the Count de Saxe. Seckendorff, however, was ſent back to Bavaria, while Mareſchal Maillebois entered Bohemia on the 25th day of September. But he marched with ſuch precaution, that Prince Charles could not bring him to an engagement. Meanwhile Feſtititz, for want of a ſufficient force, was obliged to abandon the blockade of Prague; and the French Generals being now at liberty, took poſt at Lautmaritz. Maillebois advanced as far as Kadan, but ſeeing the Auſtrians poſſeſſed of all the paſſes of the mountains, he marched back to the palatinate, and was miſerably haraſſed in his retreat by Prince Charles, who had left a ſtrong body with Prince Lobkowitz, to watch the motions of Belleiſle and Broglio.

Theſe Generals ſeeing themſelves ſurrounded on all hands returned to Prague, from whence Broglio made his eſcape in the habit of a courier, and was ſent to command the army of Maillebois, who was about this time diſgraced. Prince Lobkowitz, who now directed the blockade of Prague, had ſo effectually cut off all communication between that place and the adjacent country, that in a little time the French troops were reduced to great extremity, both from the ſeverity of the ſeaſon, and the want of proviſion. They were already reduced to the neceſſity of eating horſe-fleſh and unclean animals, and they had no other proſpect but that of periſhing by famine or war; when their Commander formed the ſcheme of a retreat, which was actually put in execution. Having taken ſome artful precautions to deceive the enemy, he, in the middle of December, departed from Prague at midnight, with about 14,000 men, thirty pieces of artillery, and ſome of the principal citizens as hoſtages for the ſafety of 900 ſoldiers, whom he had left in garriſon. Notwithſtanding the difficulties he muſt have encountered at that ſeaſon of the year, in a broken and unfrequented road, which he purpoſely choſe, he marched with ſuch expedition, that he had gained the paſſes of the mountains before he was overtaken by the horſe and huſſars of Prince Lobkowitz. The fatigue and hardſhips which the miſerable ſoldiers underwent are inexpreſſible. A great number periſhed in the ſnow, and many hundreds fainting with wearineſs, cold, and hunger, were left to the mercy of the Auſtrian irregulars, conſiſting of the moſt barbarous people on the face of the earth. The Count de Belleiſle, though tortured with the hip-gout, behaved with ſurpriſing reſolution and activity. He cauſed himſelf to be carried in a litter to every place where he thought his preſence was neceſſary, and made ſuch diſpoſitions, that the purſuers never could make an impreſſion upon the body of his troops; but all his artillery, baggage, and



The Battle of Prague in Bohemia, 6th May, 1757.

and even his own equipage, fell into the hands of the enemy.

On the 29th day of December, he arrived at Egra, from whence he proceeded to Alſace without further moleſtation; but when he returned to Verſailles he met with a very cold reception, notwithſtanding the gallant exploit which he had performed. After his eſcape, Prince Lobkowitz returned to Prague; and the ſmall garriſon which Belleiſle had left, ſurrendered themſelves upon honourable terms, ſo that this capital reverted to the Houſe of Auſtria.

The King of Pruſſia, however, did not long remain neuter. In 1744, he returned to the war again, and having entered Bohemia, he on the 2d day of September came before Prague; notwithſtanding his artillery was not arrived, he attacked and took ſome advanced poſts; on the 7th, General Count de Hacke, who convoyed his artillery, was unexpectedly attacked by a detachment of Auſtrians, who beat the convoy, and were carrying off the artillery; but the King of Pruſſia coming up with the third part of his army, the Auſtrians, unable to contend with ſo great force, were obliged to abandon their important conqueſt; and the Pruſſians having cut off all communication between the town and the army under Count Bathiani, after a ſharp engagement to the diſadvantage of the latter, made themſelves maſters of ſome redoubts and baſtions, erected in the laſt ſiege by the French; and having with their bombs deſtroyed almoſt the old and new town, and the Jews town, the commandant, at the entreaty of the nobility and clergy, and for want of artillery was obliged to ſurrender on the 16th, and the whole garriſon, conſiſting of 14,500 men, were made priſoners of war. Prince Frederick-William, the King's couſin-german, was killed by the King's ſide, whoſe preſence muſt have been of vaſt importance. He commanded in perſon at one of the four attacks, which he cauſed to be made all at once; and to reward a grenadier who firſt mounted a baſtion at Mareſchal Schwerin's attack, and defended himſelf with his ſword only, till his companions came up, he ordered him to be placed at the Mareſchal's table, in his grenadier's habit; promoted him to the rank of a lieutenant (with twelve other private men) and ennobled him by patent.

His Majeſty cauſed a medal to be ſtruck on his taking this city; having on one ſide the plan of the town, with this inſcription: "Prague taken by his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, September the 16th, 1744." On the reverſe are all kinds of military trophies, with two lines of verſe in the German language to the following effect.

> By war, O Lord, make wars to ceaſe,
> And let this victory tend to peace.

The King left a garriſon of 6000 men in Prague, with a large train of artillery, and marched ſouthward up the Moldau to Tabor, from whence he ſent out detachments under Lieutenant-General Naſſau, who after ſome ſkirmiſhes, took the important towns of Budweis and Teyn, together with the ſtrong caſtle of Frauenburg, whoſe garriſon were made priſoners of war. By the conqueſt of thoſe places he was maſter of all Bohemia, on the eaſt of the river Moldau; and nothing was now talked of but penetrating into Auſtria, and even beſieging Vienna. But fortune again changed ſides, and Prince Charles obliged the Pruſſians to retire out of Bohemia, and ſucceſſively evacuate the different poſts leading to Prague, and at length, on the 19th of November, that city itſelf.

The King of Pruſſia immediately after his victory at AUWAL (which ſee) inveſted Prague. The greateſt part of the Auſtrian infantry, to the number of above 40,000 men, with Prince Charles, Mareſchal Brown, the two Princes of Saxony, and many of the other generals, found an immediate, and, for the preſent, a ſafe retreat into the city of Prague, where they were immediately ſurrounded by the Pruſſian army; but as the city was pretty well fortified, there was no attacking them without a regular ſiege, which would have been a moſt deſperate and tedious affair, conſidering the ſtrength of the place, and the number of the garriſon, and might have proved the ruin of the Pruſſian army, as they could depend upon no ſupplies of ammunition or proviſions, but what were to be brought the whole of the way from Dreſden, and, conſequently, their convoys would always have been in danger of being cut off. For this reaſon his Pruſſian Majeſty was adviſed by ſome of his generals, to march with his conquering army directly to Vienna, by which he would have cut his enemy off from moſt of their reſources, would have had a plentiful open country to march through, and, upon his arrival before that city, the court would probably have conſented to reaſonable terms of peace, rather than to have their capital city, and all their fine country palaces in its neighbourhood demoliſhed. This, it is true, would have been a deſperate undertaking; but his march to Prague was a meaſure of much the ſame nature; for, if he had there been defeated, inſtead of gaining a victory, his whole army muſt have been cut off, as they had no ſafe retreat nearer than the city of Dreſden; and conſidering the ſtrength of the confederacy againſt him, and the little dependence he could have upon the reſolutions of the parliament of Great Britain, he had nothing but a deſperate game to play.

But as the King of Pruſſia judged better than moſt of his courtiers of the dependence he might have upon the reſolutions of the Parliament of Great Britain, notwithſtanding our late clamour againſt continental connections, he reſolved not to engage in any ſuch deſperate undertaking, eſpecially as he hoped that the Auſtrian army in Prague would ſoon be forced to ſurrender, either by famine, or in order to prevent that noble city's being deſtroyed by his cannon and bombs. In theſe hopes he reſolved to blockade the city as cloſe as poſſible, and to begin the bombardment as ſoon as the heavy artillery arrived.

Accordingly, preſently after the battle, his Majeſty divided his army into two bodies, with one of which, commanded by himſelf, he inveſted the town on the right ſide of the Moldau, and with the other, commanded by Marſhal Keith, he inveſted it on the left ſide of that river, both above and below the city; ſo that

that in a very few days it was completely inveſted, that not ſo much as a ſingle man could eaſily go out or in without his Majeſty's leave; but as his army was thus extended in a circuit of about twelve or thirteen miles, we may believe it could not be very ſtrong in that circuit, eſpecially as the Prince of Bevern had been ſent off with a large detachment to obſerve the Auſtrian troops that had eſcaped from the battle, and were reaſſembling about Bohmiſh Brodt. By this the beſieged were encouraged to make a ſally, which they did in the night between the 23d and 24th, with no leſs than 12,000 men, headed by Prince Charles himſelf, and attacked with great fury the left wing of the Pruſſian line commanded by Marſhal Keith, but were repulſed, and drove back into the town with conſiderable loſs.

Early on the 1ſt of June they made another ſally, with about 10,000 men, towards the left of the Pruſſian line commanded by the King; but as they found the Pruſſians prepared to give them a warm reception, they returned without making any attack, as they would have been in danger of having their retreat cut off. But on the 3d they made a ſally with ſome better ſucceſs; for they found means to ſurpriſe one of the Pruſſian redoubts, from whence they carried off three pieces of cannon, though with very little loſs of men on either ſide.

In the mean time the Pruſſians had, ever ſince the 19th of May, carried on a moſt furious bombardment and cannonade, with red-hot bullets; by which ſeveral parts of the city were thrown into a heap of ruins, and many of the inhabitants as well as ſoldiers killed in the ſtreets, or cruſhed to death under the tumbling houſes; and to theſe misfortunes were added ſuch a ſcarcity of proviſions of all ſorts, except bread and flour, that for the ſupport of the ſoldiers, they were obliged to kill and eat their half-ſtarved horſes; even of this dainty fare, happy was a citizen that could get a pound of it to purchaſe, at a monſtrous price, from one of the ſoldiers. The magiſtrates, the clergy, and the principal citizens applied to the Auſtrian commanders, and, with tears and lamentations, implored that to ſave their city, as well as their lives, they would propoſe a capitulation; but their prayer was rejected with ſcorn, even with menaces; and at laſt on the 6th of June, to prevent any new application of the ſame kind, all the moſt uſeleſs perſons in the city, to the number of 12,000, were collected together, and drove out of the city by the beſieged, but they were driven back again by the beſiegers, and with great difficulty allowed again to enter the city; which could not but be an affecting ſcene, even to the Auſtrian commanders; yet ſtill they had not ſo much as a thought of offering to ſurrender upon any terms whatſoever, ſo ſanguine were their hopes of being relieved; and now we are going to ſee how thoſe hopes were founded.

In the late battle the Auſtrian army had without doubt been defeated; but their loſs was not near ſo great in killed, wounded, and priſoners, as it was repreſented by the Pruſſians. That part of the Auſtrian army which retired into Prague, could not loſe many in their retreat, as the battle was fought almoſt at the gates of that city; and as to thoſe that fled towards the ſouth, they could not loſe a great many in their flight, as a large body of their cavalry, and ſeveral regiments of infantry rallied, and made a ſtand at Bohmiſh Brodt, about twenty miles from Prague. This they could not have done had the purſuit been ſo violent, or ſo extenſive as the Pruſſians repreſented; yet this they not only did, but alſo they continued at this place for ſome days, when Count Leopold Daun, afterward ſo famous, arrived from Vienna, with orders to take the command, under Prince Charles of the Auſtrian army. Upon his arrival it was that the King of Pruſſia detached the Prince of Bevern, with near 30,000 men, and with orders to attack Count Daun as ſoon as poſſible. Upon the Prince's approach, indeed, Count Daun retreated towards Moravia, in order to wait for the reinforcements which were marching towards him from all quarters; and having got his army provided with a numerous artillery from Olmutz, though he very ſoon began to return again towards Prague, yet he always took care to poſt his army in ſuch ſtrong camps, and ſo well guarded by artillery, that the Prince of Bevern could never venture to attack him.

At laſt the King of Pruſſia finding that the entire ruin of the city of Prague, would be no inducement to the Auſtrian garriſon, or rather army, that was in it to ſurrender; and being informed that they had ſtill ſuch a quantity of flour as would furniſh the inhabitants as well as ſoldiers with bread till October, he deſpaired of being able to reduce that city, whilſt the garriſon had any hopes of being relieved by Count Daun; beſides, as the Auſtrian army was daily receiving reinforcements, not only of entire freſh regiments that had not ſuffered in the late battle, he was afraid of its becoming at laſt too numerous for him to encounter, as he was ſure of being attacked by a ſally from the army in Prague, in caſe the other army ſhould come to attack him in his camp; to theſe two motives we may perhaps, add a third, which was his ammunition beginning to be near exhauſted, as a laboratory full of charged bombs by accident blew up on the 9th of June, from which time his bombardment began to ſlacken. For theſe reaſons he reſolved, or, perhaps, the impetuoſity of his own temper, and his want of patience, made him reſolve to attack Count Daun, coſt what it would; for as Count Daun's army was ſtill at a conſiderable diſtance, he was not under any immediate neceſſity of attacking him. Whatever was his Majeſty's true reaſon, he reſolved upon the attack, which brought on the unfortunate battle of Kolin. *See* COLIN.

PRECOP, TOWN OF, TAKEN, AND LINES FORCED IN 1771. It is ſituated in Crim Tartary, in European Turkey, on a dyke in the narroweſt part of the Iſthmus, 100 miles eaſt from Oczakow.

June 23d, Prince Dolgorucky arrived before this place at the head of the ſecond Imperial army, and on the 5th at ſix o'clock in the morning, he ſucceeded in forcing the lines at the firſt attack, notwithſtanding they were defended by the fortreſs, and guarded by an army compoſed of 50,000 Tartars, and 7000 Turks, which the Khan, Selim Gherai, commanded in perſon; the attack began at two in the morning. Major-General Count de Muſchin Pouſchkin, who commanded the right

right wing of the Ruſſian army, marched in four columns on the ſide of the Black Sea, and Major-General Proſorowſki, who commanded the left wing on the ſide of Siwaſch; Brigadier Prince de Gallitzin was with the former, and the Major-Generals Princes Peter and Alexis Gallitzin were with the latter. The following is the Ruſſian account of the affair.

As ſoon as the ſignal was given for the attack, our troops began it with aſtoniſhing ardour and impetuoſity. The Khan at firſt oppoſed the efforts of our left wing in perſon, but not being able to withſtand the bravery of the troops, he turned off towards our right wing, in hopes by his preſence to encourage his troops, which he found ranged in order of battle, to do their duty; but all this was to no purpoſe, he was obliged to give way to the courage of our troops, and ſeek his ſafety with his men by a ſhameful flight. The counterſcarp of the ditch which our troops climbed over with an amazing intrepidity, in preſence of an army of 60,000 men, was ſix fathoms and a half high; the ſcarp was 13, and the ditch eight fathoms in breadth. We had not one officer killed, and only four wounded: the number of ſubaltern officers and ſoldiers killed and wounded amounted only to 100, which is a very inconſiderable loſs, conſidering the importance of the advantage gained on that glorious day.

Our trophies conſiſt in forty pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition, taken from the enemy. The garriſon of Precop the next day ſurrendered priſoners of war.

PRETSCH, ENGAGEMENT NEAR. A town in Saxony. Prince Henry of Pruſſia took up his camp at Strehla, which was naturally ſtrong, but being in danger there of having his communication with Torgau cut off by the Auſtrians, he removed from thence on the 16th of November 1759, to a ſtrong camp near that city, by which and the river Elbe his left flank was covered, as his right was by a wood, and along great part of his front there was an impaſſable moraſs. Here he remained until the 4th of December, of which the following account was publiſhed in the gazette of the 20th.

On the 24th General Rebentiſh was detached by Prince Henry to Duben; a ſmall town upon the Mulda, as well in order to obſerve the motions of the enemy from Eulenberg to Leipſic, as to watch the rear of our camp, in caſe the enemy ſhould attempt to get behind, and cut off their communication with Wittenberg. Intelligence was received in the afternoon of the 25th, that the Auſtrians had puſhed a ſtrong party through the woods behind our right, and got poſſeſſion of Voglefang, ſome other villages, and the ſmall town of Dommitſch; by which means our camp was entirely ſurrounded, having the Elbe on the left, and the Auſtrian poſts on the other three ſides Belgören, Schuldau, Rochwitz, and Dommitſch, at which laſt place Duc d'Aremberg commanded a body of about 16,000 men. His Royal Highneſs thereupon ordered General Finck's corps, which was in the rear of our camp, to march towards Voglefang, from whence the Auſtrians were drove, after a ſmart cannonade of ſeveral hours, and ſome firing of ſmall arms; and General Finck was left in that poſt.

On the 26th, his Royal Highneſs, who found it impracticable to diſlodge the enemy from Dommitſch, without great loſs of men, detached in the evening General Wunſch, with ſix battalions and ſome cavalry, acroſs the Elbe to Wittenberg, where he was to be joined by General Rebentiſh's corps, which had retired to that place from Duben upon the approach of the Auſtrians.

On the 27th and 28th nothing material paſſed, only ſome Pruſſian generals were ſent to reconnoitre, and to make an appearance as if his Royal Highneſs intended an attack on the enemy's right, in order to draw M. Daun's principal attention to that quarter.

Early in the morning on the 29th, Duc d'Aremberg decamped from Dommitſch, in order to occupy the heights near Pretſch; but upon perceiving the van of General Wunſch's corps, which was marching that way, immediately formed in order of battle. General Wunſch's corps, which was marching that way, immediately formed in order of battle. General Wunſch, whoſe whole force, joined to General Rebentiſh's, did not exceed 5000 men, poſted himſelf with ſome dragoons and huſſars on two riſing grounds, and waited till the arrival of his infantry with the artillery. He then began to cannonade the Auſtrian corps, which, during all this time, never attacked or attempted to diſlodge him. The enemy was thrown into confuſion, and ſuffered greatly by the cannonade, which laſted almoſt the whole day; and his Royal Highneſs took 1200 priſoners, amongſt whom were Lieutenant-General Gemming, who commanded the rear-guard, and 20 officers of leſſer note. The Auſtrians likewiſe loſt in the action ſome cannon, a great part of their tents, and a very large quantity of baggage.

His Royal Highneſs had joined General Finck's corps of Voglefang about eight o'clock the ſame morning, in conſequence of a plan that had been concerted for the attack upon Duc d'Aremberg's detachment, which was to have been made by General Finck's corps in front, while another body was to endeavour to intercept their retreat, if they attempted it through the woods; but the Auſtrians had decamped from Dommitſch, and inſtead of purſuing their firſt deſign of occupying Pretſch, had, upon meeting General Wunſch's corps, reſolved to march to Duben, and there to paſs the Mulda.

General Finck marched on the 30th to Duben, where more priſoners were taken, ſo that the whole number was ſaid to amount to 1500. The loſs on our ſide is very inconſiderable. General Finck could follow the enemy no farther on account of a ſtrong reinforcement which was ſent them.

PULTOWA, SIEGE OF AND BATTLE AT. A city of Ruſſia, in the province of the Ukraine, ſituated on the river Vorſlat, about 100 miles ſouth-weſt from Belgorod. Towards the latter end of May 1709, Charles XII. King of Sweden, the greateſt hero of his age, laid ſiege to this place, he had 18,000 Swedes and ſome Coſſacks, with whom he intended after the taking of Pultowa to march to Moſcow, ſuch was the deſign of this aſtoniſhing genius with a handful of men. Mazeppa, Prince of the Coſſacks, who had a correſpondence

dence in the town, aſſured him he would ſoon be maſter of it. The ſoldiers looked upon the taking of Pultowa as the end of all their miſeries, as it would open the road to Moſcow.

But Charles perceived that he had taught his enemies the art of war. Prince Menzikoff, the General, notwithſtanding all his precautions, found means to throw a reinforcement of men into the town, and by this means augmented the garriſon to at leaſt 10,000 men fit to bear arms.

The King continued the ſiege with ſtill more warmth; he carried the advanced works, and even gave two aſſaults to the body of the place. The ſiege was in this condition, when the King having rode into the river to take a nearer view of ſome of the works, received a ſhot from a carbine, which pierced through his boot, and ſhattered the bone of his heel. There was not the leaſt alteration obſerved in his countenance, by which it could be ſuſpected that he was wounded; he continued calmly to give orders, and remained near ſix hours on horſeback afterwards. One of his domeſtics at laſt perceiving that the ſole of his boot was bloody, made haſte to call the ſurgeons; and the King's pain then began to be ſo ſharp, that they were forced to take him off his horſe, and carry him into his tent. The ſurgeons, when they had examined the wound, were of opinion that the leg muſt be cut off. The army was in the utmoſt conſternation. But one of the ſurgeons named Newman, who was better ſkilled, and more courageous than the reſt, was poſitive that by making deep inciſions he could ſave the King's leg. "Fall to work then preſently," ſays the King, "cut boldly, fear nothing." He held the leg himſelf with both his hands, looking upon the inciſions that were made, as though the operation had been performed upon another perſon.

As they were laying on the dreſſing, he gave orders for an aſſault the next morning; but the orders were ſcarce given, before word was brought him that the Czar appeared with an army of above 70,000 men. He was therefore obliged to take another reſolution. Charles, wounded and incapable of acting, ſaw himſelf incloſed between the Boriſthenes and the river which runs to Pultowa, in a deſert country, without any places of ſecurity, or ammunition, and oppoſed to an army which prevented him either from retreating or being ſupplied with proviſions. In this extremity he did not aſſemble any council of war, as might have been expected; but on the 7th of July at night, ſent for Mareſchal Renchild into his tent, and ordered him without deliberation, and without uneaſineſs, to prepare to attack the Czar the next morning. Renchild did not diſpute his maſter's will, but went out with a reſolution to obey him. At the door of the King's tent he met Count Piper, with whom he had long been at variance, as it often happens between the miniſter and the general. Piper aſked if any thing new had happened: "No," ſays the General coldly, and paſſed on to give his orders. As ſoon as Piper was entered into the tent, "Has Renchild ſaid any thing to you?" ſays the King to him. "Nothing," anſwers Piper. "Well then," replies the King, "I tell you, that to-morrow we ſhall give battle." Count Piper was aſtoniſhed at ſo deſperate a reſolution, but knew well that his maſter could not be prevailed on to change his opinion; he only expreſſed his aſtoniſhment by his ſilence, and left the King to ſleep till break of day.

It was on the 8th of July, 1709, that the deciſive battle of Pultowa was fought between the two moſt famous monarchs then in the world; Charles XII. illuſtrious by a courſe of nine years victories, and Peter Alexiowitz by nine years of fatigue, ſpent in training up his troops to an equality with the Swedes; the one glorious for having given away dominions, the other for having civilized his own; Charles in love with danger, and fighting only for glory; Alexiowitz not flying from danger, and making war only for intereſt; the Swediſh monarch liberal through a greatneſs of ſoul; and the Muſcovite never generous but for ſome private end; the one ſober and continent beyond example, naturally brave, and never cruel but once; the other having not yet worn off the roughneſs of his education, or brutality of his country, as terrible to his ſubjects, as wonderful to ſtrangers, and too much addicted to exceſſes that ſhortened his days. Charles had the title of Invincible, which one unhappy moment might rob him of; but the nations around had already given Peter Alexiowitz the name of Great, of which no defeat could deprive him, as no victories gave it to him.

To form a clear idea of this battle, and the place where it was fought, we muſt imagine Pultowa lying on the north, the camp of the King of Sweden on the ſouth, drawing a little towards the eaſt, his baggage about a mile behind him, and the river Pultowa on the north of the town, running from eaſt to weſt.

The Czar had paſſed the river about a league from Pultowa towards the weſt, and was beginning to form his camp.

At day-break the Swedes appeared out of their trenches, with four iron cannons for their whole artillery; the reſt were left in the camp with about 3000 men; and 4000 remained with the baggage. So that the Swediſh army which marched againſt the enemy, conſiſted of about 25,000 men, whereof there were not above 12,000 regular troops.

The Generals Renchild, Field, Levenhaup, Slipenback, Hoorn, Sparre, Hamilton, the Prince of Wirtemberg, who was related to the King, and ſome others, moſt of whom had ſeen the battle of Narva, put the ſubaltern officers in mind of that day, when 8000 Swedes had deſtroyed an army of 100,000 Muſcovites in their intrenchments. The officers ſaid the ſame thing to the ſoldiers, and all encouraged one another as they marched.

The King conducted the march, carried in a litter at the head of his foot. A party of horſe advanced by his order to attack that of the enemy. The battle began with this engagement at half an hour after four in the morning. The enemy's horſe lay weſtward of the right of the Muſcovite camp, Prince Menzikoff and Count Gallowin had placed them at a diſtance between redoubts fortified with cannon. General Slipenback at the head of the Swedes fell upon them. All who have

ſerved

ſerved in the Swediſh army knew that it was almoſt impoſſible to reſiſt the fury of their firſt ſhock. The Muſcovite ſquadrons were broken and routed. The Czar himſelf ran to rally them, and his hat was ſhot through with a muſquet-ball; Menzikoff had three horſes killed under him; and the Swedes cried out victory.

Charles did not doubt but the battle was gained; he had diſpatched General Creuts about midnight with 5000 horſe or dragoons, who were to take the enemy in flank, whilſt he attacked them in front; but his misfortune was, that Creuts went out of the way and did not appear. The Czar, who had thought himſelf loſt, had time to rally his horſe. He fell upon the King's cavalry in his turn, which not being ſupported by Creuts' detachment, was broken likewiſe, and Slipenback taken priſoner in the engagement. At the ſame time 72 cannons from the camp played upon the Swediſh horſe, and the Ruſſian foot opening from their lines, advanced to attack the Swediſh infantry.

The Czar, by a preſence of mind and a penetration, which in ſuch moments belongs only to men who are truly great, immediately detached Prince Menzikoff to poſt himſelf between Pultowa and the Swedes; Prince Menzikoff executed his maſter's order with dexterity and expedition; and not only cut off the communication between the Swediſh army and the troops remaining in the camp before Pultowa, but meeting with a corps-de-reſerve of 3000 men, he ſurrounded them and cut them in pieces.

In the mean time the Muſcovite foot came out of their lines, and advanced in order into the plain. And on the other ſide, the Swediſh horſe rallied within a quarter of a league from the enemy's army. And the King aſſiſted by General Renchild, made a diſpoſition for a general engagement.

He ranged what troops were left him in two lines; his foot were poſted in the centre, and his horſe made up the two wings. The Czar diſpoſed his army in the ſame manner; he had the advantage of numbers, and of 72 cannon, whilſt the Swedes had no more than four, and began to want powder.

The Emperor of Muſcovy was in the centre of his army, having then the title of Major-General, and ſeemed to ſerve under General Cſeremetoff. But he went as Emperor from rank to rank, mounted on a Turkiſh horſe, which was a preſent from the Grand Signior, animating the officers and ſoldiers, and promiſing every one of them rewards.

Charles did all he could to ſit on his horſe at the head of his troops; but finding the poſture too painful, he returned to his litter, holding his ſword in one hand, and a piſtol in the other.

At nine in the morning the battle was renewed, one of the firſt diſcharges of the Muſcovite cannon carried off the two horſes of the King's litter; he cauſed two others to be ſtraight put to it, and a ſecond volley broke the litter in pieces and overturned the King. The troops which fought near him believed him killed. The Swedes in a conſternation loſt ground, and the enemy's cannon continuing to play upon them, the firſt line fell back upon the ſecond, and the ſecond fled. In this laſt action the Swediſh army was routed by a ſingle line of 10,000 men of the Muſcovite foot, ſo much were matters changed.

The King, carried upon pikes by four grenadiers, covered with blood, and all over bruiſed with his fall, and ſcarce able to ſpeak, cried out, "Swedes! Swedes!" Anger and grief renewing his ſtrength, he tried to rally ſome of his regiments. But the Muſcovites cloſely purſued them with their ſwords, bayonets, and pikes. The Prince of Wirtemberg, General Renchild, Hamilton, and Stakelberg were already taken priſoners, the camp before Pultowa forced, and all in a confuſion, which did not admit of any remedy. Count Piper with all the officers of the chancery had quitted the camp, and neither knew what to do, nor what was become of their king. They ran from one ſide of the plain to the other. Major Bere offered to lead them to the baggage; but the clouds of duſt and ſmoke which covered the field, and their own confuſion, which was very natural in ſuch a ſcene of deſolation, carried them ſtraight to the counterſcarp of the town, where they were all taken priſoners by the garriſon.

The King would not fly, and could not defend himſelf. General Poniatowſky chanced to be by him at that inſtant; he was a colonel of the Swediſh guards of King Staniſlaus, and a perſon of uncommon merit, whom his attachment to the perſon of Charles had engaged to follow into Ukrania without any poſt in the army. He was one, who in all the occurrences of his life, and in danger, where others at moſt would have only behaved with courage, ſhewed an immediate preſence of mind, which was ever attended with ſucceſs. He made a ſign to a young Swede, named Frederick, the King's firſt valet de chambre, and as intrepid as his maſter; they took the King under their arms, and aſſiſted by a Draban who came up to them, mounted him on horſeback, notwithſtanding the exceſſive pains of his wound. Frederick mounted another horſe, riding near his maſter, and ſupporting him from time to time.

Poniatowſky, though he had no command in the army, being made a general on this occaſion by neceſſity, drew up 500 horſe near the King's perſon; ſome of them Drabans, others officers, and others private troopers. This body reanimated by the misfortune of their Prince, made their way through more than ten regiments of Muſcovites, and conducted Charles through the midſt of the enemy the ſpace of a league to the baggage of the Swediſh army.

This ſurpriſing retreat was of great conſequence in ſuch diſtreſs, but the King was under a neceſſity of flying ſtill farther. They found amongſt the baggage Count Piper's coach, for the King never had one ſince he left Stockholm. They put him into it, and made towards the Boriſthenes with all poſſible ſpeed. The King, who, from the time he was ſet on horſeback till he came to the baggage, had never ſpoke one word, then aſked what was become of Count Piper. They told him he was taken with all the officers of the chancery. And General Renchild and the Duke of Wirtemberg, added the King. They are priſoners too, ſays Poniatowſky. Priſoners to Muſcovites! replied

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plied Charles, ſhrugging up his ſhoulders; come on then, let us rather go to the Turks. They did not obſerve, however, the leaſt alteration in his countenance, and whoever had then ſeen him, and not known his condition, would have never ſuſpected him to have been either conquered or wounded.

Whilſt he was getting off, the Muſcovites ſeized upon his artillery in the camp before Pultowa, his baggage, and the money he had raiſed for carrying on the war, where they found ſix millions in ſpecie, the ſpoils of Poland and Saxony. Near 9000 Swedes were killed in the battle, about 6000 were taken, 3000 or 4000 ran away, and were never after heard of. There ſtill remained near 18,000 men; comprehending the Coſſacks, with the Swedes and Poles, who fled towards the Boriſthenes under the direction of General Lewenhaup. He marched one way with theſe fugitive troops, whilſt the King took another road with ſome of his horſe. The coach in which he rode broke down in his march, and they ſet him again on horſeback. And to finiſh his misfortune, he wandered all night in a wood; there his courage not being able to ſupply any longer his exhauſted ſpirits, and the pain of his wound becoming more inſupportable by fatigue, and his horſe falling under him through exceſſive wearineſs, he reſted himſelf for ſome hours at the foot of a tree, in danger of being ſurpriſed every moment by the conquerors, who ſought for him on all ſides.

At laſt, on the 9th of July at night, he found himſelf on the banks of the Boriſthenes, and Lewenhaup juſt arrived with the remains of his army. The Swedes ſaw their King again, whom they judged to have been dead, and they had no bridge to paſs the river, nor time to make one, nor powder to defend themſelves againſt the enemy who came upon them, nor proviſions to hinder the army from periſhing with hunger, who had eat nothing for two days; but it is to be conſidered that the ſhattered remains of this army were Swedes, and that the conquered King was Charles XII. Almoſt all the officers imagined they were to halt there, in expectation of the Muſcovites, and that they were either to conquer or die on the banks of the Boriſthenes; and the King had undoubtedly taken that reſolution, had he not been quite ſpent with fatigue. His wound was now come to a ſuppuration, attended with a fever, and it has been obſerved, that men of the greateſt intrepidity, when they are ſeized with the fever that is common in a ſuppuration, generally loſe that impulſe to valour, which, like other virtues, requires a clear and undiſturbed head to facilitate its operations. Charles was therefore no longer himſelf, but was carried like a ſick perſon in a ſtate of inſenſibility. By good fortune there was ſtill left a ſorry calaſh, which by chance they had brought along with them; this they embarked in a little boat, and the King and General Mazeppa in another. The latter had ſaved ſeveral coffers full of money, but the current being very rapid, and a violent wind beginning to blow, the Coſſack threw more than three parts of his treaſure into the river, to lighten the boat. Mullern, the King's chancellor, and Count Poniatowſky, who was now more than ever neceſſary to the King, for his remarkable preſence of mind under difficulties, croſſed over in other barks with ſome of the officers. Three hundred troopers of the King's guard, and a very great number of Poles and Coſſacks, relying upon the goodneſs of their horſes, ventured to paſs the river by ſwimming. Their troop keeping cloſe together reſiſted the current, and broke the waves; but all who attempted to croſs ſeparately a little below, were carried away by the ſtream, and ſunk in the river. Of all the foot who tried to paſs over, there was not one that got to the other ſide.

Whilſt the routed part of the army were in this extremity, Prince Menzikoff came up with 10,000 horſe, having each a foot ſoldier behind him. The carcaſſes of the Swedes that lay dead in the way of their wounds, fatigue, and hunger, ſufficiently pointed out to Prince Menzikoff the road which the body of the army had taken. The Prince ſent a trumpet to the Swediſh General to offer him a capitulation. Four general officers were preſently ſent by Lewenhaup to receive the law of the conqueror. Before that day 16,000 ſoldiers of King Charles would have attacked all the forces of the Ruſſian empire, and have periſhed to the laſt man rather than have ſurrendered; but after a battle loſt, and a flight of two days, not having their eyes any longer upon their Prince, who was conſtrained to fly himſelf, the ſtrength of every ſoldier being ſpent, and their courage no longer ſupported by any hope, the love of life took place of intrepidity. There was only one Colonel, named Troutfetre, who, when he ſaw the Muſcovites approach, placed himſelf at the head of a battalion, with an intent to attack them, and hoping that his example would animate the reſt of the army with the ſame reſolution; but Lewenhaup was to oppoſe this unavailing ardor. The capitulation was ſettled, and the whole army were made priſoners of war. Some of the ſoldiers in deſpair, rather than fall into the hands of the Muſcovites, threw themſelves into the Boriſthenes; two officers of the regiment commanded by the brave Troutfetre, killed themſelves upon the ſpot, and the reſt were made ſlaves. They all filed off in preſence of Prince Menzikoff, laying their arms at his feet, as 30,000 Muſcovites had done nine years before at the King of Sweden's at Narva. But whereas the King then ſent back all the Muſcovite priſoners whom he was not afraid of, the Czar retained all the Swedes that were taken at Pultowa.

Theſe unhappy creatures were afterwards diſperſed in the Czar's dominions, and particularly in Siberia, a vaſt province of Great Tartary, which extends itſelf eaſtward to the frontiers of the Chineſe empire. In this barbarous country, where even the uſe of bread was not then known, the Swedes, grown ingenious by neceſſity, exerciſed the trades and arts of which they had any idea. And all the diſtinctions which fortune makes among men were then baniſhed. The officer who could follow no handicraft trade, was forced to cleave and carry wood for the ſoldier, that was now turned taylor, draper, joiner, maſon, or ſmith, and got a ſubſiſtence by his labour. Some of the officers became

A Plan of the
RIVER St. LAURENCE,
from
Sillery to the Fall of Montmerenci,
with the Operations of the
SIEGE of QUEBEC;
under the Command of
Vice Admi. Saunders & Majr. Genl. Wolfe,
5th. Sept. 1759.
J. Gary sculpt.
Part of the
Upper River of
St. LAURENCE.
QUEBEC
Orleans I.
Charlebourg or le Petit Village
British Leagues
A View of the Action
gaind by the English
Sept. 13. 1759. near
QUEBEC.
Hospital Genl.
The
Sillery
English
Army
Gen. Wolfe
Royal American
St. Laurence River
R. St. Charles
Large R.
Notre Dame des Anges
les Islets
French Incampment
Place of Arms to defend the Head of the Bridge
Hospital Genl.
Bridge of Boats
2 Hulks
The Rest of the Fort each 8 Guns on one Side
French
English Army
Sillery
New Battery
Landing Place
Battery of 4 Guns to defend the Boom
Little R.
Upper Town
Lower Town
a French Wreck
Buoys that deceivd the Enemy
to which the Boats moorid protected the Fleet from 3 Rails of Fire Stages
THE BASON
Admiral
Frigates
Saunders's
Division
Admirals Ship
Holmes Division
RIVER St. LAURENCE
Rafts
Pt. de Pere
Road from St. Laurence
Redoubt
Brigr. Gl. Monctons Camp
Road to Pointament
Major Hardy's Post
Transports laid ashore to clean
ISLE OF ORLEANS
Road to St. Pierre
Road to St. Laurence
Part of the Transports at Anchor
North Channel
Beauport
Intrenchment Commanding the Redoubts & Batteries within
Musquet Shot
French Incampment
N. Batteries of 3 Guns each
Rails of Fire Stages
Les Batures de Beauport a Shoal dry at low Water
Gen. Wolfs Camp
Falls of Montmerenci 250 F. High
Pt. St. Mary
the Centrie was station'd to cover the Troops at the Attack
Pt. Levi alias St. Lawren
Port Orleans
Guns
Transports
Floating Battery
N. Battery of 5 Guns
This Place where a Feint was made by the Boats of the Fleet during a whole Night while the Troops landed at Sillery.
Battery of 2 Guns & 2 Mortars
Battery of 2 Guns & 2 Mortars
Battery of 2 Guns & 2 Mortars

became painters, and others architects, and ſome of them taught languages and mathematics; they even went ſo far as to erect public ſchools, which in time grew to be ſo uſeful and famous, that they ſent children thither for education from Moſcow.

Count Piper, the King of Sweden's firſt miniſter, was a long time impriſoned at Peterſburg. The Czar was perſuaded, with the reſt of Europe, that this miniſter had ſold his maſter to the Duke of Marlborough, and had brought the arms of Sweden upon Muſcovy, which might have given peace to Europe; and he made his captivity the more ſevere upon this ſuppoſition. Piper died ſome years after at Moſcow, having received but little aſſiſtance from his family, which lived in great opulence at Stockholm, and ineffectually lamented by his King, who would never condeſcend to offer a ranſom for a miniſter, which he feared the Czar would not accept; for there was never any cartel of exchange between Charles and the Czar.

The Emperor of Muſcovy, who elate with joy, was under no concern to diſſemble, received upon the field of battle the priſoners they brought him in troops, and aſked every moment, where then is my brother Charles?

He paid the Swediſh generals the compliment of inviting them to dine with him. Amongſt other queſtions, he aſked General Renchild, what number the troops of the King his maſter might amount to before the battle? Renchild anſwered, that the King only kept the liſt of them, which he never communicated to any body; but he thought the whole might be about 35,000 men, whereof 18,000 were Swedes, and the reſt Coſſacks. The Czar ſeemed ſurpriſed, and aſked how they durſt venture to penetrate into ſo diſtant a country, and lay ſiege to Pultowa with ſuch a handful of men! We were not always conſulted, anſwers the Swediſh General, but, as faithful ſervants, we obeyed our maſter's orders, without ever contradicting them. The Czar, upon this anſwer, turned round towards certain courtiers, who had formerly been ſuſpected of engaging in a conſpiracy againſt him, "Ah!" ſays he, "ſee how a ſovereign ſhould be obeyed." And then taking a glaſs of wine, "To the health," ſays he, "of my maſters in the art of war." Renchild aſked, who theſe were whom he honoured with ſo high a title? "You, Gentlemen, the Swediſh Generals," replies the Czar. "Your Majeſty then," ſays Renchild, "is very ungrateful to treat your maſters ſo ſeverely." When dinner was over, the Czar ordered their ſwords to be reſtored to all the general officers, and conducted himſelf to them as a prince who had a mind to give his ſubjects leſſons of generoſity and civility, which he was well acquainted with.

QUEBEC, EXPEDITION AGAINST. Formerly the capital of the French colonies in North America; it is ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river St. Lawrence, about 300 miles north-weſt from Boſton. In the year 1711, an expedition by ſea was deſigned for taking Quebec and Placentia; this deſign was formed by Colonel Nicholſon, who had taken Annapolis-Royal. He had brought four Indian chiefs to England, and repreſented the advantages that would reſult to the nation in point of commerce, ſhould the French be expelled from North America. The miniſters reliſhed the propoſal. A body of 5000 men were embarked in tranſports, under the command of Brigadier Hill, brother to Mrs. Maſham, Queen Anne's new favourite, and they ſailed from Plymouth in the beginning of May, with a ſtrong ſquadron of ſhips, commanded by Sir Hoveden Walker.

At Boſton in New England, they were joined by two regiments of provincials, and about 4000 men, conſiſting of American planters, Palatines, and Indians, and rendezvouſed at Albany, in order to march by land into Canada, while the fleet ſailed up the river St. Lawrence. On the 21ſt day of Auguſt, they were expoſed to a violent ſtorm, and driven among rocks, where eight of the tranſports periſhed, with about 800 men. The Admiral immediately ſailed back to Spaniſh River Bay, where it was determined in a council of war, that as the fleet and forces were victualled for ten weeks only, and they could not depend upon a ſupply of proviſions from New England, they ſhould return home without making any further attempt.

Such was the ſucceſs of this paltry expedition, intruſted to the direction of a land officer, without talents and experience.

The conſequences which attended the reduction of the Fort of Niagara, as well as thoſe upon Lake Champlain, in 1759, were very intereſting; but the great and central operation to which all the reſt tended, and to which even thoſe were only ſubſervient, was that againſt Quebec, the capital of Canada; and as this was to be the deciſive ſtroke, it was proper that the greateſt force ſhould have been employed againſt it. If we reckon the maritime force, there is no doubt that we employed a greater number of men againſt Quebec, than againſt the Champlain forts; but the land forces, from ſome cauſe, fell much ſhort of the number originally propoſed, for they did not exceed 7000 men, regulars and provincials, though the original plan intended 9000 for that expedition, independent of the junction of thoſe under General Amherſt, whoſe aſſiſtance on the occaſion was taken for granted. In this expedition General Wolfe commanded the land forces. The fleet was under Admiral Saunders.

The whole embarkation arrived in the latter end of June, 1759, at the Iſle of Orleans, a few leagues from Quebec, without any accident whatſoever, notwithſtanding the ill fame of the river St. Lawrence, and the reports of its dangerous navigation, probably ſpread for political purpoſes. They landed upon the Iſle of Orleans, which is formed by the branches of the river St. Lawrence. This iſland is about twenty miles in length and ſeven or eight in breadth, highly cultivated, and affording every kind of refreſhment to the ſoldiers and ſailors.

As this iſland extends quite up to the baſon of Quebec, it was neceſſary to poſſeſs it in order to act againſt

the town; for the moſt weſterly point of this iſland advances towards an high point of land on the continent, called Point Levi. Both of theſe ſhut up the view of the northern and ſouthern channel, which environ the Iſle of Orleans, ſo that the harbour of Quebec appears to be a baſon land-locked upon all ſides. The poſſeſſion of both theſe points were neceſſary, as they might be employed either with great advantage againſt the town, or much to the annoyance of the beſiegers; for whilſt the enemy continued maſters of thoſe, it was impoſſible for a ſhip to lie in the harbour of Quebec. When theſe poſts were poſſeſſed, which was done with little difficulty, the harbour and town of Quebec appeared full to the view, at once a tempting and diſcouraging ſight. For no place ſeems poſſeſſed of greater benefits of nature; and none of which nature ſeems more to have conſulted the defence.

Quebec, ſays F. Charlevoix, can boaſt of a freſh water harbour, capable of containing 100 men of war of the line, at 120 leagues diſtance from the ſea. It lies on the moſt navigable river in the univerſe. The river St. Lawrence up to the Iſle of Orleans, that is for about 112 leagues from its mouth, is no where leſs than from four to five leagues broad; but above that iſle it narrows, ſo that before Quebec it is not a mile over. Hence this place got the name of Quebeis or Quebec, which in the Algonquin tongue ſignifies a Strait.

The city was the ſeat of the governor and the intendant, and the ſupreme tribunals of juſtice for all the French North America; it is alſo an epiſcopal ſee, and a place of conſiderable trade. It is large in extent, and elegant in many of its buildings, both public and private. It conſiſts of an Upper and Lower Town; the Lower, which is narrow, being built upon a ſtrand, at the foot of a lofty rock upon which the Upper Town ſtands. This rock extends itſelf, and continues with a bold and ſteep front, weſtward along the river St. Lawrence for a conſiderable way. Another river from the north-weſt, called St. Charles, falls here into the former, waſhing the foot of the rock on which Quebec ſtands; the point on which the town is built thus becomes a ſort of peninſula by the junction of theſe rivers; ſo that whoever attacks Quebec, muſt either make his approaches above the town, and overcome the precipice which we have mentioned, or croſs the river St. Charles, and attempt it upon that ſide. The former of thoſe methods muſt appear to a prudent commander wholly unadviſable, and the latter extremely difficult. If the former method ſhould be attempted, they would have that dangerous precipice to overcome, defended by the enemy's whole force, which the attack would draw to this quarter. On the other hand, the country from the river St. Charles to the northward, for more than five miles, is extremely rough, broken, and difficult; full of rivulets, gullies, and ravines, and ſo continues to the river of Montmorenci, which flows by the foot of a ſteep and woody hill. On the ſide of the river St. Lawrence is a bank of ſand of great extent, which prevents the approach of any conſiderable veſſel.

In this advantageous ſituation was the French army poſted, upon what was deemed the only acceſſible ſide of Quebec, along from the river St. Charles to that of Montmorenci, intrenched at every attackable ſpot, with the river and ſand bank above mentioned in their front, and thick impenetrable woods upon their rear. It is impoſſible to imagine a ſtronger poſt; a poſt at once more defenſible in itſelf, or better calculated for ſuccouring the city, on which ſide ſoever it ſhould be attacked. Thus poſted, they greatly exceeded in numbers the beſiegers, being about 10,000 men, under an able, and hitherto a fortunate commander, M. de Montcalm, who, though ſuperior in number to the Engliſh, reſolved to riſk nothing, and wiſely relied on the natural ſtrength of the country.

When Wolfe ſaw the ſituation of the town, the nature of the country, the number of the troops, and their poſition, though of a ſanguine temper and highly adventurous, he began to deſpair; but however another commander might have thought inaction in ſuch circumſtances juſtified to himſelf, or even to the world, by ſuch ſtrong appearances, Wolfe reſolved to leave nothing unattempted; but amidſt the choice of difficulties which lay before him, to pitch upon thoſe where the valour of his troops might be employed with the beſt proſpect of ſucceſs.

As ſoon as he had ſecured the weſt point of the Iſle of Orleans, and that of Levi, he erected batteries there of cannon and mortars, on the high ground, from the point of Levi, which looks towards the town; theſe fired continually upon the place; Admiral Saunders was ſtationed below the north channel of the Iſle of Orleans, oppoſite to Montmorenci; Admiral Holmes was ſtationed above the town, at once to diſtract the enemy's attention, and prevent attempts from the enemy againſt the batteries that played upon the town.

After this wiſe diſpoſition was made of the fleet, General Wolfe cauſed the troops to be tranſported over the north channel of the river St. Lawrence, to the north-eaſt of Montmorenci, with a view of paſſing that river, and bringing the enemy to an engagement. Some heights which commanded the enemy's intrenchments, and a ford above, and another below the falls, encouraging him to this attempt; but, upon reconnoitring the ground, the oppoſite ſhore was found ſo ſteep and woody, that he could not hope to put his deſign in execution, which was by moving towards the enemy's flank, to draw them to an engagement. To bring the French to an action was his ſingle object. He had found that any attempts to aſſault the city would prove to no purpoſe, whilſt the fleet could only batter the Lower Town, and muſt ſuffer greatly by the cannon and bombs of the Upper, whilſt they were employed in this ineffectual ſervice; for after the reduction of the Lower Town, the paſſages to the Upper were extremely ſteep, and moreover ſo well intrenched, that this advantage would prove little towards the reduction of the place.

The only point left therefore, was by every means to entice or force the enemy to an engagement, and to this end no means were omitted, by ſending detachments up the river, and by every appearance of a deſign

to

to attack the town on that ſide. But the Marquis de Montcalm, in chooſing his poſt, was well appriſed of its importance. He knew ſufficiently the nature of the country up the river, and he truſted to it; therefore he kept himſelf cloſely in his poſt, diſpoſing his parties of ſavages, in which he was very ſtrong, in ſuch a manner as to make any attempt upon him by ſurpriſe abſolutely impoſſible. In the mean time, from Quebec, fireſhips and boats were let down the ſtream to deſtroy the ſhipping, which, as they almoſt wholly filled the channel, were greatly endangered. But by the extraordinary ſkill and vigilance of Admiral Saunders, every veſſel of the kind ſent againſt them, was towed aſhore without doing the leaſt miſchief.

The General finding that all his efforts to decoy the enemy to an engagement had proved unſucceſsful, and, ſenſible that they deſired nothing more than to act defenſively, until the ſeaſon itſelf ſhould fight for them, and oblige the Engliſh to retire, he came at laſt, in ſpite of all difficulties, to the reſolution of attacking them in their intrenchments on the ſide of Montmorenci. The place where the attack was to be made, was choſen with great judgment, as the only place thereabouts, in which the artillery might be brought into uſe; as there, and there only, the greateſt part, or even the whole troops might act at once, and that there the retreat in caſe of a repulſe was ſecure, at leaſt for a certain time of the tide. Having determined upon the place where the attack was to be, which was at the mouth of the river Montmorenci; the beſt diſpoſitions for it were made, both on the part of the Admiral and of the General, July 30th. But, notwithſtanding that the whole was conducted with equal vigour and prudence, it was totally defeated by one of thoſe accidents which ſo frequently interpoſe to the diſgrace of human wiſdom, and which demonſtrates that ſhe is far from being the ſole arbitreſs of war.

The Engliſh grenadiers who led the attack, had orders immediately after their landing, to form themſelves on the beach, but inſtead of forming themſelves as they were directed, from the hurry and noiſe of their landing, or from an ill-governed ardor, they ruſhed impetuouſly towards the enemy's intrenchments in the utmoſt diſorder and confuſion, without waiting for the corps which were to ſuſtain them, and join the attack. In this diſorder they were met by a violent and ſteady fire from the intrenchments, by which they were thrown into great confuſion, and obliged to ſhelter themſelves behind a redoubt, which the French had abandoned on their approach.

The General perceiving that it was impoſſible for thoſe grenadiers to form under ſo ſevere a fire, that the night drew on, a violent tempeſt was gathering, and the tide began to make out, ſaw clearly that he had nothing further left than to order a retreat, with as little diſadvantage as poſſible. He therefore called off thoſe troops, and having formed them behind Brigadier Monkton's corps, which was on the beach in excellent order, the whole repaſſed the river without moleſtation, the General expoſing his perſon with that intrepidity, which diſtinguiſhed him both during the attack and the retreat.

The loſs in this check was not inconſiderable, and the event on the whole was ſuch, as to diſcourage any further attempts upon that ſide. They returned to the old meaſures. The General again ſent ſome bodies above the town, and ſome men of war ſailed up the ſtream for more than twelve leagues. They received intelligence that the enemy had amaſſed ſome magazines of proviſions in the interior country, and they propoſed by getting between them and the town, to draw the French army from their intrenchments to the long deſired engagement; but if they failed to compaſs this, they might at leaſt deſtroy the ſhips of war which the enemy had in the river, and help to open a communication between them and General Amherſt, on whom their laſt expectations were fixed, and who they flattered themſelves, was on his march to their aſſiſtance.

But though they ſucceeded in deſtroying ſome of the enemy's magazines, there was nothing of great moment in this. They could not come near to the men of war; however, they received intelligence from ſome priſoners of the ſucceſs of Sir William Johnſon againſt Niagara; they learned likewiſe, that the French had ſmoothed the difficulties in the way of General Amherſt, by abandoning Crown Point and Ticonderago. But this intelligence, otherwiſe ſo pleaſing, brought them no proſpect of the approach of any aſſiſtance from that quarter. The ſeaſon waſted apace. The General fell violently ill, conſumed by care, watching, and a fatigue too great to be ſupported by a delicate conſtitution, and a body unequal to that vigorous and enterpriſing ſoul that it lodged. It was not enough for him to eſcape from ſo great an expedition uncondemned and unapplauded; to be pitied was he thought but a milder cenſure; and he knew that no military conduct can ſhine unleſs it be gilded with ſucceſs. His own high notions, the public hope, the good ſucceſs of other commanders, all turned inward upon him, oppreſſed his ſpirits, and converted diſappointment into diſeaſe. As ſoon as he had a little recovered, he diſpatched an expreſs with an account of his proceedings to England, written indeed in the ſtyle of deſpondency, but with ſuch perſpicuity, clearneſs, and elegance, as would have ranked him among our beſt writers, if his military exploits had not placed him among our greateſt commanders.

He reſolved, when he ſent away his account, to continue the campaign to the laſt poſſible moment; after a deliberation with his officers, determined, that any further attempts at Montmorenci were to little purpoſe, and that their principal operations ſhould be above the town, in order if poſſible to draw the enemy to an action. But the deſign of Wolfe was deeper, and more particularly directed than it had been before. The camp at Montmorenci was broke up, and the troops were conveyed to the ſouth-eaſt of the river, and encamped at Point Levi. The ſquadron under Admiral Holmes made movements up the river for ſeveral days ſucceſſively, in order to draw the enemy's attention as far from the town as poſſible. This ſucceeded in ſome meaſure, for though it could not perſuade the Marquis de Montcalm to quit his poſt, it induced

induced him to detach M. de Bougainville with 1500 men to watch their motions, and to proceed along the weſtern ſhore of the river, whilſt the Engliſh army directed its march the ſame way on the eaſtern bank.

When General Wolfe ſaw that matters were ripe for action, he ordered the ſhips under Admiral Saunders to make a feint, as if they propoſed to attack the French in their intrenchments on the Beauport ſhore below the town, and by their motions to give this feint all the appearance of a reality which it poſſibly could have. This diſpoſition being made below the town, the General embarked his forces about one in the morning, and with Admiral Holmes's diviſion, went three leagues further up the river than the intended place of landing, in order to amuſe the enemy, and conceal his real deſign. Then he put them into boats, and fell down ſilently with the tide, unobſerved by the French centinels poſted along the ſhore. The rapidity of the current carried theſe boats a little below the intended place of attack. The ſhips followed them, and arrived juſt at the time which had been concerted to cover their landing. Conſidering the darkneſs of the night, and the rapidity of the current, this was a very critical operation, and it required excellent heads, both on the part of the marine and the land ſervice, to preſerve a communication, and to prevent a diſcovery and confuſion.

As the troops could not land at the ſpot propoſed, when they were put on ſhore, an hill appeared before them extremely high and ſteep in its aſcent; a little path winded up this aſcent, ſo narrow that two could not go abreaſt. Even this path was intrenched, and a captain's guard to defend it. Theſe difficulties did not abate the hopes of the General, or the ardor of the troops. The light infantry under Colonel Howe laying hold of the ſtumps and boughs of trees pulled themſelves up, diſlodged the guards and cleared the path, and then all the troops ſurmounting every difficulty gained the top of the hill, and as faſt as they aſcended formed themſelves, ſo that they were all in order of battle at day-break.

Montcalm, when he heard that the Engliſh had aſcended the hill, September 13, and were formed on the high ground at the back of the town, ſcarcely credited the intelligence, and ſtill believed it to be a feint to induce him to abandon that ſtrong poſt, which had been the object of all the real attempts that had been made ſince the beginning of the campaign. But he was ſoon, and fatally for him, undeceived. He ſaw clearly that the Engliſh fleet and army were in ſuch a ſituation, that the Upper and Lower Town might be attacked in concert, and that nothing but a battle could poſſibly ſave it. Accordingly he determined to give them battle, and quitting Beauport, paſſed the river St. Charles, and formed his troops oppoſite to ours.

He filled the buſhes that were in his front with detachments of Indians, and his beſt markſmen, to the number of about 1500; his regular forces formed his left; his right was compoſed of the troops of the colony, ſupported by two battalions of regulars. The reſt of the Indians and Canadians extended on that ſide, and attempted to outflank the left of the Engliſh, which was formed to prevent that deſign, in a manner which the military men call potence; that is, in a body which preſents two faces to the enemy. Here Brigadier-General Townſhend commanded ſix regiments, and the Louiſburg grenadiers were diſpoſed in a line to the right of this body, extending to the river. A regiment was drawn up behind the right for a reſerve. It was formed in eight ſubdiviſions with large intervals. The light infantry under Colonel Howe protected the rear and the left. The diſpoſitions on both ſides were judicious, and the engagement on both ſides began with ſpirit.

The Engliſh troops were exhorted to reſerve their fire; and the bore that of the enemy's light troops in front, which was galling though irregular, with the utmoſt patience in good order, waiting for the main body of the enemy, which advanced faſt upon them. At forty yards diſtance our troops gave their fire, which took place in its full extent, and made a terrible havock among the French. It was ſupported with as much vivacity as it was begun, and the enemy every where yielded to it; but juſt in the moment when the fortune of the field began to declare itſelf, General Wolfe, in whoſe life every thing ſeemed included, fell; General Monkton, the next to him in command, fell immediately after, and both were conveyed out of the line; the command now devolved on General Townſhend. It was a very critical time; for though the enemy began to fall back, and were much broken, the loſs of the two Generals was a very diſcouraging circumſtance, and it required great temper and great exertions to ſupport the advantages that had been gained, and to puſh them to their proper extent. General Townſhend ſhewed himſelf equal to ſo arduous a duty, the troops preſerved their ſpirit, and each corps ſeemed to exert itſelf with a view to its peculiar character. The grenadiers with their bayonets, the Highlanders with their broad ſwords, and the reſt of the forces, with a ſteady and continued fire, drove the enemy in great diſorder from every poſt, and completed their defeat. During the whole action, Colonel Howe, with his light infantry, covered the left wing in ſuch a manner, as entirely to fruſtrate the attempts of the enemy's Indians and Canadians upon that flank.

The field now ſeemed to be completely decided, when a new enemy appeared, which threatened to bring on a freſh engagement, and put all again to the hazard. M. de Bougainville, whom the feigned movements of the Engliſh troops had drawn up the river, turned back on diſcovering their real deſign, and now appeared on the rear of the army, with a body of 2000 men. But fortunately the main body of the French was by this time ſo broken and diſperſed, that General Townſhend was able to eſtabliſh his rear, and to turn ſuch an oppoſition on that ſide, that the enemy retired after a very feeble attempt.

In this deciſive action our troops loſt about 500 men; on the ſide of the enemy at leaſt 1500 were killed.

But however glorious this victory, and however important

portant in its conſequences, it muſt be admitted that it was very dearly bought. Soldiers may be raiſed, officers will be formed by experience, but the loſs of a genius in war, is a loſs which we know not how to repair. The death of Wolfe was indeed grievous to his country, but to himſelf the moſt happy that can be imagined, and the moſt to be envied by all thoſe who have a true reliſh for military glory. Unindebted to family or connections, unſupported by intrigue or faction, he had accompliſhed the whole buſineſs of life at a time when others are only beginning to appear; and at the age of thirty-five, without feeling the weakneſs of age, or the viciſſitude of fortune, having ſatisfied his honeſt ambition, having completed his character, having fulfilled the expectations of his country, he fell at the head of his conquering troops, and expired in the arms of victory.

The circumſtances that attended the death of ſuch a perſon, are too intereſting to be paſſed over in ſilence, and they were indeed ſuch as ſpoke the whole tenor of his life. He firſt received a wound in the head; but that he might not diſcourage his troops, he wrapped it up in his handkerchief, and encouraged his men to advance; ſoon after he received a ball in his belly; this alſo he diſſembled, and exerted himſelf as before; when he received a third in his breaſt, under which he at laſt ſunk, and ſuffered himſelf unwillingly to be carried behind the ranks. As he lay ſtruggling with the anguiſh and weakneſs of three grievous wounds, he ſeemed only ſolicitous about the fortune of the battle. He begged one who attended to ſupport him to view the field; but as he found that the approach of death had dimmed and confuſed his ſight, he deſired an officer who was by him to give him an account of what he ſaw. The officer anſwered that the enemy ſeemed broken; he repeated his queſtion a few minutes after with much anxiety, when he was told that the enemy was totally routed, and that they fled in all parts. "Then," ſaid he, "I am ſatisfied;" and immediately he expired.

Without the ſame advantages, the enemy alſo had a heavy loſs in this battle, which, no doubt, contributed to their defeat. M. de Montcalm, commander in chief, was killed on the ſpot; an officer who had done the higheſt ſervices to his country throughout the whole American war, and perfectly ſupported his reputation in this laſt ſcene of it, having made the moſt perfect diſpoſition that human prudence could ſuggeſt, both before the battle and in the engagement. It is ſomething remarkable that in both armies the firſt in command ſhould be killed, and the ſecond dangerouſly wounded. But General Monkton happily recovered, the French officer died a little after the battle.

Five days after the action, the enemy ſeeing that the communication between the town and army was cut off, and that the Engliſh fleet and troops were preparing with all vigour for a ſiege, ſurrendered the city of Quebec upon terms of honour to the garriſon, and advantage to the inhabitants, who were preſerved in the free exerciſe of their religion, and the poſſeſſion of their civil rights, until a general peace decided their future condition. A garriſon of 5000 men, under General Murray, were put into the place, with a plenty of proviſions and ammunition for the winter. The fleet ſailed to England ſoon after, fearing leſt the ſetting in of the froſts ſhould lock them up in the river St. Lawrence.

Thus the capital of French America was ſurrendered to the Engliſh, after a moſt ſevere campaign of near three months; and, perhaps, if the whole be conſidered, there never was an enterpriſe of ſuch difficulty carried on with a more gallant perſeverance, or accompliſhed with more vigour and ability. A city ſtrong in ſituation and fortifications was to be attacked. An army greatly ſuperior in numbers to the beſiegers was poſted under the walls of that city, in an impregnable ſituation. That army was to be forced to battle againſt the inclinations of a wiſe and cautious commander. A theatre of more than five leagues was to be filled, and the operations of that extent to be carried on in the eye of the ſuperior army, by leſs than 7000 men. In this conteſt, with ſo many difficulties, one may ſay with nature itſelf, the genius of the Commander ſhewed itſelf ſuperior to every thing. All the diſpoſitions to that daring but judicious attempt near Sillery, which at laſt drew Montcalm from his intrenchments, were ſo many maſterpieces in the art of war. But it is certain, that theſe things, notwithſtanding the extraordinary abilities of the General, could never have been compaſſed, had not the marine co-operated with an unanimity, diligence, and ſkill, which never could have taken place, but from that perfect love to their country, that animated all thoſe that were concerned in this expedition. Here was no murmuring or diſcontent, nor abſurd jealouſy; no mean competition between the land and ſea ſervice, but the moſt zealous endeavours to ſecond each other's efforts, and the moſt generous inclinations on each ſide to give a due praiſe to their mutual ſervices.

When the news of this deciſive action arrived in England, it may be conceived, but it is very difficult to deſcribe, the various and mixed emotions with which every one was affected. But two days before this came, was received the expreſs which General Wolfe had ſent off after the affair of Montmorenci. When the General doubted, the public thought they had reaſon to deſpair. But whilſt this gloom was freſh, and in the midſt of the general deſpondency, a ſecond expreſs arrives, and brings all at once an account of the victory, the taking of Quebec, and the death of General Wolfe. The effect of ſuch joyful news, immediately on ſuch a dejection, and the mixture of grief and pity which attended the public congratulations and applauſes, was very ſingular and affecting. The ſort of mourning triumph that manifeſted itſelf on the occaſion, did equal honour to the memory of the General, and to the humanity of the nation.

A little circumſtance was talked of at that time, and it deſerves to be recorded, as it ſhews a fineneſs of ſentiment, and a juſtneſs of thinking in the lower kind of people, that is rarely met with even amongſt perſons of education. The mother of General Wolfe was an object marked out for pity, by great and peculiar

liar diſtreſs; the public wound pierced her mind with a particular affliction, who had experienced the dutiful ſon, the amiable domeſtic character, whilſt the world admired the accompliſhed officer. Within a few months ſhe had loſt her huſband; ſhe now loſt this ſon, her only child. The populace of the village where ſhe lived, unanimouſly agreed to admit no illuminations or firing, or any other ſign of rejoicing whatſoever near her houſe, leſt they ſhould ſeem by an ill-timed triumph to inſult over her grief. There was a juſtneſs in this; and whoever knows the people, knows that they made no ſmall ſacrifice on this occaſion.

The nation, which never ſuffers any public ſervice to paſs unrewarded, proceeded to honour the merits of the living and of the dead. The miniſter himſelf made the motion for this purpoſe in the Houſe of Commons, and all the force of eloquence was diſplayed in ſetting off theſe ſervices in their proper light. A magnificent monument was voted for the deceaſed General in Weſtminſter Abbey; the living generals and admirals received the greateſt of honours, the thanks of their country by their repreſentatives.

It is not known with certainty in what manner the French diſpoſed of the remainder of their army after the battle of Quebec. It is probable that they retired towards Montreal and Trois Rivieres, the only places of any conſequence which they had left in Canada. In order to deprive them of ſubſiſtence in any attempt they might be induced to make towards the recovery of Quebec in the winter, the country along the river was laid waſte for a very conſiderable extent: a meaſure which, for the ſake humanity, we could have wiſhed not to have been found neceſſary.

Whilſt the operations were thus ſucceſsfully carried on in the river St. Lawrence, General Amherſt was not wanting in his endeavours on the ſide of Lake Champlain. Though the retreat of the French from Crown Point and Ticonderago, had left him entirely maſter of Lake George, he found that the command of Lake Champlain was ſtill an object of ſome difficulty. M. Bourlemaque, who commanded in that part, had retired to the Iſle de Noix, at the bottom of the lake, where he had 3500 men ſtrongly intrenched. He had likewiſe four ſtout armed ſloops, by which he could eaſily defeat any attempt by boats.

General Amherſt found it neceſſary to attain a naval ſuperiority upon the Champlain, before he could hope to puſh his operations any further; but this was a work of ſo much time, that it was abſolutely impoſſible to attain the great end of the campaign, the communication with General Wolfe, who was left in the manner we have ſeen, to the exertion of his ſingle ſtrength. The naval preparations were not perfectly accompliſhed before the 10th of October. They conſiſted of a great radeau, eighty-four feet in length, and twenty in breadth, which carried ſix twenty-four-pounders: the reſt conſiſted of a brigantine and a ſloop.

Covered by theſe, the army was embarked in boats, October the 11th, in a moſt excellent diſpoſition, and proceeded a conſiderable way upon the lake; but as the ſeaſon was far advanced, and the weather growing cold and tempeſtuous, he judged it highly dangerous to venture his troops much upon the water in open batteaux; for the waves run as high on this lake as at ſea in a gale of wind. Beſides, he could not hope at this advanced ſeaſon, to act at ſuch a diſtance as the Iſle de Noix with any effect: he therefore wiſely poſtponed his operations on that ſide to another year, and contented himſelf for the preſent with the efforts of his little marine, which exerted itſelf with great activity. They blocked up two of the enemy's ſtrongeſt veſſels in a bay; but the French abandoned them in the night of October the 15th, and ſunk them in deep water, the crews making their eſcape. Theſe they were in hopes to weigh up. The French appearing no where to oppoſe them, the armed ſloops returned to Crown Point ſoon after the troops, which were diſpoſed in winter quarters.

The following letter is inſerted as the ſtrongeſt picture that can be drawn of the difficulties that oppoſed themſelves to the Britiſh arms in the reduction of Quebec, as well as of the activity and patience of the General who ſurmounted them. The piece is no leſs valuable, as one of the cleareſt and moſt elegant accounts of a ſeries of military operations, which has, perhaps, ever been publiſhed.

Head Quarters at Montmorenci, in the River St. Lawrence, September 2d, 1759.

SIR,

I wiſh I could, upon this occaſion, have the honour of tranſmitting to you a more favourable account of the progreſs of his Majeſty's arms; but the obſtacles we have met with in the operations of the campaign, are much greater than we had reaſon to expect, or could foreſee: not ſo much from the number of the enemy (though ſuperior to us), as from the natural ſtrength of the country, which the Marquis de Montcalm ſeems wiſely to depend upon.

When I learned that ſuccours of all kinds had been thrown into Quebec, that five battalions of regular troops, completed from the beſt inhabitants of the country, ſome of the troops of the colony, and every Canadian that was able to bear arms, beſides ſeveral nations of ſavages, had taken the field in a very advantageous ſituation, I could not flatter myſelf that I ſhould be able to reduce the place. I ſought, however, an occaſion to attack their army, knowing well, that with theſe troops I was able to fight, and that a victory might diſperſe them.

We found them encamped along the river St. Charles to the falls of Montmorenci, and intrenched in every acceſſible part. The 27th of June we landed upon the Iſle of Orleans; but receiving a meſſage from the Admiral, that there was reaſon to think that the enemy had artillery, and a force upon the point of Levi, I detached Brigadier Monckton with four battalions to drive them from thence. He paſſed the river the 29th at night, and marched the next day to the point: he obliged the enemy's irregulars to retire, and poſſeſſed himſelf of that poſt. The advanced parties upon

upon this occaſion, had two or three little ſkirmiſhes with the Canadians and Indians, with little loſs on their ſide.

Colonel Carleton marched with a detachment to the weſternmoſt point of the Iſle of Orleans, from whence our operations were likely to begin.

It was abſolutely neceſſary to poſſeſs thoſe two points, and fortify them, becauſe from either one or the other, the enemy might make it impoſſible for any ſhip to lie in the baſon of Quebec, or even within two miles of it.

Batteries of cannon and mortars were erected with great diſpatch on the point of Levi, to bombard the town and magazines, and to injure the works and batteries. The enemy perceiving theſe works in ſome forwardneſs, paſſed the river with 1600 men to deſtroy them. Unluckily they fell into confuſion, fired upon one another, and went back again; by which we loſt an opportunity of defeating this large detachment. The effect of this artillery had been ſo great (though acroſs the river), that the Upper Town is conſiderably damaged, and the Lower Town entirely deſtroyed.

The works for the ſecurity of our hoſpitals and ſtores, on the Iſle of Orleans, being finiſhed on the 9th of July, at night, we paſſed the north channel, and encamped near the enemy's left, the river Montmorenci between us. The next morning Captain Dank's company of rangers, poſted in a wood to cover ſome workmen, were attacked and defeated by a body of Indians, and had ſo many killed and wounded as to be almoſt diſabled for the reſt of the campaign. The enemy alſo ſuffered in this affair, and were in their turn driven off by the neareſt troops.

The ground to the eaſtward of the falls ſeemed to be (as it really is) higher than that on the enemy's ſide, and to command it in a manner which might be made uſeful to us. There is beſides a ford below the falls, which may be paſſed for ſome hours in the latter part of the ebb and beginning of the flood tide; and I had hopes that poſſible means might be found of paſſing the river above, ſo as to fight M. Montcalm upon terms of leſs diſadvantage than directly attacking his intrenchment. In reconnoitring the river Montmorenci, we found it fordable at a place about three miles up; but the oppoſite bank was intrenched, and ſo ſteep and woody, that it was to no purpoſe to attempt a paſſage. The eſcort was twice attacked by the Indians, who were as often repulſed: but in theſe rencounters we had forty officers and men killed and wounded.

The 18th of July, two men of war, two armed ſloops, and two tranſports, with ſome troops on board, paſſed by the town without any loſs, and got into the upper river. This enabled me to reconnoitre the country above, where I found the ſame attention on the enemy's ſide, and great difficulties on ours, ariſing from the nature of the ground, and the obſtacles to our communication with the fleet. But what I feared moſt was, that if we ſhould land between the town and the river Cape Rouge, the body firſt landed could not be reinforced before they were attacked by the enemy's whole army.

Notwithſtanding theſe difficulties, I thought once of attempting it at St. Michael's, about three miles above the town; but perceiving that the enemy was jealous of the deſign, were preparing againſt it, and had actually brought artillery and a mortar (which being ſo near to Quebec, they could increaſe as they pleaſed), to play upon the ſhipping; and as it muſt have been many hours before we could attack them (even ſuppoſing a favourable night for the boats to paſs by the town unhurt), it ſeemed ſo hazardous that I though it beſt to deſiſt.

However, to divide the enemy's force, and to draw their attention as high up the river as poſſible, and to procure ſome intelligence, I ſent a detachment, under the command of Colonel Carleton, to land at the Point de Trempe, to attack whatever he might find there, bring off ſome priſoners, and all the uſeful papers he could get. I had been informed that a number of the inhabitants of Quebec had retired to that place, and that probably we ſhould find a magazine of proviſions there.

The Colonel was fired upon by a body of Indians the moment he landed, but they were ſoon diſperſed and driven into the woods. He ſearched for magazines, but to no purpoſe; brought off ſome priſoners, and returned with little loſs.

After this buſineſs, I came back to Montmorenci, where I found that Brigadier Townſhend had, by a ſuperior fire, prevented the French from erecting a battery on the bank of the river, from whence they intended to cannonade our camp. I now reſolved to take the firſt opportunity which preſented itſelf of attacking the enemy, though poſted to great advantage, and every where prepared to receive us.

As the men of war cannot (for the want of a ſufficient depth of water) come near enough to the enemy's intrenchments, to annoy them in the leaſt, the Admiral had prepared two tranſports (drawing but little water), which upon occaſion could be run aground, to favour a deſcent. With the help of theſe veſſels, which I underſtood would be carried by the tide cloſe in ſhore, I propoſed to make myſelf maſter of a detached redoubt near to the water's edge, and whoſe ſituation appeared to be out of muſquet-ſhot of the intrenchment upon the hill. If the enemy ſupported this detached piece, it would neceſſarily bring on an engagement, what we moſt wiſhed for; and if not, I ſhould have it in my power to examine their ſituation, ſo as to be able to determine where we could beſt attack them.

Preparations were accordingly made for an engagement. The 31ſt of July, in the forenoon, the boats of the fleet were filled with grenadiers, and a part of General Monkton's brigade from the point of Levi. The two brigades under the Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray, were ordered to be in readineſs to paſs the ford, when it ſhould be thought neceſſary. To facilitate the paſſage of this corps, the Admiral had placed the Centurion in the channel, ſo that ſhe might check the fire of the lower battery which commanded the ford. This ſhip was of great uſe, as her fire was very judiciouſly directed. A great quantity of artillery was placed upon the eminence, ſo as to batter and enfilade the left of their intrenchments.

From the veſſel which run aground neareſt in, I obſerved

ſerved that the redoubt was too much commanded to be kept without very great loſs; and the more, as the two armed ſhips could not be brought near enough to cover both with their artillery and muſquetry, which I at firſt conceived they might. But as the enemy ſeemed in ſome confuſion, and we were prepared for an action, I thought it a proper time to make an attempt upon their intrenchments. Orders were ſent to the brigadier-generals to be ready with the corps under their command. Brigadier Monkton to land, and the Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray to paſs the ford. At a proper time of the tide the ſignal was made; but in rowing towards the ſhore, many of the boats grounded upon a ledge, that runs off a conſiderable diſtance. This accident put us into ſome diſorder, loſt a great deal of time, and obliged me to ſend an officer to ſtop Brigadier Townſhend's march, whom I then obſerved to be in motion. While the ſeamen were getting the boats off, the enemy fired a number of ſhells and ſhot, but did no conſiderable damage. As ſoon as this diſorder could be ſet a little to rights, and the boats were ranged in a proper manner, ſome of the officers of the navy went in with me to find a better place to land. We took one flat-bottomed boat with us to make the experiment, and as ſoon as we had found a fit part of the ſhore, the troops were ordered to diſembark, thinking it not yet too late for the attempt.

The thirteen companies of grenadiers, and 200 of the ſecond royal American battalion, got firſt on ſhore. The grenadiers were ordered to form themſelves into four diſtinct bodies, and to begin the attack, ſupported by Brigadier Monkton's corps, as ſoon as the troops had paſſed the ford, and were at hand to aſſiſt. But whether from the noiſe and hurry at landing, or ſome other cauſe, the grenadiers, inſtead of forming themſelves as they were directed, ran on impetuouſly towards the enemy's intrenchments, in the utmoſt diſorder and confuſion, without waiting for the corps which were to ſuſtain them, and join in the attack. Brigadier Monkton was not landed, and Brigadier Townſhend was at a conſiderable diſtance, though upon his march to join us in very great order. The grenadiers were checked by the enemy's firſt fire, and obliged to ſhelter themſelves in or about the redoubt, which the French abandoned upon their approach. In this ſituation they continued for ſome time, unable to form under ſo hot a fire, and having many gallant officers wounded, who, careleſs of their perſons, had been ſolely intent upon their duty. I ſaw the abſolute neceſſity of calling them off, that they might form themſelves under Brigadier Monkton's corps, which was now landed, and drawn up on the beach in extreme good order.

By this new accident, and this ſecond delay, it was near night, a ſudden ſtorm came on, and the tide began to make; ſo that I thought it moſt adviſable not to perſevere in ſo difficult an attack, leſt, in caſe of a repulſe, the Brigadier Townſhend's corps might be hazardous and uncertain.

Our artillery had a great effect upon the enemy's left, where Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray were to have attacked; and it is probable, that if thoſe accidents I have ſpoken of had not happened, we ſhould have penetrated there, whilſt our left and centre (more remote from our artillery) muſt have borne all the violence of the muſquetry.

The French did not attempt to interrupt our march. Some of their ſavages came down to murder ſuch wounded as could not be brought off, and to ſcalp the dead, as their cuſtom is.

The place where the attack was intended has theſe advantages over all others hereabout. Our artillery could be brought into uſe. The greateſt part, or even the whole of the troops, might act at once: and the retreat (in caſe of a repulſe) was ſecure, at leaſt for a certain time of the tide. Neither one or other of theſe advantages can any where elſe be found. The beach upon which the troops were drawn up, was of deep mud, with holes, and cut by ſeveral gullies. The hill to be aſcended, was very ſteep, and not every where practicable. The enemy numerous in their intrenchments, and their fire hot. If the attack had ſucceeded, our loſs muſt certainly have been great, and theirs inconſiderable, from the ſhelter which the neighbouring woods afforded them. The river of St. Charles ſtill remained to be paſſed before the town was inveſted. All theſe circumſtances I conſidered; but the deſire to act in conformity to the King's intentions, induced me to make this trial, perſuaded that a victorious army finds no difficulties.

Immediately after this check, I ſent Brigadier Murray above the town with 1200 men, directing him to aſſiſt Rear-Admiral Holmes in the deſtruction of the French ſhips (if they could be got at), in order to open a communication with General Amherſt. The Brigadier was to ſeek every favourable opportunity of fighting ſome of the enemy's detachments, provided he could do it upon tolerable terms, and to uſe all the means in his power to provoke them to attack him. He made two different attempts to land upon the north ſhore, without ſucceſs, but in a third was more fortunate. He landed unexpectedly at De Chambaud, and burnt a magazine there, in which were ſome proviſions, ſome ammunition, and all the ſpare ſtores, clothing, arms, and baggage, of their army.

The priſoners he took informed him of the ſurrender of the fort of Niagara; and we diſcovered by intercepted letters, that the enemy had abandoned Carillon and Crown Point, and were retired to the Iſle aux Noix; and that General Amherſt was making preparations to paſs the Lake Champlain, to fall upon M. Bourlemaque's corps, which conſiſts of three battalions of foot, and as many Canadians to make the whole amount to 3500.

The Admiral's diſpatches and mine would have gone eight or ten days ſooner, if I had not been prevented from writing, by a fever. I found myſelf ſo ill, and am ſtill ſo weak, that I begged the general officers to conſult together for the public utility. They were all of opinion, that (as more ſhips and proviſions have now got above the town) they ſhould try, by conveying up a corps of 4000 or 5000 men (which is nearly the whole ſtrength of the army, after the points of Levi and Orleans are left in a proper ſtate of defence), to draw the

enemy

enemy from their preſent ſituation, and bring them to an action. I have acquieſced in their propoſal, and we are preparing to put it in execution.

The Admiral and I have examined the town, with a view to a general aſſault; but after conſulting with the chief engineer, who is well acquainted with the interior parts of it, and after viewing it with the utmoſt attention, we found, that though the batteries of the Lower Town might be eaſily ſilenced by the men of war, yet the buſineſs of an aſſault would be little advanced by that, as the few paſſages that led from the Lower to the Upper Town are carefully intrenched; and the upper batteries cannot be affected by the ſhips, which muſt receive conſiderable damage from them and from the mortars. The Admiral would readily join in this, or in any other meaſure for the public ſervice; but I could not propoſe to him an undertaking of ſo dangerous a nature, and promiſing ſo little ſucceſs.

To the uncommon ſtrength of the country, the enemy have added (for the defence of the river) a great number of floating batteries and boats. By the vigilance of theſe, and the Indians round our different poſts, it has been impoſſible to execute any thing by ſurpriſe. We have had almoſt daily ſkirmiſhes with theſe ſavages, in which they are generally defeated, but not without loſs on our ſide.

By the liſt of diſabled officers (many of whom are of rank), you may perceive, Sir, that the army is much weakened. By the nature of the river, the moſt formidable part of this armament is deprived of the power of acting, yet we have almoſt the whole force of Canada to oppoſe. In this ſituation, there is ſuch a choice of difficulties, that I own myſelf at a loſs how to determine. The affairs of Great Britain, I know, require the moſt vigorous meaſures; but then the courage of a handful of brave men, ſhould be exerted only where there is ſome hope of a favourable event. However, you may be aſſured, Sir, that the ſmall part of the campaign which remains, ſhall be employed (as far as I am able) for the honour of his Majeſty, and the intereſt of the nation, in which I am ſure of being well ſeconded by the Admiral, and by the generals. Happy if our efforts here can contribute to the ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms in any other parts of America.

I have the honour to be,
with the greateſt reſpect,
your moſt obedient, and
moſt humble ſervant,
J. WOLFE.

To Mr. Secretary PITT.

QUEBEC, EXPEDITION AGAINST, IN 1776. The Americans thinking that could they reduce this city they ſhould ſecure all Canada, made a bold puſh for that purpoſe. But their deſign was fruſtrated, as the following letters will ſhew.

Copy of a Letter from General Carleton to General Howe, dated Quebec, January 12.

SIR,

The 5th of December Mr. Montgomery took poſt at St. Croix, within leſs than two miles of Quebec, with ſome field artillery: his heavy cannon were landed at Cape Rouge. At the ſame time Mr. Arnold's party took poſſeſſion of the other avenues leading to the town, and prevented all communication with the country. The 7th, a woman ſtole into the town with letters addreſſed to the principal merchants, adviſing them to an immediate ſubmiſſion, and promiſing great indulgence in caſe of their compliance. Incloſed was a letter to me in very extraordinary language, and a ſummons to deliver up the town. The meſſenger was ſent to priſon for a few days, and drummed out.

To give more efficacy to theſe letters, five ſmall mortars were brought to St. Roque's, and a battery of five cannon and one howitzer raiſed upon the heights within about 700 yards of the walls. Soon after Mr. Arnold appeared with a white flag, ſaid he had a letter for me, but was refuſed admittance, and ordered to carry back his letter.

After every preparatory ſtratagem had been uſed to intimidate our wretched garriſon, as Mr. Montgomery was pleaſed to call it, an aſſault was given the 31ſt of December, between four and five in the morning, during a ſnow ſtorm from the north-eaſt. The alarm was general: from the ſide of the river St. Lawrence, along the fortified front, round to the baſon, every part ſeemed equally threatened. Two real attacks took place upon the Lower Town; one under Captain Diamond, led by Mr. Montgomery; the other by Mr. Arnold, upon the part called the Saut au Matelot.

This at firſt met with ſome ſucceſs, but in the end was ſtopped. A ſally from the Upper Town under Captain Laws, attacked their rear, and ſent in many priſoners. Captain M'Dougal afterwards reinforced this party, and followed the rebels into the poſt they had taken. Thus Mr. Arnold's corps, himſelf and a few others excepted, who were wounded and carried off early, were completely ruined. They were caught as it were in a trap: we brought in their five mortars and one cannon. The other attack was ſoon repulſed with ſlaughter. Mr. Montgomery was left among the dead.

The rebels had on this aſſault, between 600 and 700 men, and between forty and fifty officers, killed, wounded, and taken priſoners.

We had only one lieutenant of the navy, doing duty as a captain in the garriſon, and four rank and file killed, and thirteen rank and file wounded. Two of the latter are ſince dead.

G. C.

Copy of a Letter from General Carleton to Lord George Germaine, dated Quebec, May 14, 1776.

MY LORD,

After this town had been cloſely inveſted by the rebels for five months, and had defeated all their attempts, the Surprize frigate, Iſis, and Martin ſloop, came into the baſon the 6th inſt.

As ſoon as that part of the 29th they had on board, with their marines, in all about 200, were landed, they, with the greateſt part of the garriſon by this

time much improved, and in high ſpirits, marched out of the ports of St. Louis and St. John's, to ſee what thoſe mighty boaſters were about. They were found very buſy in their preparations for a retreat. A few ſhots being exchanged, the line marched forward, and the plains were ſoon cleared of thoſe plunderers. All their artillery, military ſtores, ſcaling ladders, petards, &c. were abandoned. The Surprize, Martin, and a province armed veſſel, went up the river, when they alſo quitted the Gaſpe, and the armed ſchooner Mary. The rear of the rebels have halted at Dechambault; and the Surprize, with the other two veſſels, are a little upon this ſide of the falls of Richlieu.

This ended our ſiege and blockade; during which the mixed garriſon of ſoldiers, ſailors, Britiſh and Canadian militia, with the artificers from Halifax and Newfoundland, ſhewed great zeal and patience, under very ſevere duty and uncommon vigilance, indiſpenſable in a place liable to be ſtormed, beſides great labour, neceſſary to render ſuch attempts leſs practicable.

Notwithſtanding the inclement ſeaſon they preſerved good health, and their ſpirits increaſed every day. A copy of my letter to General Howe will inform your Lordſhip of our ſituation to the defeat of the rebels upon the 31ſt of December.

For three months after they confined their operations to the preventing all ſupplies from coming to town, and in burning our ſuburbs and ſhipping: the latter have almoſt all eſcaped; but the greateſt part of the ſuburbs of St. Rocque and St. John have been burnt: the remainder was brought into town for fuel, which was much wanted.

The beginning of February the rebels again attempted to enter into a correſpondence by a flag of truce, encouraged to it, I ſuppoſe, by a permiſſion granted for the priſoners baggage to enter the town; but as they were told immediately to withdraw, unleſs they came to implore the King's mercy, they have not ſince returned.

March the 25th, the advance-guard of a party, raiſed by M. Beaujeau to relieve the town was defeated; the reſt diſperſed. The 31ſt it was diſcovered that the rebel priſoners had formed a plot to eſcape, to ſeize the guard of St. John's gate, and let in Mr. Arnold, which was effectually diſappointed.

The 4th of April, the rebels opened a battery of four guns and one howitzer, from the oppoſite ſide of the river St. Lawrence; and the 22d, another of two guns and one howitzer, from the oppoſite ſide of the river St. Charles. Theſe were alſo intended to burn the town and ſhipping. From both they fired red-hot balls. The 23d, they attempted throwing ſome ſhells into the town from a battery on the heights oppoſite port St. Louis. All theſe batteries were much damaged by our artillery.

May the 3d, about ten at night, a fireſhip attempted to run into the Cul-de-ſac, where the greateſt part of our ſhipping were laid up; but this alſo proved abortive, and ſhe burned to the water's edge, without doing us the leaſt injury. It is ſuppoſed they intended a general aſſault, had they ſucceeded in ſetting fire to the ſhips and Lower Town. I cannot conclude this letter without doing juſtice to Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean, who has been indefatigably zealous in the King's ſervice, and to his regiment, wherein he has collected a number of experienced good officers, who have been very uſeful. Colonel Hamilton, who commanded the battalion of ſeamen, his officers, and men, diſcharged their duty with great alacrity and ſpirit. The ſame thing muſt be acknowledged of the maſters, inferior officers, and ſeamen belonging to his Majeſty's tranſports and merchantmen detained here laſt fall. Only one ſeaman deſerted the whole time.

The militia, Britiſh and Canadian, behaved with a ſteadineſs and reſolution that could hardly have been expected from men unuſed to arms. Judges, and other officers of government, as well as merchants, cheerfully ſubmitted to every inconvenience to preſerve the town. The whole, indeed, upon the occaſion, ſhewed a ſpirit and perſeverance that do them great honour.

The 47th from Halifax, and the greateſt part of the 29th, are ſince arrived.

Major Caldwell, who commanded the Britiſh militia all winter, as lieutenant-colonel commandant, and is bearer of theſe diſpatches to your Lordſhip, has proved himſelf a faithful ſubject of his Majeſty, and an active diligent officer. He, and indeed almoſt every loyal ſubject, are very conſiderable ſufferers by the preſent hoſtile invaſion.

I am, &c.
GUY CARLETON.

QUESNE, (FORT DU), ACTION NEAR, IN 1755. Situated on the Ohio, in the province of Penſylvania, North America. It being determined to attack the French on the Ohio, Major-General Braddock was ſent with two regiments of regulars from Ireland, which little army landed ſafe in Virginia before the end of February.

As ſoon as poſſible, the General ſummoned the ſeveral governors on that continent to meet him at Alexandria in Virginia, to conſult upon the buſineſs of the approaching campaign. In which convention, after much debating, it was agreed, that for the preſervation of Oſwego, and reduction of Niagara, Shirley's and Pepperel's regiments ſhould march to Lake Ontario; on which lake one or more armed veſſels, of about ſixty tons each, ſhould be built to command that lake: and Mr. Shirley was charged with the execution of this part of the ſervice. General Braddock undertook their next reſolution, which was to attack Fort du Queſne. And General Johnſon was ordered to inveſt Crown Point with the provincial troops.

Theſe reſolutions and plans were commendable; but how far they anſwered in the execution of each, is matter of the greateſt aſtoniſhment and concern.

Mr. Braddock had neither proviſions nor carriages for a march of ſo conſiderable a length, which was greatly increaſed and embarraſſed by his orders to take the

the route of Will's Creek; which road, as it was the worſt provided with proviſions, more troubleſome and hazardous, and much more about than by the way of Penſylvania; and the long delay occaſioned by the contractors for the army, who had neither provided a ſufficient quantity of proviſions for the troops, nor a competent number of carriages for the army, overturned the expedition. Mr. Braddock ſhould certainly have landed in Penſylvania. And the contract for ſupplying his troops, would have been beſt made with ſome of the principal planters of that province, who, both in regard to conveniences in carriage, and in plenty of proviſions, could have performed their engagements with more eaſe and punctuality. For ſuch is the attention of the Virginians towards their ſtaple trade of tobacco, that they ſcarce raiſe as much corn as is neceſſary for their own ſubſiſtence; and their country being well provided with water-carriage in great rivers, any army which requires a large ſupply of wheel-carriages and beaſts of burthen, could not expect to be furniſhed with them in a place where they are not in general uſe. But Penſylvania abounds with corn, and with moſt ſorts of proviſions, and its inhabitants carry on moſt of their buſineſs with carts, waggons, and horſes. Beſides, had he encamped near Franc's town, or ſomewhere upon the ſouth-weſt borders of this province, his road to Fort du Queſne would have been as practicable, and fifty miles nearer than from his camp at Will's Creek. This is not mere ſpeculation, but what is ſtrongly confirmed by facts, and from the ſeaſonable and generous aſſiſtance of ſome gentlemen in Penſylvania, who at laſt were applied to, and did make up the deficiency of the Virginian contractors, without which it was not poſſible to proceed.

It has alſo been hinted, that much of the diſappointment in this expedition was owing to the General himſelf in point of conduct. The plan was laid, and his inſtructions ſettled in ſuch a manner, as to put him always upon his guard againſt ambuſcades, which were to be expected in a march through woods, deſerts, and moraſſes. But this gentleman, placing all his ſucceſs upon the ſingle point of courage and diſcipline, behaved in that haughty, poſitive, and reſerved way, that he ſoon diſguſted the people over whom he was to command. His ſoldiers could not reliſh his extreme ſeverity in matters of diſcipline: and not conſidering the nature of an American battle, he ſhewed ſuch contempt towards the provincial forces, becauſe they could not perform their evolutions with the ſame dexterity and regularity as a regiment of guards in Hyde-Park, that he drew upon himſelf their general reſentment.

To give this General his due, it is certain that his ſervice was attended with many unforeſeen and inconceivable difficulties. He was obliged to march his army through a rugged, pathleſs, and unknown country, acroſs the Alleghany mountains, through unfrequented woods and dangerous defiles, rendered more dangerous by almoſt every thing he had to do with the provinces, as more particularly appears in his letters to the Britiſh miniſtry, complaining of the neglect and diſaffection of all employed to ſupply neceſſaries for the troops, and ſetting forth the continual labour and fatigue of his ſoldiers to cut out roads acroſs mountains and rocks of an exceſſive height, ſteep, and divided by rivers and torrents.

Put all theſe together, what was extraordinary in his conduct, and what was extraordinary in the way of the ſervice, there could be formed no good idea of the iſſue of ſuch an untoward expedition.

He arrived ſafe, and without any manifeſt decreaſe of his ſtrength, at Fort Cumberland, and being informed that the French, at Fort du Queſne, lately built on the river, near the conflux of the Monangahela, were expecting a reinforcement of 500 regular troops, which as it required all the expedition he could prudently make to prevent ſuch an increaſe of ſtrength in the enemy, determined him to puſh forward by forced marches. But the impetuoſity of his temper kept him from paying that due regard to the repreſentations of his officers, and to the hazard of entering woods and thickets without reconnoitring the enemy, which proved his ruin.

The General marched from Fort Cumberland on the 10th of June, 1755, with 1400 men, and the greateſt part of the ammunition and artillery; having, for greater diſpatch, left Colonel Dunbar, with 800 men, to eſcort the proviſions, ſtores, and baggage, with as much expedition as the nature of the ſervice would allow. Thus Braddock, with ten pieces of cannon, and neceſſary proviſions and ammunition, marched without delay or fear of danger through the woody deſert, and arrived on the 8th of July, within ten miles of Fort du Queſne, without meeting any oppoſition.

He was now forty miles encamped ahead of his corps of reſerve under Colonel Dunbar, and muſt expect all the ſtratagems and force of an inſidious enemy, which was expreſſed to him in the ſtrongeſt terms, eſpecially by his Colonel, Sir Peter Halket, who earneſtly deſired him to proceed with caution on ſuch hoſtile and dangerous ground, and to order the Indians to reconnoitre, by way of ſcouts or advanced guards, in caſe of an ambuſcade, for which that country was ſo well adapted. But, as if courage could do the whole work of a ſoldier, the General paid no regard to ſuch wholeſome and ſeaſonable advice. He commanded his men to reſume their march next day, without endeavouring to inform himſelf of the ſituation or diſpoſition of the enemy, and without detaching ſcouts to preſerve him from the ſurpriſe of ambuſcades, though ſurrounded with woods. So that, having proceeded with this unpardonable careleſſneſs through a defile of the enemy, ſo artfully concealed behind the trees and buſhes that not a man of them could be ſeen, his little army about noon was ſurpriſed by a general fire upon his front, and along his left flank; which obliged the van-guard to fall back immediately upon the main body; and in an inſtant a panic and confuſion ſeized the regulars; who, diſguſted with their commander, could not be prevailed upon either by promiſes, entreaties, or commands to keep their ground; yet ſome of the officers did honour

to

to their country by their gallant behaviour under ſuch deſperate circumſtances. A few remained by their General's perſon. But moſt of thoſe brave officers and men that ſtood till the laſt, remained only to be ſacrificed to the General's further miſconduct. For, inſtead of ordering a retreat, when he found his men flying with precipitation, till he could ſcour the avenues lined by the enemy with grape-ſhot, from ten pieces of cannon he had with him; or ordering the Indians to advance in flanking parties, againſt the hidden enemy, he obſtinately continued upon the ſpot where he firſt received their fire, till he was almoſt left alone, with his officers and men killed about him; his obſtinacy increaſing with the danger. At laſt, having had five horſes ſhot under him, a muſket-ſhot through his right arm and lungs gave him a mortal wound. He was carried off the field by the bravery of Lieutenant-Colonel Gage, and another of his officers, but ſurvived only four days.

The confuſion of the few that remained was now turned into a real and diſorderly flight; and though not purſued, and no enemy in ſight, they deſerted and left all their artillery, ammunition, and baggage, and amongſt the reſt the General's cabinet, a prey to the enemy; in which the French found all Braddock's letters and inſtructions, made uſe of afterwards by their miniſtry in printed memorials and manifeſtos, to throw the breach of peace upon Great Britain.

It is but juſtice due to the behaviour of the provincial troops under Braddock in this action to obſerve, that they were not ſo affected with the panic as the regulars, though the enemy's fire fell as heavy upon them as upon any of the reſt of the army; and that when the regulars could not be prevailed upon to ſtand their ground, nor to fight with brakes and buſhes lined with unſeen deſtruction, the provincials bravely formed, offered to cover the fugitives, and by advancing alone againſt the Indians in the wood, prevented the regulars from being all cut off.

The panic of thoſe that fled infected them with ſuch terrors, that they never ſtopt till they met the rear-diviſion, which receiving the infection, they all retreated without ſtopping, till they arrived at Fort Cumberland; though the enemy never attempted to purſue, or ever appeared in ſight, either in the battle or after the defeat.

The loſs of the Engliſh in this unfortunate affair amounted to 700 men, beſides the baggage, artillery, &c. The officers ſuffered moſt in proportion; the Indians being good markſmen had picked them out. Sir Peter Halket, at the head of his regiment, fell at the firſt fire. The French allow that they loſt no more than 400 men, moſtly Indians.

QUESNE, (FORT DU), TAKEN IN 1758. This expedition was committed to Brigadier Forbes. His rendezvous was at Philadelphia, from whence he marched with the laſt diviſion of his forces on the 30th day of June, for the river Ohio. A march pregnant with the greateſt difficulties and diſcouragements, if we conſider the length of the way only; but if we take the want of military roads, the howling wilderneſſes that were almoſt impenetrable, the dangerous moraſſes, and the rugged mountains into the account, nothing but love, a love for their country, which ſurmounts and deſpiſes all obſtacles and oppoſition, could have animated this army to proceed with an alacrity and courage, that was not to be ſatisfied with any thing leſs than victory and conqueſt.

The Brigadier had a ſpacious field to diſplay his military talents, in which there had been ſo many miſcarriages, and where the enemy had faſtened themſelves by every means to improve the natural ſtrength of the country. But the failings of others made him more cautious, more circumſpect. He left nothing, or as little as poſſible, to chance. He with amazing diligence ſecured proviſions and carriages; the deficiency of which had laid the root of Braddock's unfortunate march. He, with becoming jealouſy of his own ſtrength, ſhould he expoſe it to the lurking inviſible enemy ſecreted in thick woods, or poſted at narrow defiles, extended his ſcouting parties, who beat the buſhes, and ferreted the ſavage enemy; and he formed new roads, and fortified his camps; without which precautions he muſt have ſuffered greatly, or rather have been forced to retire with diſgrace, by the frequent ſkirmiſhes and ambuſcades of the enemy's Indian allies, who attempted to cut them off, and did haraſs them under this moſt judicious diſpoſition and cautious march of our army, through a prodigious track of an unknown deſert.

In this manner Brigadier Forbes arrived at Ray's-Town, ninety miles eaſt of Fort du Queſne, where he halted with the main body of the army, and detached 2000 men under Colonel Fouquet to Lyal-Henning, with orders to ſecure that poſt, and to reconnoitre the fort and outworks of Fort du Queſne. Fouquet obeyed his orders, ſecured the poſt, and detached Major Grant, with 800 men only, to reconnoitre the object of their operations, which was at the diſtance of forty miles farther.

As ſoon as the enemy ſaw this party within their power, being informed by their ſcouts that it advanced without any ſupport, and that their neareſt retreat was to Lyal-Henning, a track of forty miles back, a body of troops ſufficient to ſurround them marched out to give them battle, or to cut off their retreat. The Engliſh ſtood their ground with a firmneſs and bravery worthy of their country. They received the fire of the enemy, and with bayonets fixed cloſed and did great execution. But after three hours ſevere action againſt great odds, and the number of the enemy increaſing by reinforcements from the garriſon, having loſt their commander, Major Grant, who was carried priſoner to Fort du Queſne and about 300 men, including nineteen officers killed or taken, theſe brave fellows were thrown into diſorder, and obliged to fly back to Lyal-Henning.

Thus one indiſcreet motion had well nigh diſconcerted all the prudential ſteps by which Brigadier Forbes had ſurmounted the hazards and dangers of a long and almoſt impracticable march. If Fort du Queſne, and the territory under its dependence, was judged to require the whole force under brigadier Forbes to reduce it, what could induce Fouquet to detach only 800 men to the diſtance of forty miles, without

out any proviſion to ſuſtain them in caſe of an attack, in a country of which they were entirely ignorant, and in poſſeſſion of, and garriſoned by the enemy? In which circumſtances it was morally impoſſible for that detachment ever to return with any report, ſhould they advance within the power of the enemy; and without cloſe inſpection, their orders could not be executed. But when the Brigadier was informed of this loſs, it ſerved rather to ſharpen his reſentment and vigour. He ſuffered no more detachments to be cut off. He marched with his whole army with ſuch expedition, that his ſudden and powerful appearance ſtruck the French garriſon of Fort du Queſne with a panic; ſo that they never truſted their ſafety to the event of a ſiege, but diſmantled the fort and withdrew, ſome by boats, others by land, to their forts and ſettlements on the Miſſiſippi, on the 24th day of November; and next day Brigadier Forbes entered and took poſſeſſion; and having repaired the fort, the contention for which, and the circumjacent lands, had kindled up the preſent war, he placed it in the hands of Provincials. The troops and officers, emulated by their ſucceſs, and glorying in the miniſter who planned theſe operations in ſo wiſe and effectual a manner, unanimouſly changed the name of the fort, and with a propriety and compliment, gave it the name of Pittſburg. *See* PITTSBURG.

QUESNOY.—*Valenciennes, July* 25, 1792. The Auſtrian general at Bavy ſummoned all the inhabitants of the French territory in his poſſeſſion to ſwear allegiance to the new Emperor, but not one anſwered the ſummons.

On the 21ſt a patrole of 100 men marched from Queſnoy to haraſs the enemy, defeated a conſiderable body of them, killed ſeveral, and took three priſoners, without the loſs of a man.

Four thouſand men, with four pieces of cannon, left Valenciennes on the 23d; 2500 of them were diſtributed in Queſnoy, Landrecies, and Aveſnes; the reſt were intended to oppoſe the enemy, who endeavoured to cut off our communication towards the foreſt of Mormalle.

Head Quarters of the Allied armies
at Bemerain, Auguſt 30, 1793.

Since yeſterday till this evening, the works before Queſnoy have been puſhed forward with the greateſt ardour. We have not only extended to ten feet the preceding works, and carried on five batteries in the firſt parallel, but have dug out 700 toiſes more, three feet in depth, and ſeven or eight in breadth, both in lengthening the wings of the parallel and the boyaux of communication and the crochets.

The fire of the enemy, which was moderate during the night, became more violent during the following day. It has coſt us four killed and thirteen wounded.

Auguſt 31.—Such has been the ardor of our workmen during the laſt twenty-four hours, that notwithſtanding the briſk fire of the place, our works were carried on to the depth required, and to the breadth of from ten to twelve feet, and the raiſed ways, the magazines of arms, and the crochets were begun and almoſt finiſhed. The five batteries were very much advanced: we have begun ſeven others, and have in part dug out their communications. During theſe twenty-four hours, we have had only one killed and fourteen wounded.

Major Lopper repulſed ſome patroles of the enemy's huſſars with his advanced guard, and arrived cloſe to the cannon of the enemy's intrenchments of Arleux. Ten or a dozen cannon ſhot were fired upon him, but without producing the leaſt effect, and the Major did not return till after he had entirely completed his object. Forty French huſſars ſeemed diſpoſed to follow him, but dared not to approach his rear guard. In his way he fell in with a patrole of the enemy's chaſſeurs, who were going from Cambray to Douai, and took four priſoners.

September 1.—The works of the ſiege of Queſnoy have not been puſhed on leſs vigorouſly theſe twenty-four hours. Two batteries have been finiſhed with their artillery; the others are greatly advanced, and five new ones have been commenced. The briſk and conſtant fire from the town has coſt us three killed and thirty-two wounded.

September 2.—Between yeſterday and this evening the trenches have been completely finiſhed, as well as the five batteries. The five freſh ones have been greatly advanced, and their communication made deeper. As ſeven batteries were now provided with their artillery (the five paſt being completed, after ſurmounting incredible obſtacles on account of a continual rain), General Clairfayt ſummoned the place, but the commander's reply being in the negative, our fire began at five o'clock in the afternoon, from twenty-eight cannons and mortars. That of the town has been ſlow, ſo that we have had no more than two killed and eight wounded. Our bombs have already ſet the town on fire in two places.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Elgin, his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Bruſſels, to the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Bemerain, Sept. 11, 1793.

My Lord,

I have the ſatisfaction of informing your Lordſhip, that this morning La Queſnoy has ſurrendered to the troops of his Imperial Majeſty. At midnight the town ceaſed firing, and an officer came out with the terms on which the garriſon propoſed to capitulate. Theſe terms were rejected, in ſo far as they deviated from the point, which General Clairfayt had reaſon to inſiſt upon, namely, that the garriſon ſhould be priſoners of war. This condition, though combated, did not appear unexpected; and the officer, on quitting General Clairfayt, gave aſſurances that the ſtipulations he had conſented to would be accepted.

At the moment of diſpatching my meſſenger, the capitulation is not actually ſigned: but as Prince Cobourg, General Clairfayt, and Count Mercy have ſeverally confirmed to me the ſurrender, and authoriſed me to communicate it to your Lordſhip, I hope my doing ſo will not appear haſty.

The garriſon is to march out on the 13th inſtant.

QUIBBLE-TOWN, BATTLE NEAR IN 1777. Situated

ted in the province of Maſſachuſet's-Bay, North America; for the particulars of which ſee the following letter.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine.

New York, July 5, 1777.

My Lord,

Having eſtabliſhed a corps ſufficient for the defence of Amboy, the army aſſembled at Brunſwick on the 12th of June.

The enemy's principal force being encamped upon the mountain above Quibble-Town, with a corps of 2000 men at Prince-Town, it was thought adviſable to make a movement in two columns from Brunſwick on the 14th in the morning, leaving Brigadier-General Matthew with 2000 men to guard that poſt. The firſt diviſion, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, advanced to Hillſborough, and the ſecond to Middle Buſh under the command of Lieutenant-General de Heiſter, with a view of drawing on an action, if the enemy ſhould remove from the mountain towards the Delaware; but finding their intention to keep a poſition which it would not have been prudent to attack, I determined without loſs of time to purſue the principal objects of the campaign, by withdrawing the army from Jerſey; and in conſequence of this determination returned to the camp at Brunſwick on the 19th, and marched from thence to Amboy on the 22d, intending to croſs to Staten Iſland, from whence the embarkation was to take place.

Upon quitting the camp at Brunſwick, the enemy brought a few troops forwards with two or three pieces of cannon, which they fired with the utmoſt rage without the leaſt execution or any return from us; they alſo puſhed ſome battalions into the woods to haraſs the rear where Lord Cornwallis commanded, who ſoon diſperſed them, with the loſs of only two men killed and thirteen wounded; the enemy having nine killed and about thirty wounded.

The neceſſary preparations being finiſhed for croſſing the troops to Staten Iſland, intelligence was received that the enemy had moved down from the mountain, and taken poſt at Quibble-Town, intending as it was given out, to attack the rear of the army removing from Amboy; that two corps had alſo advanced to their left, one of 3000 men and eight pieces of cannon, under the command of Lord Stirling, Generals Maxwell and Conway, the laſt ſaid to be a captain in the French ſervice; the other corps conſiſted of about 700 men, with only one piece of cannon.

In this ſituation of the enemy, it was judged adviſable to make a movement that might lead on to an attack, which was done the 26th in the morning in two columns; the right under the command of Lord Cornwallis, with Major-General Grant, Brigadiers Matthew and Leſlie, and Colonel Donop, took the route by Woodbridge towards Scots Plains; the left column where I was, with Major-Generals Sterne, Vaughan, and Grey, Brigadiers Cleveland and Agnew, marched by Metuchin meeting-houſe to join the rear of the right column in the road from thence to Scots Plains, intending to have taken ſeparate routes about two miles after the junction, in order to have attacked the enemy's left flank at Quibble-Town. Four battalions were detached in the morning, with ſix pieces of cannon, to take poſt at Bonham Town.

The right column having fallen in with the aforementioned corps of 700 men, ſoon after paſſing Woodbridge, gave the alarm by the firing that enſued, to their main army at Quibble-Town, which retired to the mountain with the utmoſt precipitation. The ſmall corps was cloſely puſhed by the light troops, and with difficulty got off their piece of cannon.

Lord Cornwallis, ſoon after he was upon the road leading to Scots Plains from Metuchin meeting-houſe, came up with the corps commanded by Lord Stirling, whom he found advantageouſly poſted in a country much covered with wood, and his artillery well diſpoſed. The King's troops vying with each other upon this occaſion, preſſed forward to ſuch cloſe action, that the enemy though inclined to reſiſt could not long maintain their ground againſt ſo great impetuoſity, but were diſperſed on all ſides, leaving behind three pieces of braſs ordnance, three captains and ſixty men killed, and upwards of 200 officers and men wounded and taken.

His Lordſhip had five men killed, and thirty wounded. Captain Finch of the light company of the guards was the only officer who ſuffered, and to my great concern the wound he received proving mortal, he died the 29th of June at Amboy.

The troops engaged in this action were the 1ſt light infantry, 1ſt Britiſh grenadiers, 1ſt, 2d, and 3d Heſſian grenadiers, 1ſt battalion of guards, Heſſian chaſſeurs, and the Queen's rangers. I take the liberty of particularizing theſe corps, as Lord Cornwallis, in his report to me, ſo highly extols their merit and ardor upon this attack. One piece of cannon was taken by the guards, the other two by Colonel Mingerode's battallion of Heſſian grenadiers.

The enemy was purſued as far as Weſtfield with little effect, the day proving ſo intenſely hot that the ſoldiers could with difficulty continue their march thither; in the mean time it gave opportunity for thoſe flying to eſcape, by ſkulking in the thick woods, until night favoured their retreat to the mountains.

The army lay that night at Weſtfield, returned the next day to Raway, and the day following to Amboy. On the 30th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the troops began to croſs over to Staten Iſland, and the rear-guard under the command of Lord Cornwallis, paſſed at two in the afternoon, without the leaſt appearance of an enemy.

QUIBERON on the coaſt of France, expedition in favour of the Royaliſts in 1795, of which the following are authenticated accounts.

Letter from an Officer on board of one of the Tranſports in Commodore Warren's Fleet.

Quiberon Bay, June 27.

After fourteen days ſailing we arrived in this Bay. Wind and weather have been favourable, except two days, when we experienced a heavy gale and a boiſte-

rous

eus ſea. In the night from the 19th to the 20th inſtant our ſituation began even to be dangerous, but at the break of day the ſtorm ceaſed, and the ſea became calm.

Yeſterday a thick fog prevented us from deſcrying the coaſt, to which we had, however, approached very near.

This morning we diſcovered two Republican frigates, under the guns of a land battery, at the mouth of the river Vannes, about a league diſtant from us. The troops began to diſembark at four o'clock in the morning, on the coaſt oppoſite to the battery. This operation will require much time, as the tranſports cannot approach the ſhore near enough, and the troops muſt therefore be landed in boats. As I hear neither cannon or muſket ſhot fired, I ſuppoſe our troops meet with no oppoſition. Since our arrival, the coaſt pilots come and go very frequently without the leaſt obſtacle.

The corps which compoſe our little army are the following, viz. the corps of Hervilly, Hector, Dreuſenec, La Chatre, and 500 artillerymen, commanded by M. Raetalier: our train of artillery conſiſts of ſixty twenty-four-pounders.

I am obliged to conclude my letter here, as I have this moment received orders to diſembark immediately. The Biſhop of Dol and his clergy, who are on board the Sybille, are on the point of doing the ſame.

Letter from an Officer on board the Sybille Frigate dated in the Bay of Quiberon, June 29.

The troops on board our convoy could not be diſembarked on the 25th inſtant on account of the ſea being too boiſterous, and on the 26th their debarkation was obſtructed by a thick fog. In the night between the 26th and 27th, M. de Puiſaye went on ſhore, and in the morning of the 27th the troops were diſembarked. We have not loſt a ſingle man, either during the paſſage, or in the debarkation.

At a ſmall diſtance from us we perceived about 200 men, who formed the gariſon of two ſmall forts in the Bay. As they did not anſwer our ſignals, the whole army raiſed a general cry of, *Vive le Roi!* whereupon they fled with the utmoſt precipitation. This was no ſooner done than all the peaſants came from their retreats. One part joined us, and the other purſued the flying Republicans; killed twelve of them, and took ſeven priſoners, of whom they afterwards ſhot three, and were going to diſpatch the other four in the ſame manner, when the emigrants prevented it, and obtained their pardon. We have rendered ourſelves maſters of the two forts.

We learn from theſe peaſants, that Admiral Cornwallis has landed fifty hundred weight of powder, and a great number of firelocks, which have been ſent into the interior, to arm the corps under M. de la Bourdonnaye. The peaſants deſired to be armed and formed into regiments, under the command of our officers, which has been done. Their number conſiſts of 3000: our whole little army, therefore amounts now to 6000 effective men, beſides the corps of Chouans under the orders of M. de la Bourdonnaye, whoſe junction with our army is hourly expected. We bring them arms, ammunition, and uniforms, to form them into regiments.

On the 28th, the town of Aurai drove out of that place 400 Carmagnols, who formed its garriſon, and ſent deputies to our Commander in Chief, to invite him to take poſſeſſion of that city. A ſtrong detachment was immediately ſent thither for that purpoſe.

Captain Harriſon, who commands the Standard man of war, ſtationed in the road of Belleiſle, ſent on the 26th inſtant an officer to the governor of that iſland, ſummoning him to ſurrender the ſame, not to his Britannic Majeſty, who acted only as an auxiliary power, but to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as lawful ſovereign of the iſland. In this ſummons, which is framed with the utmoſt prudence and wiſdom, he repreſents to the Governor the naval victory lately obtained by the Engliſh; the remains of the French navy blocked up in Port L'Orient, from whence they cannot eſcape; the debarkation of the emigrated French Royaliſts; their junction with thoſe of the interior; and the impoſſibility of his receiving any ſuccour, all communication between the iſland and the French coaſt being entirely cut off. He adds, that he has on board two French Commiſſioners, authorized by the Commander in Chief to treat with reſpect to the ſurrender of the iſland to the King of France; that no foreign troops ſhall be landed in the iſland, and that its gariſon is to be compoſed of French Royaliſts and the inhabitants of the country. He promiſes that all theſe conditions ſhall be ratified by the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh fleet in thoſe ſeas, and demands that two officers be ſent on board his ſhip to ſettle the terms of capitulation. He likewiſe declares, that every one ſhall preſerve the ſame rank he holds at preſent, and promiſes to ſupply with ammunition and proviſions all thoſe who ſtand in need of them.

We have every reaſon to ſuppoſe that this ſummons will be productive of the moſt beneficial conſequences, and expect the governor's anſwer with the utmoſt impatience. The poſſeſſion of that iſland would be of the higheſt importance for the Royaliſts, as an excellent place of arms, and a convenient depot for their troops.

A letter of the 28th contains the following paſſage. Our enterprize could not have commenced under more fortunate auſpices: we experienced at firſt ſome ſtormy weather and contrary winds, but they ſerved us to meet the enemy, and to block them up in port, from whence they ſhall never put to ſea again. The moment we ſaw them off Penmark, a briſk gale ſprung up, which drove us from the coaſt, and favoured Lord Bridport's manœuvre, who placed his fleet between them and us. Villaret, the French Admiral, inſtead of endeavouring to eſcape into the Bay of Quiberon, which he might have eaſily effected, and where it would have been impoſſible to attack him, made, fortunately for us, a moſt ridiculous manœuvre, which enabled the Britiſh fleet to engage and defeat him. The proud Republicans ſaved the ſad remains of this fleet by running between the iſle of Groix and l'Orient, where they caſt anchor. From this moment our able Commodore concerted with M.

de Puiſſaye the neceſſary meaſures to enſure the ſucceſs of our expedition.

Another letter of the 29th ſtates the following circumſtances:—The Chouans continue to arrive in great numbers; more than 10,000 of them are already with us. Four hundred of the inhabitants of Aurai arrived this evening. We learn from them, that this ſmall ſea-port town, four leagues diſtant of Vannes, which was to be attacked this day, has been evacuated by the Blue-coats, (a name which they gave the Republican ſoldiers). The enemy ſeem to march to Port-Louis and l'Orient, to defend theſe places. Terror goes before us. The ſoldiers of the garriſon of Vannes deſert in every direction, and the officers are obliged to do themſelves the duty of the centries, to check the further progreſs of that epidemical evil. We underſtand that the enemy are marching againſt us in two columns, the one coming from Vannes, and the other from l'Orient. The latter is moſtly compoſed of the crews of the ſhips, which returned to Port Louis, among whom are a great number of Chouans. They are ſaid to be as little diſpoſed to fight on land as they were at ſea.

Charette has recommenced hoſtilities a few days ſince, by ſeizing on ſeveral barges, which ſailed from Angers to Nantes. The Vendeans are divided into three diviſions; the firſt is commanded by Charette, the ſecond by Stofflet, and the third by Sapineau.

On the afternoon of the 26th of June 1795, the French Emigrants, under the command of the Count D'Hervilly, effected their landing under the protection of Commodore Warren's ſquadron, in the Bay of Quiberon, on the ſide of Aurai. No further authentic particulars of this event are received, except that the landing was made with great convenience, and without the ſmalleſt oppoſition. It is indeed ſaid, that M. de la Bourdonnaye protected their diſembarkation with an army of 18,000 Royaliſts.

On the 9th inſtant Captain Bertie went up the river Villaine with ſome gun-boats, within three miles of Vannes. On this expedition he compelled the enemy to ſet fire to a large corvette and a cutter, to prevent them from falling into his hands. He likewiſe took two chaſſe-marées, laden with ſtores; and brought away with him two merchant-ſhips, which he cut out of the river.

Before the departure of the convoy of Emigrants, thoſe who conduct the enterpriſe were aſſured that the port of L'Orient and Port Louis, the reduction of which muſt neceſſarily have been followed by that of Morbihan, and other adjacent diſtricts, would be ſurrendered to them. That which ſeemed beſt calculated to enſure the ſucceſs of the operation, has happened to prove actually the cauſe of its failure, viz. the defeat of the French fleet, which forced it to ſeek refuge at L'Orient, and enabled the Repreſentative Topſent, by ſending the ſhips' crews belonging to that fleet on ſhore, to prevent the Royaliſt party from carrying into effect the concerted meaſures; whilſt the Emigrants on board Commodore Warren's convoy, by a long and tedious paſſage, were kept fourteen days at ſea, and arrived too late for effecting the deſcent at ſuch points as muſt have greatly facilitated the reduction of the before-mentioned places.

It became therefore neceſſary to diſembark in the Bay of Quiberon a number of troops, by no means ſtrong enough to puſh forwards; but which fortunately obtained ſuch advantageous poſitions as will enable them to hold out till the arrival of the neceſſary re-enforcements, with the aſſiſtance of which it is thought they may be enabled to penetrate further into the country, and to eſtabliſh a communication between the diſembarked Royaliſts, and the Inſurgents in the interior.

According to a letter of the 10th inſtant received from Admiral Bridport's fleet, the corps of Sombreuil, compoſed of 3000 men, had reached the Bay of Quiberon; and according to a letter from one of our Admirals, of the ſame date, a very ſerious action took place on the 13th inſtant in which the Royaliſts were victorious, and enabled them to march two columns, of 2000 men each, to two very important poſts, which they made themſelves maſters of. There remains no doubt, that the ſix regiments, two of which are cavalry, which ſailed on the 20th inſtant from the Iſle of White, and were joined off Plymouth by the corps of Emigrants arrived from Jerſey, will, on their arrival in the Bay of Quiberon, give the Royaliſts a conſiderable preponderance in troops of the line; which will further be increaſed by the regiments about to ſail with Lord Moira; whoſe departure ſeems to depend on the firſt intelligence received from the Count d'Artois, now called Monſieur.

Extract from an Officer in the Emigrant Regiments.

Carnac on the Coaſt of Quiberon, two leagues from Aurai, June 28.

The Chouans received us in the moſt kind and friendly manner; men, women, and children came to meet us. They call us brethren, friends; bring us all they have got, and conduct us to their dwellings. They aſſure us to have in Morbihan 60 or 70,000 men able to bear arms. Although I am led to think that this account is rather exaggerated by enthuſiaſm, yet it is true that their number is very conſiderable. We have now about 10,000 of them with us, who have ſworn an inviolable attachment to God and our King. Every hour bands of Chouans arrive, 500, 800, or 1000 men ſtrong. We have reaſon to hope a moſt fortunate change of circumſtances. The air reſounds far around us with inceſſant ſhouts of long live the King! long live the Chouans!

Extract of a Letter from on board the Fleet cruiſing off Belleiſle, July 9.

We are cruiſing off Belleiſle. Our ſhips are daily chaſing the enemy's frigates that are hovering off the entrance of Port L'Orient. Their ſhips ſail well, for they have the impudence to come cloſe to us, and then take to their heels. The Anſon frigate, from Sir John Warren's ſquadron, which is protecting the Emigrants in Quiberon Bay, comes out almoſt every day with an account of their ſituation. As yet they have been pretty ſucceſsful, and are drawing near to L'Orient. Sir John Warren commands the troops on ſhore, and Captain Thornborough the gun-boats. We

now

now hear a very hot fire, which we ſuppoſe to be between the French batteries and Captain Thornborough's gun-boats.

Extract of a ſecond Letter from the ſame, dated July 10.

You will be ſurpriſed to receive two letters at the ſame time; but as another opportunity offers, I could not omit giving you a few lines, as I have heard more material news than I had yeſterday.

The Anſon is come out again to-day, and informs us, that the Royaliſts are all driven back by the Republicans, and will be obliged to re-embark. We hear it is propoſed that they ſhall proceed higher up the river Villaine, in order to make one more attempt.

The officers of the Anſon tell us, that the Republicans were the firſt to make the attack upon the batteries of the Royaliſts, and that they marched up to the mouths of the cannon with bayonets fixed, diſplaying a degree of fury that no language can deſcribe.

On the ſide of the Royaliſts the loſs was eſtimated at 300 men; but the Republicans were mowed down by the grape-ſhot in ſuch a manner, that they are ſuppoſed to have loſt 3000. How far this account may be accurate, I cannot pretend to ſay; but I give it you as I received it; certain it is, the Royaliſts are driven back.

The following is a copy of a private Letter from one of the officers of the Emigrants, under the command of Monſieur de Puiſaye, brought by the King-fiſher.

Coaſt of Quiberon, July 11.

Since I laſt wrote to you, nothing has occurred which is deciſive of the entire ſucceſs of our expedition; but in the many ſkirmiſhes which have taken place, the reſult has in ſo many inſtances been favourable to us, that we have reaſon to think we ſhall maintain our ground till reinforcements arrive to oppoſe to the large body of troops which we hear are marching againſt us.

The affair of the 5th turned out to our diſadvantage. Our out-poſts were attacked by a large body of men from Vannes, and after an obſtinate reſiſtance were driven in: our men did not return in good order, but our loſs was much leſs than at firſt apprehended. Encouraged by this ſucceſs, the Republicans the next day made diſpoſitions to attack Fort Sans Culotte, and at the ſame time the Royaliſts attacked the Republican Poſts at St. Barbe, and obliged them to retire with conſiderable loſs. Sir John Warren went alſo ſome way up the River of Vannes, and burnt ſeveral boats, which they had prepared, as it is ſuppoſed for an expedition againſt the peninſula.

On the 7th, the attack of the fort was ſtill continued from the neck of land leading to the peninſula, and ſeveral boats which had ſailed from Vannes to aſſiſt the Republicans, laden with artillery and ſtores, were attacked by Sir John Warren and driven back.

On the 9th, Monſieur de Puiſaye, at the head of 5000 men, attacked the out-poſts of the enemy, which had again advanced to St. Barbe, and drove them in without much reſiſtance, killing many of the enemy.

General Tintiniac commanded a body, and proceeded upon an expedition at the ſame time, and effected a landing near Sarzeau: he was oppoſed by a column of the enemy, but he drove them back with ſome loſs. Some other ſkirmiſhes have taken place ſince, but they are not material hitherto. If we have loſt ground in one part, we have gained it in another; and our commanders are ſanguine in their hopes of ſucceſs, if reinforcements are ſent us.

Extract of a Letter from an Emigrant officer with Monſieur de Puiſaye.

Fort Penthievre, July 16.

Since I laſt wrote to you, ſeveral actions have taken place, which we think important, although none of them can be ſaid to decide finally the ſucceſs of our expedition. I mentioned to you in my laſt, that ſeveral expeditions were intended, for the purpoſe of creating a diverſion, and which have completely ſucceeded.

General Tintiniac, after making good his landing on the 9th, near Sazeau, and defeating thoſe who oppoſed him, purſued the enemy for ſome way towards Muillac, and killed ſeveral of them. He then proceeded towards Quintambert, leaving that to the right, from thence to Grand Camp. In his route he had ſeveral rencontres with the enemy, in which he was ſucceſsful, and has been joined, as we underſtand, by ſeveral hundreds of ſtraggling Chouans, who, it was underſtood, were in that country.

Another diverſion was made at the ſame time towards Quimperlay, with a view of forming a junction with a corps under General Tintiniac, which we underſtand alſo to have ſucceeded.

But the moſt important affair which has taken place ſince the capture of Fort Penthievre, was the attack which was made laſt night upon the intrenched camp of the enemy, upon the iſthmus of this peninſula towards St. Barbe. About 5000 men marched at night to attack this camp. Upon our arrival on the ground, the attack immediately commenced; it appeared that the Republicans had intrenched themſelves very ſtrongly in three camps. The two firſt which were attacked, we took without much reſiſtance, and drove the enemy before us; but, upon our approach to the third, a battery was opened upon us, which we had not diſcovered, and by which we loſt ſeveral men. Our troops recreated in good order, and were moſt ably conducted by the Comte D'Hervilly; who, I am ſorry to ſay, was wounded in the retreat, we hope not dangerouſly, for we all look up to him as a moſt experienced officer. The enemy purſued, but were ſeverely handled by the gun-boats, which were moſt ably ſerved under direction of the Chevalier Warren, and which did great execution. The enemy retreated in their turn, leaving a conſiderable number dead in the field.

At the ſame time that we marched out to attack the camp, a body of 2000 men, under the command of General Vauban, landed near Carnac, with a view of co-operating with us; but not being able to advance ſo rapidly as we did, they returned, and re-embarked.

The expedition did not end, as we hoped, in the deſtruction of their camp, but the loſs was certainly much greater on the part of the enemy than on ours.

The Peninſula of Quiberon contains about 12,000 men, and our enemy will find it very difficult to block

up the iſthmus, which is evidently their intention, from the point in which they have fixed their camp.

Extract of a Letter from Quiberon, July 18.

After having diſembarked, our firſt operation began with arming a great number of Chouans; and the Generals Vauban, Boiſberthelot, and Tintiniac, each at the head of 1200 men, marched againſt Meucon, Landevan, and Aurai, whilſt another corps of equal ſtrength covered our left towards St. Barbe, Plonharnel, and Intel.

Sir John Borlaſe Warren ordered the peninſula of Quiberon to be attacked from the ſea ſide at all the defended points. His object was to ſecure ſome ſafe landing place for the troops. The deſcent was covered by a corps commanded by the General in Chief, compoſed of Chouans to which a detachment of 200 Engliſh marines gave the moſt war-like appearance. At the ſame time Count d'Hervilly advanced by La Falaiſe, at the head of 3000 men. The Governor of Fort Penthievre demanded to capitulate; but this being refuſed, he ſurrendered at diſcretion, and the garriſon, conſiſting of 600 men laid down their arms.

Having received intelligence that the enemy were advancing againſt us with ſuperior forces from L'Orient, Hennebon, Lomine, Joſſelin, Maletroit, and Vannes, our advanced poſts received orders to fall back, which they did in the greateſt order, and without the leaſt loſs.

In the firſt ſally we made from our intrenched camp, we had ſixty men wounded, among whom are Meſſrs. de Chaneflour and de Fumilhai; the former died of his wounds, but the latter is now out of danger. Meſſrs. de Puiſaye and Conflans had their horſes wounded under them. Our ſecond ſortie was made with more order than the firſt; our loſs was not conſiderable; but M. de Boiſberthelot was wounded.

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Re-enforced by four regiments with the black cockade who arrived yeſterday under the order of M. de Sombreuil, we intend immediately to recommence our attack. They bring intelligence, that we have ſtill more re-inforcements to expect; mean while, we are daily gaining ground, and our operations acquire a greater degree of compactneſs and unity.

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up the iſthmus, which is evidently their intention, from the point in which they have fixed their camp.

Extract of a Letter from Quiberon, July 18.

After having diſembarked, our firſt operation began with arming a great number of Chouans; and the Generals Vauban, Boiſberthelot, and Tintiniac, each at the head of 1200 men, marched againſt Meucon, Landevan, and Aurai, whilſt another corps of equal ſtrength covered our left towards St. Barbe, Plonharnel, and Intel.

Sir John Borlaſe Warren ordered the peninſula of Quiberon to be attacked from the ſea ſide at all the defended points. His object was to ſecure ſome ſafe landing place for the troops. The deſcent was covered by a corps commanded by the General in Chief, compoſed of Chouans to which a detachment of 200 Engliſh marines gave the moſt war-like appearance. At the ſame time Count d'Hervilly advanced by La Falaiſe, at the head of 3000 men. The Governor of Fort Penthievre demanded to capitulate; but this being refuſed, he ſurrendered at diſcretion, and the garriſon, conſiſting of 600 men laid down their arms.

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their wives and children. The Engliſh ſquadron has made ſeveral evolutions, without quitting its ſtation. General Hoche has received a train of heavy ordnance, and makes the neceſſary diſpoſitions to attack Quiberon. The enemy will, no doubt, be diſlodged; but having the ſea open, they will be able to re-embark.

Our force in this quarter is reſpectable enough not to fear the emigrants, whoſe number amounts to about ſeven or eight thouſand men, women, and children; and they have been joined by about 10,000 Chouans.

The following particulars are ſtated as coming from very good authority.

The Republicans having ſurpriſed the advanced poſts of the Royaliſts on the night of the 21ſt inſt. by having intelligence of the word of parole, attacked Fort Penthievre in very great force. They are ſaid to have been from 60,000 70,000 men ſtrong in that vicinity. On approaching the fort, they threw out a ſignal, on which one of the emigrant corps in the garriſon, compoſed partly from the French priſoners taken by us during the war and confined in our ports until they lately enliſted, roſe, and attacked their officers, which cauſed great confuſion, during which the Republicans entered the fort. What followed, was a general maſſacre in the true ſtyle of the French Republicans.

After the affair of the 16th inſt. no day paſſed without ſkirmiſhes. On the 20th, General Hoche haraſſed the advanced poſts of the Royaliſts the whole day with conſtant firing, but the evening ſeemed to promiſe ſome repoſe. The regiment of Dreſnay covered the left flank of the fort, and the fort itſelf was garriſoned by the regiment of Hervilly. M. de Sombreuil covered the right flank with two battalions, and defended the paſſage, which the ebb-tide forms on the ſtrand. It was with great aſtoniſhment, that in the dead of night a great number of muſket-ſhots were heard in the fort; and at the break of day the tri-coloured flag was ſeen hoiſted in the ſame. The French ſeamen, who compoſed a part of the regiment of Hervilly, kept up a ſecret underſtanding with the enemy, maſſacred their officers, together with about 150 ſoldiers, who remained faithful to their duty, and opened the gates of the fort to the detachment ſent by Hoche.

Count Sombreuil now merely exerted himſelf in ſaving as many individuals as he could. A conſiderable number of women and children, who had taken refuge in the peninſula of Aurai, greatly increaſed the embarraſſments ariſing from ſuch a ſituation. The gallant Sombreuil choſe the moſt favourable poſition to cover the embarkation, and maintained it with the utmoſt bravery, ſupported by the Britiſh gun-boats; which, however, on account of the low water, unfortunately could not approach the ſhore near enough to do great execution. About fifty of the brave warriors who fought around M. de Sombreuil, were able to effect their eſcape; all the others ſurrendered as priſoners of war.

The Biſhop of Dol, ſeeing the impoſſibility of every one's being embarked, ſaid to his clergy, "Gentlemen, let us not embarraſs the re-embarkation; let us go whither our duty calls us;" and all, animated by his example, proceeded to the *depôt* of the ſick and wounded, and performed their miniſterial functions. They are all taken.

Out of 7508 men, 3000 Chouans included, who were either in the fort or the peninſula of Quiberon, 500 are either killed or wounded, 800 were accomplices in the traitorous plot in favour of the Republicans, and 2235 have effected their eſcape, viz.

Of the regiment La Chatre, 12 officers, and 85 privates; ditto Royal Louis, forming a part of d'Hervilly, 30 officers, and 207; ditto of Rohan, 13 officers, and 63 privates; ditto Hector, Beon, and Perigord, 19 officers, and 55 privates; ditto Salm, Damas, and Dreſnay, 19 officers, and 17 privates; ditto artillery and engineers, 45 officers, 343 privates; Chouans, 3 officers, 1324 privates.

After the repulſe of the Royaliſts, on the 15th, in their attack upon the camp of the enemy, appearances changed very much among them, and many of their troops ſhewed ſigns of diſcontent, and deſerted. It was evident that there were factious men in the army; ſome looked up, and, we believe, deſervedly, particularly the regular troops, to Comte d'Hervilly—others, chiefly the Chouans, to Monſ. de Puiſaye; and the Comte de Sombreuil, though lately arrived, was becoming alſo the favourite of another claſs.

The Chouans, it muſt be obſerved, although very zealous in the cauſe, had no idea of diſcipline, and, accordingly, were very ill ſuited to face regular troops. The error of Monſ. de Puiſaye, ſeems to have been; firſt, in not keeping a more ſtrict guard over the conduct of his troops; but ſecondly, and chiefly, in detaching bodies to different parts of the coaſt, and leaving a ſmall number in the fort, and the peninſula, as if no enemy was near; for though the loſs of the peninſula was owing to the treachery of thoſe who happened to be ſtationed in the fort, that treachery would not have dared to ſhew itſelf, if the well-affected had been kept together, inſtead of being detached.

The defection of the Comte d'Hervilly's regiment was a circumſtance to be apprehended, and guarded againſt—it is true they had fought well under that officer, but he was no longer with them; and it muſt be recollected that many of them were enliſted out of priſons in England, and who may be ſuppoſed, without any zeal for the cauſe they pretended to eſpouſe, to have taken that method to free themſelves from priſon:—but the corps ſtationed on the peninſula in general behaved well; conſidering the ſurpriſe they muſt have felt upon ſeeing the Republican flag flying upon the fort, which, till it was captured, they did not know had been attacked.

The following is a Copy of a private Letter.

At Anchor off Noirmoutier, Sept. 28, 1795.

We are now off this iſland with General Doyle. The iſland might be ours with very little loſs, although it has abundance of cannon and ſtrong poſts, but the paſs between it and the main land we could not poſſeſs. We have already deſtroyed one large gun-boat of the enemy; but at low water and ſpring tides. they can pour in any force, unleſs Charette had poſſeſſion of the adjacent country.

Charette

Charette communicates with General Doyle.—The former has begun his march towards Rochefort. He has lately defeated the enemy, killed about 400 of them, and taken nine pieces of cannon. We are in conſequence this day going to Iſle Dieu, to poſſeſs ourſelves of that iſland, which has only a weak garriſon. From that poſition Charette can be ſuccoured; he has already received arms and ammunition from us. General Doyle's conduct is admirable, and Sir John Warren is always ready to co-operate with us.

We ſummoned Noirmoutier. The garriſon deſired twenty-four hours, and were refuſed; but as we found the iſland would be of little uſe to us, from the cauſes I have above-mentioned, no operations followed the refuſal.

St. Gilles is the poſt at which we landed the ſupplies for Charette. Iſle Dieu is immediately oppoſite to it.

M. de Puiſaye, who re-entered Brittany, a few days before the arrival of the Count d'Artois, has written from the banks of La Villaine, informing that Prince, that he has collected 12,000 Chouans, who are at his diſpoſal.

M. de Puiſaye landed a large party of troops on the Peninſula, for the purpoſe of an attack on the Fort of Sans-Culottes; while Count d'Hervilly, with another column, was to attack it from the land. In this ſituation, the fort inveſted on all ſides, the aſſailants being aſſiſted by the gun-boats, all reſiſtance would have been in vain, and the garriſon ſurrendered without firing a ſhot.

The fort is very ſtrong, and contained a conſiderable quantity of proviſions.

Count d'Hervilly, who was the perſon who attended the King and Queen of France on the famous 12th of Auguſt, when the Thuilleries was attacked, and who was nearly murthered by the mob, who ſurrounded the convention on that day, was always looked upon as one of the beſt officers in France. His abilities have been of the moſt eſſential ſervice ſince the landing of the troops.

We are extremely concerned to ſtate the melancholy account of the execution, by military proceſs, of the gallant and unfortunate Sombreuil, and the pious and reſpectable Biſhop of Dol, with fourteen others of the Emigrants taken at Quiberon. They were ſhot, and buried in field near Vannes.

December 15.—Government received the following intelligence by expreſs from Major-General Doyle. M. de R. who about two months ſince left L'Iſle Dieu, in order to concert with General Charette the means of conveying to him ſuch neceſſaries as he might ſtand in need of, is returned to that iſland, and has brought the following news: Charette had been for ſome time paſt ſhut up in the part of La Vendee, called Le Boccage, unable to communicate with the other chiefs of the Royaliſts. General Hoche had ſucceeded in placing a corps of 6000 Republicans between Charette and Stoffliet, which rendered all communication between them almoſt impoſſible. Theſe two Royaliſt Generals found however, means to concert the plan of a combined attack, in conſequence of which, they fell at the ſame time on the Republican corps, which they completely defeated, and afterwards proceeded to the coaſt, from whence they diſpatched M. de R. to Major-General Doyle, who, without delay, ſupplied them with ammunition and other neceſſary articles.

QUINTIN, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. A town of Picardy in France, ſituated thirty-five miles weſt from Amiens. This famous ſiege was undertaken by the Spaniards and their allies in the year 1557, which together with the battle, merit a very particular relation, being very conſiderable events in the hiſtory of thoſe times.

After the peace concluded between the Emperor and France at Creſcy in the year 1544, where the former thought proper to leave his ally Henry VIII. in the lurch, the war broke out again in 1551 between France and Spain, and was carried on with various ſucceſs till 1556, when, by the mediation of the Queen Mary of England, a truce was concluded between the powers at war for five years. But as if the French had taken pleaſure in breaking treaties, not for conveniency, but through mere wantonneſs, no ſooner was this truce concluded than, at the inſtigation of the Pope, they broke it without any other pretence but that this holy father was like to be oppreſſed by the Spaniards; whereas, it is well known, that his Holineſs had firſt declared war againſt Spain. As ſoon as the court of France had reſolved to break through the truce, the Duke of Guiſe ſet out with an army for Italy, in hopes, by the aſſiſtance of the Pope, to be able to conquer the kingdom of Naples. But when he came to Rome, he found the Pope's promiſes were vaniſhed to nothing; he was not able to furniſh the ſuccours he had ſtipulated, and the Duke could do nothing to ſignify without them.

Meantime King Philip, deſiring to ſignalize the beginning of his reign by ſome grand exploit, and to give all Europe proofs of his valour and power, exerted himſelf to the utmoſt in making preparations for the war; ſo that his father having left him without money, and incumbered with many debts, he found himſelf obliged for this purpoſe to mortgage his revenue, and ſell even the furniture of his palace. But as it was his temper to avoid oſtentation, he concealed his deſigns as much as poſſible, and raiſed troops without noiſe, that the French might feel the blow before they ſhould hear themſelves threatened. And to this end, knowing the fortifications of Recroy, which ſerved to ſecure Marienburg and Maubert Fontaine, were not yet in a proper ſtate of defence, he ordered the garriſons of Charlemont, Philipville, and Aveunes to go and cut to pieces the pioneers who were at work among them. Theſe hoped to draw the French garriſon into an ambuſcade, and having cut off their retreat, to fall upon the pioneers and to ſecure their blow. In fact, the garriſon ſallied out as they expected, but ſeeing themſelves ſurrounded, they exerted themſelves with ſuch vigour, that they cut their way through thoſe who endeavoured to prevent their retreat, and by this means got back to the town. Thus this enterprize proving abortive, only ſerved to give notice to the brave Duke of Nevers, who was governor of Champagne, that it was high time for him

him to ſecure his frontiers, and put his fortifications in a proper ſtate of defence. The town is ſituated in a very barren country, in a deep clayey ſoil, having on one ſide a marſhy wood full of bogs and ditches, and on the other naked rocks without any moiſture, which produced nothing but moſs; ſo that it is not eaſy to find ſubſiſtence for an army that would beſiege the place.

On the other hand, France, beſide the ordinary ſubſidies, being loaded with new taxes, particularly loans, and uncommon burthens to ſupport the charges of the war, nothing was heard but the cries and complaints of the people, whoſe ſighs and tears ſeemed to preſage ſome heavy affliction ready to fall on the kingdom. The council made but ſlow preparations for ſuſtaining the efforts of King Philip; they had only ordered the gens d'arms, which is the readieſt force of the kingdom, to the places where they ſeemed to be moſt wanted, but had made no proviſion for raiſing foreign troops, except 8000 or 9000 Germans, and 800 horſe, which the Rhingrave brought with him. The court was at this time entirely taken up with the ſolemnities and idle amuſements at the marriage of the conſtable's eldeſt ſon with the King's natural daughter, widow of the Duke de Caſtries. The Conſtable's immoderate paſſion for ſtrengthening his family by this alliance, ſeemed to have bereaved him of all thought; and flatterers (for theſe will follow the great to the very brink of the precipice) concealing the diſtreſs of public affairs, rallied the power of the enemy, and aſſured the King that he durſt undertake nothing that campaign. However, the dread of the Spaniſh arms, which made a great noiſe upon the frontiers of Champagne, having rouſed the King, he went himſelf in perſon to ſecure that province.

Meantime King Philip earneſtly preſſed the Queen his ſpouſe, and the court of England, to break with France; and as he ſaw they were but little diſpoſed to it, he uſed ſuch arguments as effectually determined the Queen to eſpouſe his cauſe. The King of France happened to be at Rheims when ſhe ſent a herald to declare war againſt him. The meſſenger was ſeverely reprimanded by the Conſtable for entering upon the territories of France without a ſafe conduct, and without his coat of arms upon his back, a fault which, he ſaid deſerved death. However being introduced to the King, he delivered his meſſage upon his knees, and the King accepted the defiance. Immediately upon this declaration, Henry ſent an ambaſſador to Scotland, entreating that the Scots, in conſequence of the treaty ſubſiſting between them, would declare war againſt England.

By this time the ſummer was far advanced, and nothing attempted on either ſide: about the middle of July, however, the Spaniſh army being aſſembled at Givers on the Meuſe, began their march. They conſiſted of 35,000 foot, and 12,000 horſe, without reckoning the Engliſh troops, which were not yet arrived. The Duke of Savoy was commander in chief, having under him the Duke d'Arſcot, and the Counts of Manſfield, Egmont, Barlymont, and Mege. The French army drew together likewiſe at Attigny, but were not near ſo ſtrong as the former; for they could not be reckoned in all above 17,000 foot, and ſcarce 6000 horſe.

It was thought that the Spaniards would attack Champagne, and the French were particularly in pain for Meſieres and Rocroy. King Henry ordered the Duke of Nevers to abandon the latter, becauſe he reckoned that it could not be yet in a proper ſtate of defence; but this nobleman by a generous reſolution entreated the King to depend upon him, that if there was any appearance of its being attacked, he would ſhut himſelf in it. The Spaniards, indeed, ſeemed at firſt to have this intention, for a part of their army approached the place with a great number of ſcaling ladders, which they had cauſed to be made for the purpoſe, in hopes of carrying the town in the ſpace of ſix hours; but the French being adviſed of their coming, gave them ſuch a ſalutation with their great and ſmall arms, that they were obliged to retreat with precipitation. Upon this, the Spaniards leaving that frontier, either becauſe they had made only this attempt to amuſe the French, drew towards Guiſe, where their whole army united. Then the danger to which France was expoſed came to be known when it was too late, and the inconſiderateneſs of thoſe who were in the adminiſtration appeared to be ſurpriſing, as there was no place in all Picardy fortified, or provided with men or ammunition; ſo that thus the beſt part of France lay open and expoſed to the wounds of its enemies. The Spaniards having ſtaid three days near the city of Guiſe, as if they had intended to beſiege it, on a ſudden ordered all their light horſe to ſeize the avenues round St. Quintin, and then marched the reſt of their army to it with ſuch diligence, that they were encamped round about it before the news reached the French army. The place was in a very bad condition, having only in it a company of the Dauphin's regiment, commanded by his Lieutenant Teligny, and the half of Peter du Brueil's company of foot, that is to ſay, in all not above 300 men.

This du Brueil, though he was governor of the place, came not up till after the ſiege was begun; the Conſtable, prodigiouſly ſurpriſed at this ſiege, and knowing the terror the inhabitants muſt be in, told the Admiral, his nephew, governor of Picardy, who was accuſed of not having put the ſtrong places belonging to his government in a proper ſtate of defence, that he muſt ſhut himſelf up in the town, if it ſhould coſt him his life. The Admiral, ſenſibly galled by this order, and the reproaches of his enemies, drew together ſome troops and threw himſelf into the place; but all he could carry with him did not exceed 500 men. At his arrival he recovered the ruins of the Suburbs de l'Iſle, which the French had abandoned. Afterwards he made ſeveral regulations with reſpect to the fortifications, and the preſervation and diſtribution of proviſions. But the burghers having an averſion to him, becauſe he and his followers made almoſt a public profeſſion of the reformed religion, obeyed him with reluctance.

The firſt ſally which he made was unhappy by the loſs of Teligny, the beſt ſoldier which they had in the place.

place. The Admiral had ordered him to ſend fifty of his men to obſerve the ſituation of the enemy, but had expreſsly forbid him to go himſelf. Notwithſtanding this, Teligny finding that his companions began to ſkirmiſh unſeaſonably with the enemy, run out himſelf, without arms, to call them back, but unhappily receiving a deadly wound, fell down ſpeechleſs upon the ſpot. A foot ſoldier offered to go in queſt of him, and brought him back, with the aſſiſtance of ſome other of his companions, almoſt ready to expire. Three or four days thereafter the Admiral abandoned the Suburbs de l'Iſle, which had been taken at the expence of ſo many valuable lives, and ſet fire to it. He was in want of every thing, of cannon, of powder, inſtruments, and men, eſpecially muſqueteers. The town not being much ſtraitened on the ſide of Ham, he imagined that a reinforcement might be introduced upon that quarter; for this end he had ſent Vaupergue to the Conſtable, having ſhewed him how he might introduce them.

On this occaſion 2000 foot were given to Dandelot, to introduce them into the town; but whether Vaupergue had forgot the way which the Admiral had pointed out to him, or that one of the Engliſh in the French ſervice (for they had 300 light horſe that had been baniſhed from that nation), having been made priſoner, had diſcovered the deſign to ſave his life. Dandelot met with a party of the enemy ſo ſtrong, that moſt of his men were put to flight or cut to pieces, and only a few of them could enter the town. Meantime arrived the Engliſh army, conſiſting of 9000 foot and 1500 horſe, under the command of the Lords Pembroke, Clinton, and Gray. The Admiral attempted ſeveral other means to get ſuccours into the place, which having all failed him, he at laſt thought of ſome foot-paths through the moraſs where men could walk dry footed, excepting ſome hollow pits, which he cauſed immediately to be filled up. He ſent immediate notice of this to the Conſtable, who was at Fere with the army, together with the princes and nobility of France; acquainting him at the ſame time to provide boats, becauſe he had but four or five ſmall ones wherewith to paſs the river, which runs through the middle of the moraſs.

The conſtable, upon this information, advanced to the village of Eſſigny the Great, with 1500 horſe and 4000 foot, and from thence ſent proper perſons to obſerve the foot-paths mentioned by the Admiral, the ſituation of the enemy, and the diſtance of the places. Having returned that evening to Fere, he called a council of war, to lay before them the reſolution he had taken, and the method by which he deſigned to throw ſuccours into the town. The Mareſchal de St. Andre, who came from the court that very day, demonſtrated that it would anſwer no end to carry cannon with them, nor any more infantry than they intended to throw into the place; and that the cavalry ſending ſpies conſtantly before them, might conduct the ſuccours ſafely to the edge of the moraſs, and then retire, which they might do without danger, if matters were ſo ordered to get there by break of day, aſſerting that to do otherwiſe, would be to put every thing to a hazard without neceſſity; becauſe it was almoſt impoſſible that two armies being ſo near to one another, ſhould part on daylight without a battle. All the other officers approved of this opinion except the Conſtable, who, being blinded either by preſumption or jealouſy, againſt all the rules of prudence, for which he had been ſo juſtly eſteemed before, rejected this ſalutary advice; and the Mareſchal endeavouring to ſupport his opinion with new arguments, he anſwered him, coldly, that he knew what was neceſſary to be done, and wiſhed the Mareſchal would mind the buſineſs of his own office. Immediately upon this he cauſed his infantry, with fourteen pieces of cannon of the largeſt and middle ſize, to paſs upon a bridge, which he had cauſed to be conſtructed for the purpoſe below the town of Fere. Next day which was conſecrated to the memory of St. Laurence, he put himſelf at the head of his army, and having drawn it up in the order of battle, began his march to St. Quintin. Between nine and ten of the clock, he came in ſight of the Suburbs de l'Iſle. Here were poſted fourteen companies of Spaniards, and over againſt them on the other ſide of the water, the Duke of Savoy was encamped with his army upon a large ſpace of ground; he had poſted in a mill on the other ſide of the river, two companies of Spaniſh muſqueteers to guard a cauſey which the French might otherwiſe have improved to their advantage. Theſe muſqueteers being attacked by the French were preſently routed, and the Conſtable, having made himſelf maſter of the place, ordered his cannon to play upon the Duke of Savoy's camp. This unexpected ſalutation, overſetting the Spaniſh tents and huts with a terrible noiſe, put them into the greateſt confuſion. It was diverting to ſee officers, ſoldiers, ſervants, and ſuttlers, running to and fro, bowing their heads to avoid the balls, and yet not knowing where to find ſecurity. The Duke of Savoy himſelf, ſeeing his tent pierced with three or four cannon-balls, had ſcarcely time to take his arms. In ſhort, his troops were obliged to abandon their quarters, and to fetch a long circuit round the lower part of the town to join the Count of Egmont.

At the ſame time the French were endeavouring to throw ſuccours into the town through the moraſs, as before concerted; but this enterprize not having been well digeſted nor well conducted, did not ſucceed. The Conſtable had promiſed to the Admiral that he would be at the place by break of day, and as the latter did not ſee him appear at the time appointed, he cauſed the planks which he had laid over the difficult paſſages to be taken up, and the poles which he had erected in the moraſs to direct the way, to be removed, for fear the enemy, who were going up and down in boats all the day long, ſhould take notice of them. Beſides this omiſſion, the Conſtable brought too few boats to execute his enterprize with proper expedition, and the troops obſerved very little order in their paſſage.

The enemy's cannon played continually on thoſe who approached the edge of the moraſs, and the French ſoldiers jumped into their little boats in ſuch numbers, that thoſe ſmall veſſels being over-charged, ſunk into

the mud, or could not land at proper places. On the other hand, the greateſt part of thoſe who did get to land, having no guides to ſhew them the foot-paths which led to the town, loſt themſelves unhappily in the holes of the moraſs, where they were either drowned or ſtuck faſt in the clay; or finally, after wandering long up and down, fell upon the poſts of the enemy, who ſhewed them no mercy. Thus of all the intended ſuccours, ſcarce 100 entered the town, and among theſe Dandelot the Admiral's brother.

The Conſtable thinking he had done all that was required of him, retired to Fere. Meantime the Spaniards having recovered their courage, reſolved in a council of war to attack the French in their retreat; and to that end went to paſs the river at a ford, about two miles below the Suburbs de l'Iſle. Some of the French officers adviſed, that before it was too late, a part of the army ſhould be ſent to guard that ford, but the Conſtable employed on this expedition only 100 German horſe, who were eaſily diſperſed.

A little after, the Duke de Nevers having repaired thither at the head of his regiment of gens d'arms, found that Count Egmont had already paſſed with 2000 horſe: the Duke propoſed to have attacked the Spaniards before more of them ſhould paſs the river, and it was the general opinion that had he done this, he would have ſaved the French army. But thoſe who were about him diverted him from this reſolution, as being a raſh attempt, and ſo indeed it was in appearance; though it was not only a prudent but a very neceſſary meaſure, and though it might have been attended with the loſs of that regiment, muſt have gained time and ſaved the reſt of the army. However, being over-perſuaded, he returned to the light horſe of his own army, who were near a wind-mill, about a mile and a half diſtant from that place, under the command of the Prince de Conde, covering the retreat of the French infantry. By this time all the Spaniſh army had paſſed the river, and their cavalry divided into eight large bodies, advanced at a good rate, to come up with the rear of the French, which had not yet got two leagues from St. Quintin. As they conſtantly gained ground, they ſoon overtook them, and their generals having halted a little to conſult together, immediately thereafter theſe large bodies of horſe attacked the French cavalry with great fury; Count Egmont fell upon one of their flanks with great vigour; the Counts Henry and Erneſt of Brunſwick, with 1000 horſe each, ſupported by Count Horn at the head of 1000 cuiraſſiers, on the other; and Count Mansfield attacked them in front with 3000 horſe. The ſhock was ſo furious, that the French cavalry, far from being able to ſupport it, were preſently routed, and put to flight with a prodigious ſlaughter. It is ſaid that the route began at the baggage and among the ſutlers, who having taken to their heels, with great confuſion and terrible cries, ſpread a conſternation through the whole army. It happened alſo unluckily for the French, that the Duke de Nevers, who commanded the left wing of their army when the battle began, found himſelf in a very deep valley, where, endeavouring to turn his regiment, and make head againſt the enemy, he found himſelf at once oppreſſed by a body of his own army that fell back upon him, charged by the enemy at the ſame time; ſo that his ſquadrons being opened and broken, he found it a matter of great difficulty to make a ſafe retreat, without being able to engage at all. Thoſe who underſtand the art of war, find fault with the Conſtable's conduct on this occaſion in a great many inſtances. Firſt, they blame him for carrying his baggage along with him; ſecondly, for not coming up at the time he promiſed; thirdly, for attempting to make a retreat in daylight, and in the preſence of an enemy, in direct contradiction to all the rules of war; and finally, for not uſing proper expedients in need; for, ſay they, had he covered his rear with 1000 or 1200 muſqueteers mixed with light horſe, he would only have run the hazard of loſing theſe, and muſt have gained time and ſaved the reſt of his army.

Mezeray ſays, "that both the Conſtable and the other officers ſeemed to have their eyes quite blinded, and their ſenſes ſtupefied. Nobody," ſays he, "thought of giving orders, nobody appeared with an air of reſolution to lead the ſoldiers to battle, nor to encourage them to fight, or rally them when they were broken. An univerſal conſternation ſeemed to poſſeſs the whole army; and to ſee the terror that prevailed among all ranks of perſons, one would have thought that Heaven had devoted them to deſtruction."

The French infantry did not ſtand long after the defeat of their horſe. The enemy's cavalry, deſpairing to be able to break them, becauſe they kept cloſe together, attacked them with cannon; till having by this means put them in confuſion, they broke in upon them and defeated them entirely.

Upon this a part of them were cut to pieces, the reſt broken into a great many ſmall parties, like a flock of ſheep diſperſed by wolves, fell almoſt entirely into the hands of the enemy. The Spaniards proſecuted their victory till they came within a league of Fere, near the gallows; and had they puſhed the ſucceſs, they might have finiſhed the unhappy remains of that army, and taken that town before night. All the way to that place was covered with dead, but the greateſt ſlaughter happened between Eſſigny the Great, and the caſtle of Ritzerolles, at a place called the White Ditch, becauſe all the fugitives ran to that place, thinking to ſave themſelves in the neighbouring foreſt. Thoſe who reckon the number of the dead, at leaſt make them 5000, but others will have them amount to twice that number. The baggage and all the cannon but two pieces being taken, enhanced the diſgrace of that fatal day.

The men of greateſt note that fell in the field were, Francis Viſcount Turenne, ſon-in-law to the Conſtable, the eldeſt ſon of Charles de Roche-du-Maude, Claude de Roche-Chouart-Chandenier, Guron, Goulene, Saingelais, Pleuvot, and Rochefort, all officers of the gens d'arms. And together with theſe, John de Bourbon d'Enguien, brother to the Prince of Condé, who after a great many generous proofs of valour, was carried off the field by the Spaniards, having received a wound by a piſtol-ſhot, of which he died in their camp, much regretted even by the Duke of Savoy, who

who lamented his fate with tears, and ſent his body to Fere to be laid in the tomb of his anceſtors. It is ſaid of this young Prince, that, having been born in the caſtle of Fere about St. Laurence's day, he came into the world with a ſmall fleſh-mark on his ſide, of a lively red colour, like a lighted coal, which increaſed conſtantly to the day of his death, when it diſappeared entirely without leaving any trace behind it; as if, ſays Mezeray in his great wiſdom, that ſaint had ſtamped his mark upon him, to give him notice that he was to die upon the day of his feſtival. Among other priſoners of note, was the Conſtable, the Duke de Montpenſier, the Mareſchal de St. Andre, Eleonor Duke de Longueville, Ludovic, brother to the Duke of Mantua, the Rhingrave, Colonel of the Germans, Vaſſe, Curton, and Croche de Mayne, all knights of the order La Rochefoucalt, Monbrun, the Conſtable's ſon, John Gontaud Biron, Robert de Bellay, Touarcey Pumel, La Capelle, Biron, and 100 other perſons of diſtinction. Count Mansfield, to make himſelf amends, as he ſaid, for the ranſom which he had paid when he was taken priſoner at Montmedy, carried on a moſt ſhameful trade, for he bought from the ſoldiers all the priſoners which had the appearance of gentlemen before they knew their quality; and having found out their rank, demanded exorbitant ranſoms for them, much greater than many of them were able to pay, inſomuch that Biron died in his hands. The Duke of Nevers made his eſcape directly to Fere, with the Prince of Conde, Sancerre Bourdillon, and ſome noblemen and officers. Francis de Montmorency, the Conſtable's eldeſt ſon, made his eſcape by another way, and came to the ſame place.

The Spaniards had good reaſon to celebrate the triumph of this day, for it interrupted the courſe of Henry II.'s proſperity, broke the ſtrength of France, and diveſted it of all the conqueſts which the then King and his father Francis I. had gained. It did more; it kindled a civil war, the aſhes of which were long kept warm. For the Conſtable, Montmorency, being a priſoner, and having with many loſt much of his reputation, the Guiſes, who were princes of great cunning and bravery, got into his place during his abſence, and gained a great aſcendancy over him in the affections of the people, as well as in the adminiſtration of government. So that the endeavouring to diveſt them of their power, and they to maintain themſelves in it, formed between them two parties, which kept the kingdom in a flame for a long courſe of years.

After the loſs of the French army, the diſgrace of their nobility, and the captivity of their chieftains, all the hopes of the nation were centered in the Duke of Nevers, who to great experience and good conduct added a generous regard for the intereſt of his country. He was the firſt who informed the King, who was then at Champagne, of the fatal diſaſter which had happened to his troops at St. Quintin; and having afterwards retired to Laon, gathered together the remains of the army. To this end he diſpatched meſſengers to all places within twenty leagues round, to acquaint thoſe who had eſcaped out of the battle to come and join him, promiſing that he would get them refitted at the public charge; though in fact he remounted a great many of them at his own expence, obliged his ſurgeons to take care of the ſick and wounded, viſited them carefully himſelf, and ordered his cooks never to refuſe them victuals, not excepting even what would be prepared for his own table. But after all his efforts, he could only draw together 1500 or 1600 horſe, and 5000 foot.

The King on receiving the bad news retired to Paris, where the citizens were ſo terrified, that they were getting their baggage ready to leave the town. As it was of conſequence to encourage them, he ſent them his Queen, together with Cardinal Bertrandy, keeper of the ſeals, as pledges, to aſſure them he would never forſake them. This done, he ſent an ambaſſador with great expedition to demand ſuccours of his good allies the Cantons of Switzerland, who granted him 16,000 men. He alſo diſpatched Colonel Reachbroch to Germany on the ſame errand. He gave likewiſe orders that all his nobility, and thoſe who had carried arms before, ſhould meet at Laon to be inrolled under proper officers. Then he recalled Paul de Termes from Piedmont, who at his coming adviſed him to fill up the intrenchments he had made on this ſide of Montmartre to ſtrengthen that city, reckoning it much better to carry the people abroad, and inure them to the exerciſes of war in a camp, than to indulge them in indolence in towns. In like manner, he ordered the Duke of Guiſe to lead back his army quickly from Italy, for the defence of the kingdom, and wrote to Briſſac to ſend him a part of the troops which were under his command. The zeal and forwardneſs with which the French aſſiſted their King in this public calamity, were, ſays the French hiſtorian, evident proofs of the goodneſs of that prince, and the mildneſs of his government. The Pariſians gave him of their own accord 300,000 livres, and every one of the nobility offered, either verbally or by letters, to take upon himſelf the defence of ſome place, and to fortify and ſecure it at his own charge; ſo that if it ſhould be but a ſmall village, he would convert it into a fortreſs in a month's time. Even Briſſac, to give an example to the nobility of ſerving the ſtate with their fortunes, as well as their ſwords, begged the King would be pleaſed to accept of all his revenue, except 2000 livres of yearly rent, which he was willing to reſerve for the ſupport of his family.

Meantime the ſame ſtupidity which had ſeized the French before the battle, ſeemed to have taken hold of the Spaniards after their victory. The whole French nobility being either ſlain or taken, or at the further end of Italy, an univerſal conſternation ſpread over the whole kingdom, and no army on foot, what ground was there to doubt but the latter might have planted their trophies in the church of Notre-Dame at Paris; nevertheleſs, either exceſſive joy, which diſturbs the mind as much as extreme affliction, or ſome other ſecret cauſe ſo blinded their eyes, that they could not purſue a proſpect ſo promiſing, but returned

to the ſiege which they had begun before the battle. King Philip arrived in the camp four or five days after the engagement; and having obſerved with inexpreſſible joy the marks of victory, the ſtandards, priſoners, and ſpoils of the vanquiſhed, and received the compliments and acclamations of his army upon the ſucceſs of his arms, ſent to his father, Charles V. deſiring his advice with regard to the improvement he ought to make of the ſignal ſucceſs he had met with on this happy occaſion, and acquainting him, that he was determined not to leave the place till he ſhould have taken the town, and received his anſwer. Some ſay that the old Emperor anſwered by the ſame courier, "That he returned a thouſand thanks to the ſupreme Lord of the univerſe, who had honoured the beginning of his ſon's reign with ſuch a glorious victory; and at the ſame time he revered the divine Juſtice, which had returned all the misfortunes of the war upon the heads of thoſe who had been guilty of breaking the peace. That, for his own part, having entirely diſengaged himſelf from the affairs of the world, he would offer his ſon no advice, but that he ſhould be directed in the meaſures of his government, by the counſels of thoſe able miniſters he had left about him." Others ſay, that having received his ſon's letter, he aſked the courier who brought it, "Is my ſon yet at Paris?" There are ſome who add, that loſing all patience becauſe Philip proceeded ſo ſlowly in the improvement of his good fortune, he was upon the point of leaving his retirement, and reſuming the government.

Meantime King Philip forwarded with all expedition the mines he had begun, and ſet on foot other new ones without any interruption, except from Bourdillon and Sancerre; who ſallying, the one from Guiſe, the other from Fere, ſometimes carried off his convoys, and cut his foragers to pieces. As for the Duke of Nevers, his fear that the Spaniards would come to fight him, was greater than the ſtrength he had to give them diſturbance. He attempted however ſeveral methods to throw ſome carabineers into the city. Once he had got 300 of them to the edge of the moraſs, who were to paſs at a place where the water was very low, but only 120 could be introduced into the town. Thus the Admiral had in all but 800 men bearing arms, to defend a very large town and ill fortified; for as to the townſmen and the peaſants who had taken ſhelter in the place, they could not be at all depended on; they were either ſo ill affected or ſo much diſpirited, that neither by promiſes or threatenings, nor by rewards, nor even by driving the diſobedient out of the town to the mercy of the enemy, could he prevail upon them to work at filling up the breaches, or repairing the walls. All the officers were therefore of opinion, that as he had no hopes of ſuccours, and there were ten breaches already made in the walls, either by the mines the beſiegers had ſprung, or their battering cannon, he ſhould endeavour to obtain an honourable capitulation. They entreated him to conſider, that the greateſt diſhonour which can happen to the governor of a fortreſs is to loſe it by an aſſault: becauſe, in ſuch a caſe, every body blames him for want of knowledge and experience; the inhabitants exclaim againſt him for expoſing them to pillage, and the fury of their enemies; the ſoldiers for having devoted them to deſtruction; the prince juſtly complains of him for having thrown away the lives of his troops to no purpoſe; and in the mean time nobody can ſo much as commend his courage, becauſe as this is but the leaſt qualification of a good officer, ſo it cannot be known whether his conduct is owing to true bravery, or ignorance of his duty.

But the Admiral, although he approved of theſe reaſons, determined to ſtand an aſſault, vainly hoping, that if the enemy ſhould meet with one repulſe, they would ſcarce attack him a ſecond time in that manner, and that he would thus gain time to the King, who to be ſure wanted it much. This reſolution, whether generous or raſh, only ſerved to increaſe the calamities of France. The enemy having aſſaulted the town at all the breaches on the 27th of Auguſt, they ſucceeded at one of them, which the French abandoned in a daſtardly manner, and by that means became maſters of the place. The fury of the conquerors fell heavieſt upon the garriſon; for they ſpared the lives of the inhabitants, and applied themſelves to the pillage of the town, which was very rich, as it was a kind of magazine of all the commodities which are annually exchanged betwixt France and the Low Countries. All the French officers were either ſlain or taken priſoners. The Admiral and his brother Dandelot fell into the hands of the Spaniards, where the latter, remembering the ſeverities which he had ſuffered in the caſtle of Milan, made his eſcape in a very artful manner, but was expoſed to extreme danger in paſſing through the moraſs.

The reduction of Catelet much about the ſame time, redoubled the uneaſineſs of the French court; and their vexation was the greater, that the Baron de Solignac, who was governor of it, and had acquired the reputation of a very brave man, had ſent notice to the Duke of Nevers the very day on which he ſurrendered the place by capitulation, that he would defend it to the laſt drop of his blood. The King, ſome time thereafter, provoked that the Baron had ſo ſoon forgot his promiſe, and failed in his duty, cauſed him to be arreſted; but either by court intereſt, or ſome other means, he got himſelf acquitted. King Philip, encouraged by this ſucceſs, encamped ſome days at Font Somme, being at a loſs what place he ſhould attack next, for he imagined that none of them could eſcape him. At laſt he reſolved to lay ſiege to Ham, that from thence he might have it in his power to puſh forward towards Compeigne and Paris, or turn to the right towards Picardy and the Boulonois, or to march to Couſſi, Soiſſons, and Laon, in his way to Champagne, according as he ſhould judge moſt for his purpoſe. Ham is a plain open place, flanked on one ſide by the river Somme, on the other by a moraſs, in ſuch a manner that there is but little dry ground by means of which it could be approached. The town was by no means tenable at that time. The caſtle had the appearance of an impregnable fortreſs, but its bulwarks and platforms not being conſtructed in the modern

dern faſhion, could not ſtand againſt a battery of cannon; on which account it was obliged to ſurrender on the 12th of September. Sepois and Heilly Peſſeleu who were in it, obtained an honourable capitulation. This was the laſt effort of this great and victorious army, ſoon after it broke into parties to rob and pillage the country.

At Noyon, ſome companies of Spaniſh light horſe, having dreſſed themſelves in the French faſhion, ſurpriſed two companies of French; but they made no great booty at that place, becauſe the French had burnt it, to prevent its falling into their hands. They alſo ſeized Chauny, not with an intention to keep it, but to ſecure to themſelves the vintage of that fine vineyard. If it be aſked, why Philip proceeded no farther, and attempted no matters of greater conſequence, as he was maſter of the field? it would not be eaſy to give a determinate anſwer; but poſſibly he foreſaw that it would be a hard matter for him to keep ſo many different nations, Flemings, Germans, Spaniſh, Engliſh, and Italians long united together. And in fact, the haughty Engliſh nation, diſguſted with the arrogance of the Spaniards, who had uſed them ill, and moreover hearing that the Scots had invaded their country, aſked leave to depart, and he durſt not refuſe it. The Germans alſo reſolved to ſerve no longer than their time ſhould be up, becauſe they got no ſhare of the booty, and the King and the Duke of Savoy had taken from them all their beſt priſoners, inſomuch, that the Duke of Nevers, by addreſſing them in a courteous and complaiſant manner, prevailed with 5000 or 6000 of them to enter into the ſervice of France, and the reſt retired to their own country.

Thus we have given an account of the famous battle and ſiege of St. Quintin, and in it we have chiefly followed Mezeray's hiſtory of theſe events, as he ſeems to give a very full and circumſtantial account of them; but it is no more than juſtice to our readers to acquaint them, this author had ſome ſtrong attachments, which very much affect the truth and impartiality of ſome parts of his hiſtory, and ſeem to have had no ſmall influence on his repreſentation of this affair. Like moſt of the French hiſtorians, he had a powerful bias in favour of that court, and in endeavouring to vindicate their meaſures, is not always ſo ſcrupulous in his regard to truth as a fair hiſtorian ought to be. Beſides this, he was more bigotted to the ſuperſtitions and tyranny of the church of Rome, than could be expected from a perſon of his good ſenſe and judgment. His attachments to this cruel religion he carried ſo far, as to juſtify ſome of the greateſt exceſſes the prieſts of that religion had uſed in propagating their doctrines, not excepting the inhuman maſſacre of the inhabitants of Cabrieres and Merindol, and other ſhocking executions of that kind. This diſpoſition gave him ſuch an averſion to all who entertained ſentiments different from his own on this ſubject, that he could ſcarce do juſtice to their characters, or ſpeak of them with that temper and impartiality which is the greateſt ornament of hiſtory. We have inſtances of this in the repreſentation he has given of the Conſtable Montmorency, and his nephew Admiral Coligni, on this very occaſion.

He ſays of the former, that though otherwiſe a man of great prudence, he was quite blinded and infatuated upon this occaſion, that he could not be perſuaded that his country was in any danger, or that the Spaniards durſt attempt any thing that year. That he neglected to put the kingdom in a ſtate of defence. That, by breaking concert with the Admiral, he not only had loſt the opportunity of introducing ſuccours into the town, but alſo expoſed thoſe ſuccours to unavoidable ruin. That he had rejected an excellent advice offered him by the Mareſchal de St. Andre, and treated him with diſdain for inſiſting on it; that though he had ſeaſonable warning to ſend a ſufficient force to guard the ford of the river, and prevent the Spaniards from paſſing to attack the French in their retreat, he only employed 100 German horſe in this expedition, and thereby occaſioned the loſs of the battle, and the ruin of the French army. That in his retreat he had not taken the proper method to ſecure his rear againſt the attack of the enemy. And finally, that he had acted contrary to all the rules of war, in attempting to make a retreat in fair day-light, and in the preſence of an enemy.

But theſe charges will be found of very little weight, and in a great meaſure, at leaſt, owing to the hiſtorian's prejudices againſt the principles and character of the Conſtable. It is not true, that this great man was ſo far blinded or infatuated, as not to foreſee the danger of his country, or to be unconcerned about it. The Preſident de Thou, an author of approved impartiality and moderation, ſwayed by no prejudices, and addicted to no party, aſſures us, that the Conſtable from the beginning oppoſed the war, and always declared that he foreſaw it would be of fatal conſequence to France. And on the 28th of July, when the enemy was at Guiſe, and the Conſtable, the Admiral Coligni, and the Mareſchal de St. Andre, were ordered to court, to conſult what was proper to be done; while ſome in favour of thoſe who were the authors of the war, expreſſed their contempt of the danger, and pretended that the enemy would attempt nothing that campaign, but only wanted to ſhew his ſtrength, and watch the motions of the French. In ſhort, that having loſt all hopes of ſucceeding in Champagne, they only now ſought an opportunity to make a ſafe retreat. The Conſtable, on the other hand, thought it was not without deſign that the enemy, having left Champagne, ſhould immediately march to the borders of Picardy, ſince it appeared thereby that they had formed a deſign to attack with vigour ſome town or other, which they might hope to carry before the French were ready to oppoſe them: for what could be the end of drawing together ſo many troops, unleſs it were with a view to ſome great attempt, eſpecially as the Spaniards knew how weak the French were at this time.

Nor is it more juſt to ſay, that the Conſtable did not exert himſelf to put the kingdom in a ſtate of defence, and endeavour to ſave his country from the danger wherewith it was threatened. On the contrary,

trary, ſo early as the beginning of January, the gens d'arms, which is the principal ſtrength of the kingdom, were convened, and ſent to the frontiers of Champagne, and other places, where it was thought they would be moſt wanted. Nor was it an eaſy matter to make ſuitable preparation for the war which was impending, the flower of the French army being at that time in Italy, the finances exhauſted, the treaſury empty, and the people every where murmuring, and unable to bear the taxes which were impoſed upon them to defray the expences of the war. Add to all this, that the conſtable had not power enough at court to do what he would, as thoſe who adviſed the war, and prevailed in oppoſition to his poſitive advice and intereſt, muſt have had more power, but being ſenſible of the danger, could not be hearty in their endeavours to provide againſt it.

It does not appear that there was any concert between the conſtable and the Admiral, that the former ſhould bring up the ſuccours to the edge of the moraſs by break of day, as Mezeray alleges. M. de Thou makes no mention at all of this concert, which a man of his exactneſs would have thought of too much importance to be neglected, if he had believed it to be true; but puts the diſappointment, with regard to introducing the ſuccours, merely upon the ſmall number of the boats they were provided with, their being overcharged by the precipitation of the ſoldiers, and their inability to get aſhore upon account of the mud. We have no greater reaſon to believe what is ſaid of the Mareſchal de St. Andre's good advice, rejected with diſdain by the conſtable. M. de Thou's ſilence is alſo a good reaſon for our not admitting this charge, eſpecially as it comes from an author who ſhews ſo great an inclination to blacken that great man's character, and ſuſtain the accuſations of his enemies without ſufficient proof. Nor is it conſiſtent with the acknowledged gravity, moderation, and goodneſs of the conſtable, to ſuſpect that he could treat a Mareſchal of France in ſuch a haughty and unbecoming manner, for no other reaſon but becauſe he delivered his opinion freely in a council of war.

Nothing can be more unfair than Mezeray's repreſentation of the conſtable's neglecting to guard the ford of the river, and prevent the paſſage of the Spaniards; as if the conſtable had had no thought of this himſelf, and when it was ſuggeſted to him by another, had ſent only 100 horſe upon an expedition of ſo very great importance. M. de Thou takes no notice of any advice being offered to the conſtable on this ſubject, but tells us, that the conſtable had ſent theſe 100 horſe to keep the Spaniards in play till the Duke of Nevers, at the head of his own regiment of horſe, and thoſe of Curton, Albin, and Vaſſe, whom he had ordered to ſupport them, ſhould arrive. But Count Egmont having foreſeen the deſign, had made haſte to take poſſeſſion of the ford, and paſſed 2000 horſe before the Duke of Nevers came up.

As to the method of ſecuring his retreat, he had drawn up his horſe in the rear to cover the foot, which has been always the common method in caſes of this kind. Nor have we any good reaſon to think that a body of muſqueteers mixed with light horſe, could have ſtood the ſhock of ſo large a body of Spaniſh cavalry, or covered the retreat of the French army to ſo good purpoſe. The laſt objection which Mezeray offers againſt the conſtable's conduct, viz. that he attempted to retreat in broad day-light, and in preſence of an enemy, is the only one that ſeems to have any weight in it; and Thuanus tells us, that in this inſtance his conduct was generally cenſured. But after all, we know not all the circumſtances, nor particular conſiderations that might have determined him in this particular. It was of infinite conſequence to France to ſtop the progreſs of the Spaniards, and gain time, which could be no otherwiſe done than by throwing ſuccours into the place. The hopes of ſecuring this favourite point, engaged the Admiral to bring up the whole army; and the ſuperiority of the Spaniards made the retreat neceſſary. Be this as it may, the greateſt men are not infallible; and to whatever cenſure he might expoſe himſelf in this inſtance, he was certainly one of the ableſt miniſters, the beſt men, and greateſt generals, of the age in which he lived.

Mezeray's charges againſt the Admiral are, That he did not keep his government of Picardy in a proper poſture of defence: that his uncle, the conſtable, uſed a very ſtrong expreſſion, when he ordered him to ſhut himſelf up in the town of St. Quintin: that the ill behaviour of the inhabitants of St. Quintin was owing to an averſion they had to his perſon, becauſe he and his people, even at that time, openly profeſſed the reformed religion: that he retook the Suburbs de l'Iſle after it had been deſerted by the French, at the expence of ſeveral valuable lives, yet in a few days abandoned it himſelf, and ſet it on fire: and finally, that when he might have obtained an honourable capitulation, he choſe to hold out till the town was taken by ſtorm, and thereby expoſed the place to be pillaged, and the garriſon to be put to the ſword.

That the towns in his government were not put in a proper poſture of defence, was not owing to any negligence in him, but to the poverty of the ſtate, and the emptineſs of the treaſury, or the infatuation of the authors of the war, who held the enemy in too much contempt to exert themſelves as they ought in providing againſt him. The ſtrong expreſſion ſaid to be uſed by the conſtable, when he ordered the Admiral to ſhut up himſelf in the town, is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by ſome unwillingneſs in the latter to undertake that ſervice, and ſeems ſuggeſted by Mezeray, with deſign to reflect either upon the Admiral's courage or his loyalty: but the truth of this circumſtance, as far as we know, depends upon this author's teſtimony, which in this caſe is of no great value. The expreſſion ſaid to be uſed by the conſtable, ſeems altogether inconſiſtent with the gravity and moderation of that great man, eſpecially to a nephew of ſuch uncommon worth. But be this as it will, it appears certain that the Admiral undertook the ſervice with the greateſt cheerfulneſs, as he performed it with equal fidelity, zeal, and courage. He might have declined it had he thought proper, without any reflection upon his character: he was even earneſtly adviſed againſt it by his friends and others, eſpecially the Mareſchal de Jarnac, who inſiſted that to expoſe the governor of a province to imminent danger was an improper meaſure,

meaſure, contrary to the rules of true policy, and the intereſt of the ſtate. To ſay no more upon this ſubject, the ability, ſteadineſs, and reſolution, wherewith he diſcharged the truſt, ſhews evidently that he undertook it with the greateſt cheerfulneſs, and even had an ambition to ſignalize himſelf upon this occaſion; conſequently the conſtable could have no reaſon to ſpeak to him in this ſtrain, and to inſinuate it is downright calumny.

Had it been true that the inhabitants of St. Quintin entertained an averſion to the Admiral's perſon, on account of his attachment to the reformed religion, and therefore did nothing but with reluctancy, it would have been no reaſonable objection againſt his character; but it does not appear that the citizens had any ſuch prejudice againſt him, much leſs that he or his followers openly profeſſed the doctrines of Calvin, or was known to have any attachment to them at that time. The King's averſion to the reformed religion, the great regard he had to the Admiral's family, and the many enemies of the latter, who would have been glad of an opportunity of doing him a diſſervice at court, ſeemed to put this affair out of all queſtion. The year after, 'tis true, Dandelot, the Admiral's brother, was accuſed to the King of entertaining ſome heretical notions about the maſs; and though he ſtood high in the King's favour at that time, yet this Prince being confirmed in his ſuſpicion by ſome expreſſions of Dandelot's in converſation with him, not only turned him out of his ſervice, but puniſhed him with great ſeverity. And can it be thought that the King's attachment to the ſuperſtitions of popery, or his averſion to what was called hereſy, was leſs at this time than a year after; or that if the Admiral and his followers had made open profeſſion of the doctrines of Calvin, it could have been a ſecret at court, or puniſhed with leſs ſeverity, eſpecially as the King's ſervice is ſuppoſed to have ſuffered by it.

It is a common rule in war, that the beſieged defend the ſuburbs and out places of a fortreſs as long as they can, without endangering the loſs of the whole; becauſe this is a means of prolonging the ſiege, and employing the enemy, in hopes that in the mean time the garriſon may be relieved by their friends; or the beſiegers, wearied with oppoſition, or diſcouraged by ſome diſagreeable accident, may raiſe the ſiege of their own accord. At the beginning of this ſiege, when there was but 300 men in the town, they had abandoned this ſuburb, judging it impoſſible to keep it with ſo ſmall a garriſon; but when the Admiral entered the town with ſuccours, having made a ſucceſsful ſally, he drove the enemy out of it with very little loſs; and having kept it ſo long as he thought it conſiſted with the ſafety of the place, he at laſt abandoned it, and ſet it on fire. What he ſays himſelf upon this ſubject is a ſufficient vindication of his conduct; "That though he thought it dangerous to be too ſanguine, in keeping it with ſo ſmall a number of men, in caſe the enemy, having made an aſſault there, and driven off the garriſon, ſhould enter the town together with them, and make themſelves maſters of both at once; yet it was his opinion, that it ought not to be raſhly abandoned, ſo long as it could be kept without danger to the whole; becauſe it muſt be uſeful to gain time, and keep the enemy at bay."

Nothing can be more inconſiſtent than Mezeray is with himſelf in the cenſures he paſſes upon the Admiral's conduct. He reckons it the happieſt event that could have happened to France, that the Spaniards, inſtead of purſuing their victory, and marching towards Paris, returned, very imprudently, to the ſiege of St. Quintin, when they might have ſeized the capital of France, and over-run the beſt parts of the kingdom; becauſe by this means the King gained time to bring his troops together, and employ all the reſources he had in his power to ſave his dominions from the hazard to which they were then expoſed. This was the very reaſon why the Admiral was determined to hold out the town, after he knew that it was not tenable, and to expoſe himſelf and his garriſon to the danger of an aſſault, rather than to ſave both by an early capitulation. Beſides, he had ſome reaſon to hope he ſhould be able to ſtand the firſt aſſault, and that the beſiegers, inſtead of venturing a ſecond, would proceed in the ſiege more faintly and with greater caution; ſo that the King would have ſufficient time to collect all his ſtrength, and give them directions with reſpect to their future conduct. And it is highly probable, that the affair would have turned out as he expected, if a part of his own garriſon had not baſely deſerted him as ſoon as the aſſault began, and by their cowardice betrayed their governor, the town, and themſelves, into the hands of the enemy, with whom they found but very little mercy. But though we have inſiſted longer upon this ſubject than was at firſt intended, it would be a pity to deprive the reader of the pleaſure of his own apology for this part of his management.

The Spaniards having battered the place with great violence, and made eleven large breaches in the walls, he called aſide his brother Dandelot, and M. de Remy, commiſſary of the artillery, to whoſe advice he paid a great regard, and aſked the latter whether there was any method to ſecure the walls againſt the mines of the beſiegers? The other anſwering that he ſaw nothing that could ſtop the enemy's progreſs, now that he had got poſſeſſion of the ditch, which would give him an opportunity to overſet the towers by his mines, and open the baſtions, ſo as without danger to get by degrees to the top of the wall, and lodge himſelf there: nor, conſidering the ſituation and circumſtances of the place, would it be of any uſe to make intrenchments within the fortifications. To this the Admiral anſwered, "I have one thing to communicate to you in private, and I deſire it may be kept ſecret from every body but ourſelves. Your ſaying there is no remedy againſt the mines of the beſiegers, M. de St. Remy, gives me no apprehenſions, as I am ready to loſe my life, and ſpend the laſt drop of my blood for my country and my King, and am well perſuaded that every day and every hour we ſhall be able to detain the enemy here, will be of great conſequence for putting the King's affairs upon a proper footing. But it grieves me much to remember the cenſures which, after the taking of Terrouane very freely paſſed upon the conſtable, as if he had acted very

imprudently, when he ſaw the enemy poſſeſſed of the ditch, and ready to ſap the foundation of the walls, in not propoſing a capitulation, which he might have obtained upon honourable terms, if it had been demanded two days ſooner. Nor am I ignorant how many, on ſuch occaſions, are ready to make free with the characters of thoſe who have done nothing worthy of reprehenſion. This gives me ground to fear, that the generality of the world will ſay, I have acted inconſiderately, if I expoſe to imminent danger the principal ſtrength of the kingdom, and the flower of the French cavalry, which, eſpecially at this time, might be of great uſe in the defence of other parts of the country. But I am much of the opinion, that the enemy, after battering our walls with ſuch violence, will make a vigorous aſſault; which if we ſuſtain bravely, and be able to repulſe them, they will not then proceed in ſuch a furious manner, but more ſlowly and with greater caution; and we, in the mean while, having by this means gained much time, will have an opportunity to lay the whole affair before the King, recommend ourſelves to his favour, and capitulate with his approbation. I would have you moreover to know, that I am determined to ſubmit to preſent death, rather than that any thing ſhould eſcape from me that ſhould ſeem unworthy of my character: and though I hear that many of thoſe who are about me are under diſmal apprehenſions, yet I think we ought artfully to impoſe upon them, and animate them ſo by our words and example, that however low ſpirited they are in reality, they may imagine themſelves brave and reſolute. It only remains, that when the battering this day becomes very violent, we prepare ourſelves to receive our enemies, and repel them with vigour and bravery; which if we can do, as I hope and am confident we ſhall, we will then apply to God, the ſole giver of a ſound and intelligent mind, for directions with regard to our after conduct."

To conclude, Mezeray, in his account of this ſiege, ſhews his prejudices againſt the Admiral, by lightly paſſing over his brighteſt actions, and taking little or no notice of his diſtinguiſhed merit. But ſurely, with ſo ſmall a garriſon as 800 men, to defend a place of a very large extent, and ill-fortified, againſt an army of 56,000 men, and after a ſiege of 18 days, in want of proviſions, cannon, arms, and every neceſſary, at laſt to ſtand an aſſault of the enemy, is a convincing proof of a ſuperior ability, induſtry, fidelity, and reſolution in the governor. Add to theſe circumſtances that of the inhabitants, who otherwiſe might have been of great uſe, being ſo frighted that neither promiſes nor threats, rewards nor puniſhments, could prevail with them to contribute their aſſiſtance; and the little garriſon, tired out with hard duty, every now and then catching the panic from the former; and our opinion of the commander's capacity muſt be ſtill greatly enhanced. And if ſo, then by Mezeray's own account, Admiral Coligni juſtly deſerved the higheſt commendation; and there is good reaſon to doubt, whether hiſtory furniſhes many inſtances of towns, the defence whereof has been conducted with greater ſkill, or carried on with more activity and heroic courage, under ſo great and ſo many diſcouragements.

RAJA-MUNDRY. A fort ſituated in the Vizagapatam country, on the coaſt of Coromandel, Eaſt Indies. Monſieur Lally being inveſted with a ſupreme power over his countrymen in thoſe climes in 1758, ordered M. Buſſy and M. Moracin, who were tyrannizing in the country of Golconda, to join him with part of their forces, in the expedition againſt Fort St. George, (ſee MADRAS), and to leave the command of the other part of the army with the Marquis de Conflans, at Maſſulipatam. M. Buſſy being withdrawn, and the country heartily vexed with the French yoke, the Rajah of Viſanapore, marched with 3000 men to Vizagapatam, impriſoned the French chief, plucked down the French colours, hoiſted Engliſh colours, and plundered the factory.

M. de Conflans reſolved to puniſh this inſult, by reducing the Rajah, and taking Viſanapore his capital. For which purpoſe he marched with his army from Maſſulipatam. The Rajah, diffident of his own ſtrength, ſolicited aid from Calcutta. He informed Colonel Clive of the ſtate of the French forces, of what he had already done, of the univerſal hatred of the country towards the French, of their deſire to come under the protection of the Engliſh, and aſſured him, that a ſmall aid of Europeans would enable him to drive the French quite out of thoſe parts.

The application of the Indian Prince was laid before the council by the Colonel, after he had weighed every part of the plan with coolneſs and ſound judgment. The council did not receive it with any countenance. They looked upon it to be an hazardous enterpriſe, and ſubject to fatal conſequences in caſe of a miſcarriage. But the Colonel conſidered this plan in a more general view. He had often ſeen an army of French flying before a handful of Engliſh, on the coaſt of Coromandel, and he judged rightly, that ſuch an event, which was more than probable, would greatly contribute to the preſervation of Madras. Poſſeſſed with theſe hopes, and animated by experience, the brave Colonel, preferring the public good to any private views of advantage which would ariſe to himſelf by a large command, never deſiſted till he brought the council into his meaſures, to riſk ſomething for the ſecurity of Madras; and propoſed to detach two thirds of his force to prevent M. Conflans marching to reinforce M. Lally, who, after the reduction of Madras, would have had it greatly in his power alſo to ruin our intereſts and ſettlements in Bengal.

The ſuccours being agreed upon, 500 Europeans, including a company of artillery, 600 ſepoys, ſix ſtout ſix-pounders, and one howitzer, for the field artillery; four twenty-four-pounders, one eight-inch mortar, and two royal mortars, for a battering train, were detached under the command of Colonel Forde, with the greateſt expedition; embarked on the 12th of October, and on the 20th they arrived at Vizagapatam; where the Colonel met with Mr. Johnſtone, who had been ſent to the Rajah, with advice of the reſolutions taken by the council, and of the ſailing of the forces to his aſſiſtance. Mr. Johnſtone brought him the diſagreeable news, that the French were much ſtronger than had been repreſented, conſiſting of about 600 Europeans, between

between 5000 and 6000 ſepoys, and many country forces, encamped on this ſide Rajah-mundry river, at the diſtance of 120 miles, from Vizagapatam; and that the Rajah's army did not exceed 4000 men, encamped about thirty miles from the ſame port. However, Colonel Forde landed his troops, and made the beſt proviſion he could, in ſuch a country, for their march, and joined the Rajah's army on the 3d of the next month.

The united armies marched in queſt of the French for ſome days, when Mr. Andrews, the Company's agent and chief at Vizagapatam, together with captain Callender, and ſome other ſervants of the Company, joined the army. They were introduced to the Rajah by Colonel Forde; and after paying their addreſs in form, Mr. Andrews remained to ſee the agreement between the Company and the Rajah executed. By which the Rajah conſented to pay the extra expence of our army during the time they ſhould act together, allowing the officers double batta, which was to be paid when he ſhould be put in poſſeſſion of Raja-mundry, a large town and fort then in the poſſeſſion of the French. And in regard to the conqueſts that might be made, it was ſtipulated, that all the inland country taken from the allies of France, and at preſent in arms, ſhould be given to the Rajah; but that all the conquered ſea coaſt, from Vizagapatam to Maſſulipatam, &c. ſhould remain in the poſſeſſion of the company.

The enemy was encamped very ſtrongly, with 500 Europeans, 8000 ſepoys, a great number of country forces, thirty-ſix pieces of cannon, and ſome mortars, near the village of Tallapool, about forty miles from Raja-mundry. The allied army got ſight of them on the 3d of December, and on the 6th, Colonel Forde marched nearer to the enemy's camp, and gained an eminence at about three miles from it. But the French ſhewed no inclination to riſk a battle; and it was not prudent to attack them in their preſent ſituation. Therefore Colonel Forde propoſed a motion of his troops, which would either draw them out of their camp, or get between them and Raja-mundry. Accordingly it was agreed with the Rajah, and orders were iſſued late at night, for the army to march at half paſt four in the morning, without beat of drum, or any other noiſe whatever,. Our army ſtruck their tents and marched at the hour and in the manner appointed; but the Rajah's forces loitered, and were left on the ground, and diſconcerted the whole plan. For M. de Conflans being informed the night before, by a deſerter, that our troops were raw and undiſciplined, and that he could guide the enemy to the moſt convenient place to annoy us, got all his troops under arms at one o'clock in the morning, and detached a large party, under the conduct of the deſerter, with ſix pieces of cannon, to cannonade our camp, which the French, not informed of our march, began a little before day.

The Rajah's forces, by this incident, were greatly expoſed; and our men were obliged to return to their aſſiſtance, and to bring them off. Which being done, they marched together to Golapool, and halted on a ſmall plain about three miles from their encampment. Bu when Conflans found that our army was marched off, and had got a true account of our motions, he ſoon penetrated into the Colonel's intention to ſteal a march round him, which he muſt prevent at all events; therefore Conflans immediately ordered his troops in a line of march towards us, and kept between our army and his own camp; which orders were ſo well effected, that in about half an hour after halting as above, our men diſcovered the enemy's ſepoys, then the whole line, about three quarters of a mile off on our left flank; and in a few minutes, all their force cloſed, and moved down towards us in good order.

The Indians had not yet recovered their fright, and were in ſome confuſion at the ſight of the advancing enemy. However, Colonel Forde, to make the beſt of a bad market, prevailed with the Rajah to give up the whole command of his troops to him: and about nine o'clock he formed the line, with the Indians, armed with firelocks, on the right and left of the ſepoys in each wing, becauſe the enemy's line extended much further than ours; and with a ſmall body of European deſerters, and four pieces of cannon, under Captain Briſtol, an European in the Rajah's ſervice, together with our artillery, on the left of the battalion.

About ten o'clock the enemy began a cannonade, which was returned, and continued very briſkly for forty minutes, on both ſides; when the French, miſtaking our battalion of ſepoys, dreſſed in red cloth jackets, for Europeans, their battalion and right wing of ſepoys, with a body of horſe, endeavoured to fall upon our left flank. The ſepoys returned their fire pretty ſmartly, but fell into ſome confuſion, and gave way as the enemy advanced.

Colonel Forde, taking advantage of the enemy's miſtake, ordered the European battalion to make a quarter-wheel as quick as poſſible, which was done with that expedition, that they made their front, and were ready to give them their whole fire as they advanced cloſe; and after a very great ſlaughter, advanced with three huzzas, and puſhed them with bayonets fixed, ſeconded with a ſmart fire of grape-ſhot from the cannon, before the enemy had time to recover themſelves, which threw them into confuſion, and ſo animated our ſepoys in the left wing, who had before given way, that they returned to the charge; and they in the right wing behaved with uncommon reſolution, and ſoon made the enemy's black forces on the left give ground. So that about eleven o'clock the retreat of the enemy became general. Had the Rajah's horſe, about 500 in all, taken the purſuit, ſcarce a Frenchman would have eſcaped. But the Rajah's troops in general, except the deſerters commanded by Captain Briſtol, could not be prevailed upon to advance a foot beyond our European battalion, and had diverted themſelves during the whole action with looking on, firing a few rockets, and in plundering.

We had forty-four Europeans killed and wounded, including two captains and two lieutenants. The French had 156 killed and wounded, including officers. But great numbers of the black forces fell on both ſides.

There was a faint appearance of reſolution to rally at their camp; but our troops purſued them ſo cloſely,

that they diſperſed in ſmall bodies, made the beſt of their way to Raja-mundry, and abandoned their camp, baggage, ammunition, ordnance, tents, and equipage, all which fell into our poſſeſſion; the enemy having ſaved nothing but four ſmall field-pieces, and two camels loaded with money and papers, which their general had ſent off to Raja-mundry, as ſoon as he firſt perceived the diſorder of his army.

Our army halted in the French camp to refreſh themſelves, and to bring the wounded in the beſt carriages they could procure from the field of battle. The French officers made priſoners were permitted to go on their paroles, with our ſick and wounded, to Cockanara, a Dutch ſettlement about twenty miles from the field of battle.

A detachment of the firſt battalion of ſepoys was ordered, under Captain Knox, to purſue the enemy that evening as far as Raja-mundry; and he was next day reinforced with two battalions of ſepoys, under Captain Maclean. They being joined, came upon the enemy in the duſk of the evening. Their ſepoys threw down their arms and diſperſed; the Europeans took to their boats, of whom fifteen were made priſoners, and ſome were killed. Captain Knox got poſſeſſion of the Fort of Raja-mundry, and from thence ſo effectually cannonaded the enemy acroſs the river, that they left the four field-pieces in the boats on the oppoſite ſide.

Raja-mundry is a barrier and key to the Vizagapatam country: the French held it as their own property, in which they kept a ſlender garriſon and a governor. Our people found here more artillery, ammunition, and ſtores; about 500 bullocks, ſome horſes and camels, and a good deal of rich furniture. The military ſtores were kept for the Company. But Colonel Forde ſold every thing elſe by auction, and divided the the produce amongſt the ſoldiers for their good behaviour. Thus ended the expedition to Golconda, as adviſed by Colonel Clive, to the great advantage of our affairs in the Eaſt Indies, contrary to the opinion of the council at Calcutta.

RAMILLIES, BATTLE AT. A ſmall town or village of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, ſituated about ten miles north of Namur, and twenty-four ſouth-eaſt from Bruſſels. At the beginning of the campaign in the year 1706, the French King had reſolved to make very conſiderable efforts. His armies were very formidable. That in Flanders was reinforced, ſo as to be in a condition to act offenſively againſt the Duke of Marlborough, for which its generals had orders. The Duke, by the beginning of May, aſſembled his army between Borchloem and Groch-waren, and found it amounted to ſeventy-four battalions, and 123 ſquadrons. The force of the enemy conſiſted of ſeventy-ſix battalions, and 132 ſquadrons, when the French court was informed, that the Danes and Pruſſians had not joined the confederates, and that now was the time to ſtrike ſome deciſive ſtroke before this junction was made. In this fond imagination, ſuch poſitive orders were ſent to the Mareſchal de Villeroy to fight the Allies, that the Duke of Bavaria, who was then at Bruſſels, had juſt time enough to take poſt horſes to join the army, which paſſed the Deule the 12th of May, and poſted themſelves at Tirlemont, with the Gheet before them.

The Confederates, on their ſide, were no leſs eager for an engagement; but could hardly flatter themſelves with the hopes of having ſo early and ſo fair an opportunity for it. The Duke of Marlborough being apprehenſive that the French would play the ſame game over again, and keep behind the Deule, as they had done the year before, had ſeveral times expreſſed his concern and uneaſineſs about it to thoſe who were intimate with him, and by a wiſe foreca ſt, was laying ſchemes to put the enemy beſide their cautious meaſures, when Providence threw into his hands an unexpected occaſion of ſignalizing again his courage and conduct.

Upon the enemy's paſſing the Deule, the Duke of Marlborough ſent orders to the Daniſh horſe, who were coming from their garriſons, to haſten their march; and that there might not be the leaſt appearance of delay, he engaged his promiſe with the field deputies of the States, that their arrears ſhould be duly paid them. The Duke of Wirtemberg who commanded thoſe troops, and was well affected to the common cauſe, ſeeing every thing was complied with that the King of Denmark inſiſted on, thought he needed not to ſtay till he ſent to that court, nor wait for expreſs orders. He therefore commanded his troops to march, and they made ſuch expedition, that the 22d of May, N. S. being the day before the battle, they came up within a league of the rear of the Confederate army.

About the ſame time, the French having been joined by the horſe of the Mareſchal de Marſin's army, and confiding in their ſuperiority of number, came out of their lines, and encamped between Tirlemont and Judoigne.

The next day, being Whitſunday, about four o'clock in the afternoon the Confederate army marched in eight columns towards Ramillies, a village near which the Gheet takes its ſource, that they might avoid the inconvenience of paſſing that river. They ſoon had information that the enemy, having decamped from Tirlemont, was likewiſe on their march to meet them, their baggage and heavy cannon being left at Judoigne. The Duke of Bavaria, and the Mareſchal de Villeroy not in the leaſt ſuſpecting that the Danes had already joined the Confederate army, were fully bent upon engaging them, either that day or the following, being apprehenſive the Duke of Marlborough had formed the deſign of inveſting Namur.

The immediate deſign was to poſſeſs themſelves of Ramillies, and the ſtrong camp thereabouts, to prevent the Confederates doing the ſame; and in this they ſo far ſucceeded, that being nearer, they got thither firſt, but had the mortification of being ſoon beat out of again.

The fears of the enemy were, however, groundleſs concerning Namur, for the Duke of Marlborough had no ſuch deſign. His reſolution was the ſame with theirs; and had they not offered him battle that day, he certainly would have attacked them the next. The two armies met near the village of Ramillies, from whence

whence the battle took its name. When the Confederate army was advanced near this place, they found the enemy getting into the camp of Mount St. Andre, and placing their right to the Mehaigne, where they had poſted a brigade of foot, and filled the ſpace between that and Ramillies, which is about half a league, an open and level ground, with near 100 ſquadrons, among which were the troops of the French King's houſehold. They had likewiſe above twenty battalions of foot, with a battery of about twelve pieces of cannon at Ramillies.

About one in the morning, the Duke ſent the quarter-maſter general, with the camp colours, and a few ſquadrons towards Ramillies, to make a feint as if they deſigned to form a camp there, the better to penetrate into the enemy's deſign; and about three, his Grace, and the Marſhal d'Auverquerque, decamped with the whole army, and advanced in eight columns in a great fog.

A little after eight o'clock in the morning, the advanced guard of the Confederates, which conſiſted of 600 horſe, and had been ſent with all the quarter-maſters of the army to view the ground, arrived at the height of Merdep (or Merdan), from whence they perceived the enemy were in motion, and marching in the plain of Mount St. Andre, extending themſelves as far as the tomb of Hottomont, towards the Mehaigne. Hereupon they halted, and ſent intelligence to the Duke of Marlborough, and M. d'Auverquerque, who being advanced about ten to view the enemy, they could not at firſt judge whether thoſe ſquadrons they ſaw were only to cover their march into their lines, or whether they were the van of the enemy, that came to offer them battle. His Grace, therefore, gave orders to the horſe to haſten their march, reſolving, if thoſe he ſaw had been only covering ſquadrons, to attack them with his cavalry only. But the fog being ſoon after diſperſed, and the army being then in full view of the enemy, the Duke found their whole army approach, with an apparent reſolution to fight; upon which he made all the neceſſary diſpoſitions to receive them.

The enemy ſeeing the Confederates ſo near them, poſſeſſed themſelves of a very ſtrong camp, placing their right near the tomb of Hottomont, againſt the Mehaigne; and their left at Anderkirk, or Autregliſe; and poſted a good part of their infantry in the villages of Autregliſe, Offuz, and Ramillies, which laſt was near their centre; beſides which, they put five battalions near the hedges of the village of Franquenies, which was on the right. The Confederates were at the ſame time drawn up in order of battle, the wing being poſted near Foltz, on the rivulet Yauſe, with a little moraſs in front; and the left near the village of Franquenies, on the Mehaigne; where, beſides the number of the horſe belonging to that wing, the Duke of Marlborough ordered the Daniſh ſquadrons, being twenty-one in number, to be poſted, rightly judging by the ſituation of the ground that the ſtreſs of the action would be on that ſide. All things being thus diſpoſed, it was reſolved to attack the village of Ramillies, which was the enemy's principal poſt; in which, as I have ſaid above, they had poſted twenty battalions, who had intrenched themſelves with a battery of about twelve pieces of treble cannon; and from thence to Autregliſe they had formed a line of foot along the Gheet, and a line of horſe behind them. In order to this attack, twenty pieces of cannon of twenty-four-pounders, and ſome howitzers were brought up; and twelve battalions, who were to be ſupported by the whole line, were ordered to make the firſt onſet, under the command of Lieutenant-General Schultz.

About half an hour paſt one the artillery of the Confederates began to play; it was immediately anſwered by the enemy's cannon, and both continued firing with conſiderable execution; whilſt the Duke of Marlborough was at the head of the lines, to give the neceſſary orders every where, Veldt-Marſhal Auverquerque repaired to the left, where, perceiving that the enemy's foot poſted in the hedges of Franquenies galled the horſe of that wing, he commanded four battalions, with two pieces of cannon, under Colonel Wertmuller, to diſlodge them from thence, which they performed with great vigour and reſolution. Hereupon the enemy detached two battalions, and fourteen ſquadrons of dragoons on foot to regain that important poſt; but M. Auverquerque commanded, at the ſame time, the whole wing of the Dutch horſe to attack the enemy, which not only prevented their deſign, but put thoſe dragoons into ſuch diſorder, that they were not able either to reach the village, or recover their horſes, which they had left a good way behind the tomb of Hottomont; and ſo were moſt of them cut in pieces and taken priſoners. The Dutch cavalry charged with a great deal of bravery ſword in hand, and ſoon after the engagement was ſuſtained by the Daniſh ſquadrons: but having to deal with the French King's houſehold, viz. the muſquetaires, gens d'arms, guarde de corps, horſe grenadiers, and other choice troops which were in the enemy's right, the conflict was obſtinate, and the ſucceſs doubtful for above an hour. The Daniſh horſe, which fought on the left of all, behaved themſelves with ſuch gallantry, that they forced the enemy to give ground, and broke ſeveral of their ſquadrons; but at the ſame time, the French had almoſt an equal advantage againſt the Dutch horſe of the right of the left wing, whom they put into great confuſion. To remedy this, the Duke of Marlborough, who was advanced that way, ſent for twenty ſquadrons of horſe from the right wing, where they could not engage the enemy's left, by reaſon of a moraſs that ſeparated them; and with theſe he reinforced his left, adding to them his body of reſerve.

French writers who have given a deſcription of this battle, allow this a very prudent part of the Duke of Marlborough's conduct; but to cover the diſgrace of their favourite troops, pretend his Grace ſent for fifty, and not twenty ſquadrons from his right, and made four lines of them, beſides a column compoſed of his body of reſerve. "Thus," ſays F. Daniel, "the whole weight of the battle fell upon the right wing of the French army, where the troops of his Majeſty's houſehold were placed. This body," continues he, "which had hitherto been invincible," (he forgets Blenheim), "entered the enemy's troops, and overthrew the three firſt

firſt lines; but finding a fourth, and the column abovementioned beſides, which was moving to fall upon them in flank, they were obliged to give way;" and juſt in the ſame ſtrain the Marquis de Quincy argues; but to proceed.

The Duke of Marlborough, while theſe troops were advancing from the right, rallied ſome of the broken ſquadrons, and gave his orders for others to charge. In this place is Grace was in the extremity of danger; for being ſingled out by ſeveral of the moſt reſolute of the enemy, and having the misfortune as he was leaping a ditch to fall from his horſe, he had either been killed or taken priſoner, if ſome of the Confederate foot that were near at hand had not come very ſeaſonably to his aſſiſtance. After this his Grace had ſtill a narrower eſcape, a cannon ball taking off the head of Colonel Bingfield, his Grace's gentleman of the horſe, as he was holding the ſtirrup for the Duke to remount.

The twenty ſquadrons his Grace had ſent for from the right to reinforce the left, had but little ſhare in the defeat of the enemy's right; for by that time they were come up, the Dutch and Danes having charged them both in front and flank, had almoſt completed that ſignal piece of ſervice, cutting in pieces the beſt part of the French houſehold troops, inſomuch, that they could never be fully re-eſtabliſhed during the remainder of the war. In the mean time the village of Ramillies was vigorouſly attacked by General Schultz, with twelve battalions under him. The enemy having the advantage of the ground, defended themſelves with great reſolution and obſtinacy, till ſeeing the whole line of the Confederate infantry in motion to ſupport General Schultz, and the Dutch and Daniſh horſe advancing to ſurround them, they bethought themſelves of making their retreat, but found it was too late, for they were intercepted by the victorious horſe, and moſt of them either killed or taken priſoners.

The reſt of the enemy's infantry endeavoured likewiſe to make their eſcape, which they did in better order, being favoured by the horſe of their left wing, who being covered by a rivulet and moraſs, had not yet been attacked, and formed themſelves into three lines, between Oſſuz and Autregliſe. But the Engliſh horſe having found means to paſs the rivulet, charged the enemy with ſuch unparalleled briſkneſs and courage, that they entirely abandoned their foot; and our dragoons puſhing into the village of Autregliſe, made a terrible ſlaughter of them. The reſt of the enemy, who were at the ſame time attacked by the Engliſh and Dutch foot, with equal bravery, gave way on all ſides. Their horſe rallied again in the plains, to cover the diſorderly retreat of their foot; but they were ſo cloſely purſued by the Confederate cavalry, that they were forced to divide themſelves into three ſmall bodies, that they might fly the better three different ways. Thoſe that took to the left, where purſued by the Dutch and Danes, who made great ſlaughter amongſt them, and took abundance of priſoners: and thoſe that fled to the right were chaſed by the regiments of Lumley, Hay, and Roſs; which two laſt fell in with the foot regiment Du Roy, of whom having killed many, the reſt threw down their arms and begged quarter, which was generouſly granted. Upon this they delivered their arms and colours to the Lord John Hay's dragoons, but when theſe dragoons faced about in order to purſue the enemy, they treacherouſly attempted to take up their arms again; in which, however, they were prevented, and ſuffered ſeverely for their perfidy.

The headmoſt regiments of the Engliſh horſe that purſued the enemy's centre, were that of Lieutenant-General Wood, commanded by himſelf, and Wyndham's (afterwards Palm's) carabineers, headed by Major Petry. When they came upon a riſing ground, they eſpied ſeven ſquadrons of the Spaniſh and Bavarian guards, among which was the Elector himſelf, and the Mareſchal de Villeroy, who hoped with theſe few choice troops to make good their retreat, and ſave their cannon, which was marching in a line before them. General Wood galloped with his own regiment upon the enemy's left, and charged them ſo vigorouſly, that he completely broke them, killing many of them, and taking not a few priſoners, among whom were two lieutenant-colonels, one major, four captains, and ſeveral ſubaltern officers. He alſo took the ſtandard of the Elector's guards, two of his own trumpets, and killed his kettle-drummer, the Elector himſelf and the Mareſchal de Villeroy very narrowly eſcaping. Major Petry, at the head of Wyndham's carabineers, fell upon the enemy with equal briſkneſs and reſolution, put many of them to the ſword, and took ſeveral priſoners, particularly the major of the Spaniſh guards, M. de la Guertiere, and M. de Bruan, cornet of the ſame; beſides four officers and forty-ſix private men of the royal bombardiers, with their colours. The Engliſh horſe and dragoons followed the chaſe through and by Judoigne, till two of the clock in the morning as far as Meldert, being five leagues from the place where the action happened, and two from Louvain. During this retreat a misfortune happened to the enemy, which contributed not a little to complete the victory. Several waggons of their vanguard breaking down ſtopped the way, ſo that their baggage and artillery, which followed, could not paſs, nor could their troops defile in good order; perceiving that the Confederate horſe, having got intelligence of this accident, purſued them cloſe, they threw down their arms, that they might eſcape with eaſe, and retreated without any order, and in the greateſt confuſion. Here it was that the moſt priſoners were taken: for in the action little or no quarter was given, the Confederate horſe having been highly provoked by the idle gaſconades of the French muſqueteers and gens d'arms, of which they were very full when they came to the attack, but paid dearly for it in the ſequel.

In ſhort, never was victory more complete; the Confederates made themſelves maſters of all the enemys cannon, excepting two or three, to the number of about fifty pieces; moſt of their baggage, about 120 colours or ſtandards, and ſeveral pair of kettle drums. The enemy's loſs of men, according to the moſt general computation, amounted to 8000 ſlain, and among them, Prince Maximilian and Prince Monbaſon; and about 6000 private ſoldiers, and near 600 officers taken priſoners, which, with their deſerters and wounded, made their loſs not leſs than 20,000 men. Some accounts

counts made the number of deſerters ſo great, as that hardly half of their troops ever returned to their colours. The perſons of note among the priſoners, were Meſſrs. Palaviſini and Miziere, major generals; the Marquis de Bar, brigadier-general of the horſe; the Marquis de Nouan, brigadier-general of the foot; the Marquis de la Baume, ſon of the Mareſchal de Tallard; Monſieur de Montmorenci, nephew to the late Duke of Luxemberg, a nephew of the Lord Clare, and ſeveral others.

Having given the moſt circumſtantial account we have been able to collect of this remarkable action from the ſeveral relations publiſhed here and in Holland, and from other authentic papers; we ſhall now add a word or two of what the French have ſaid to leſſen their misfortune. Their terror and amazement was beyond all queſtion very great; however, they put the beſt face upon it they could, and at firſt endeavoured to conceal their loſs, by giving only a very ſlight and general account of the battle. One of their prints ſays no more than that, "On the 23d, the King's army advanced from Goſſen-court to the Mehaigne, and was attacked by the Confederate army. That the Confederates were poſſeſſed of ſeveral poſts, out of which they were driven by our foot, who, for about an hour and an half, fought the enemy's foot with advantage, at the villages of Ramillies and Jandrenouille; ſo that for a long time there was ground to hope the victory would have been ours; but that while moſt of the troops were engaged in the centre, one of the enemy's battalions attacked and forced the village of Taviers. That their horſe attacked the French horſe on the right; who not ſuſtaining their effort with like vigour, gave the Confederates ſuch advantage, as obliged our army to retire, after a pretty equal loſs on both ſides; that the retreat was made at firſt in good order; but the difficult ways occaſioning a confuſion, ſome troops betook themſelves to flight, and obliged the army to abandon part of their cannon, and ſeveral waggons."

In other relations, the reader is amuſed with pompous accounts of the ſuperior valour of their troops, though in the very ſame periods they are obliged to allow they were beaten. We ſhall mention only one or two inſtances of theſe gaſconades from the Mercure Gallant of that month; "The Duke of Marlborough" ſays this author, "having ſeen with what valour the French had fought, could not forbear ſaying, *That with* 30,000 *ſuch men he would go to the end of the world.*"

What muſt we not then ſuppoſe he could do with thoſe troops, who beat and triumphed over theſe more than men, if we will believe them? In another place, ſpeaking of the troops of the King's houſehold, he makes our brave General own; "That they were more than men; and that he knew them, as well as what they were capable of doing, ſo well, that he judged it proper to order ſix to one to oppoſe them." The Paris Gazetteer, however, though not the moſt modeſt of news writers, is obliged to own, that the troops of the houſehold did not behave themſelves very well; "The cavalry on the right," ſays he, "where the troops of the King's houſehold were poſted, did not withſtand the enemy's attack with the ſame vigour as the reſt did."

But to leave theſe triflers, let us hear what an author of rather more credit and reputation, though not the moſt impartial neither, on that ſide, ſays; we mean the Marquis de Quincy, who begins the fifth volume of his hiſtory, and his relation of this campaign, in the following words:

"I am now to give an account of the moſt diſadvantageous campaign for France that has ever happened during this King's reign, which brought on ſuch a chain of terrible conſequences, as changed the very face of affairs in this kingdom. And yet was there never more reaſon to believe, that the Prince who directed it (viz. the French King) would have brought his enemies to reaſon, and would have obliged them to acquieſce in a peace, ſuch as his Majeſty was willing to give to Europe, which began to ſtand in need of it.

At the concluſion of the preceding campaign, orders were immediately given to recruit the troops, and raiſe freſh ones; and uncommon diligence was uſed during the whole courſe of the winter, as well in this, as in filling the magazines in thoſe places where the ſeveral armies were to aſſemble; that they might be early in a condition to execute thoſe projects, which the King himſelf had formed with infinite pains, and for which he had put his armies in ſuch a ſtate, that they might triumph in every place whereſoever he had any enemies. I may very well ſay, that the court never formed ſuch well laid deſigns, as thoſe which were intended to be put in execution this campaign; and that never meaſures were better taken, nor purſued with greater ſecreſy, to carry ſo many great points on at one and the ſame time." Here my author gives an account of theſe vaſt projects, and then proceeds: "Theſe were the deſigns which were to be executed during the courſe of this year, which, if they had ſucceeded, it was reaſonable to hope would have produced the advantages France expected from them; but we ſhall ſoon ſee, by the relations I am going to give, that the events were ſo far from anſwering the expectations ſo juſtly conceived, that never campaign was ſo diſadvantageous to the two crowns. Of all the fatal accidents of this campaign," continues my author, "the loſs of the battle of Ramillies, which, if I may be allowed to ſay it, was hazarded without any neceſſity, was that which was moſt ſenſibly felt; becauſe the conſequene of it was the loſs of a great number of places in the Low Countries." Here our author goes on to give an account of this battle, in which he confirms almoſt every circumſtance we have mentioned in our relation; excepting that he affirms the Confederate army to have been far ſuperior to that of the French; and aſſerts that there were not above 6000 killed on both ſides, of which he reckons but a third part on his ſide, and two-thirds on that of the Allies, a ſuppoſition ſo monſtrouſly ridiculous, that it refutes itſelf. He likewiſe runs into the ſame abſurd rodomontades which we have mentioned above, with regard to the more than human courage of the troops of the King's houſehold, againſt whom he, with the reſt

reſt of his countrymen, affirm the Duke of Marlborough, knowing what ſort of people he had to do with, oppoſed ſix to one. But as, if there had been any truth in this aſſertion, the Duke muſt for this purpoſe have weakened ſome other part of his army, why did they not take that advantage and fall upon the weakened part? He has no other way to come off, but by pretending that a too great dependence on theſe troops brought this misfortune on the whole army.

This complete and memorable victory, under the bleſſing of Heaven, (which during the whole courſe of this war, ſeemed viſibly to aſſert the juſtice of the Confederate cauſe), was principally owing to the great courage, prudence, vigilance, and experience of the chief commander, the Prince and Duke of Marlborough, who was perſonally preſent in the hotteſt of the action, and gave his orders with wonderful ſedateneſs and preſence of mind. And his very enemies were obliged to acknowledge, that his conduct and bravery in this great day ſhone in the moſt conſpicuous manner. The ſecond honours of this glorious day were undoubtedly due to Monſieur d'Auverquerque, Veldt-Marſhal of the Dutch troops, who acted with all the valour, conduct, and vigour that became a great and experienced general. The other generals likewiſe diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and among the reſt none more than his Grace the Duke of Argyle, who expoſed his perſon to the greateſt danger, and received ſeveral ſlight wounds; nor were the inferior officers leſs worthy of commendation, every one behaving in their reſpective ſtations as became men who were reſolved to conquer or die.

All the troops that engaged, fought likewiſe with the greateſt bravery and reſolution, and like men who were reſolutely bent to maintain the reputation they had acquired at Schellenberg and Blenheim. Each had their part of this glorious victory, though in different manners. It muſt be acknowledged to the great honour of the Dutch, both horſe and foot, that they bore almoſt the whole brunt of the fight, having had to deal with the French King's houſehold, and other choice troops, which compoſed the enemy's right wing. The Daniſh horſe were a great weight to incline the victory on the ſide of the Confederates, and the Engliſh had the honour to complete it, by having the greateſt ſhare in the purſuit, as ſome of their regiments of foot had in the engagement. Among the reſt, Colonel Charles Churchill, who commanded General Churchill's regiment, ſignalized himſelf, by driving with his battalion, ſupported by the Lord Mordaunt's regiment, three French regiments into the moraſs, where moſt of them were either deſtroyed, or taken priſoners.

The honour of this day was the greater to the Confederates, as the Elector of Bavaria had been heard to ſay, the enemy's army was the beſt he ever beheld; and as they loſt not only their camp, baggage, and artillery, but all that they had left in Judoigne. To which we may add, that this victory decided the deſtiny of the Low Countries, as the battle of Blenheim did that of Bavaria.

The loſs of the Allies did not exceed 3000 men, including Prince Louis of Heſſe and Mr. Bentinck, who were ſlain in the engagement. The French generals retired with precipitation to Bruſſels, while the Allies took poſſeſſion of Louvain, and next day encamped at Bethlem. This famous victory was attended with the immediate conqueſt of all Brabant. The cities of Louvain, Mechlin, Bruſſels, Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruges ſubmitted without reſiſtance. Oſtend, though ſecured by a ſtrong garriſon, was ſurrendered after a ſiege of ten days. Menin, though a finiſhed fortification, and guarded by a numerous garriſon, met with the ſame fate. The garriſon of Dendermonde ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war, and Aeth ſubmitted on the ſame condition. The French troops were diſpirited. The city of Paris was overwhelmed with conſternation; Louis affected to bear his misfortune with calmneſs and compoſure, but the conſtraint had ſuch an effect upon his conſtitution, that his phyſicians thought it neceſſary to preſcribe frequent bleeding, which he accordingly underwent. At his court no mention was made of his military tranſactions, all was ſolemn, ſilent, and reſerved.

RATTAN, TAKEN IN 1743. An iſland ſituated in the Bay of Honduras, Weſt-Indies. Vice-Admiral Vernon returning from the unſucceſsful expedition againſt Panama to Jamaica, propoſed to General Wentworth ſeizing the iſland of Rattan. Accordingly a general council of war aſſembled at Spaniſh-Town on the 28th of June; who, as they expected a French war, unanimouſly agreed, "To get ready againſt the intelligence of it, for proceeding to Petit Gouave and Leogane, as the deſtroying of their ſhipping and ſettlements there, would be the moſt ſenſible blow to them and the ſafety of Jamaica." At the ſame time Vice-Admiral Vernon repreſented to the council, that as the iſland of Rattan was furniſhed with a good harbour, and being ſituated between the Moſquito Indians and the Lagoons, where the Britiſh logwood cutters fell their logwood; he ſuggeſted that this iſland would be a much more commodious retreat for the logwood-cutters during the rainy ſeaſon, than the Moſquito ſhore they then reſorted to; by which he apprehended, the Britiſh nation might ſecure to themſelves that valuable branch of the logwood trade; beſides its lying ſo commodiouſly, as to promiſe for opening new branches of trade into the kingdom of Mexico; which, as he believed it to be not only for the honour and intereſt of the crown and proſperity of the kingdom, but likewiſe agreeable to the inclination and views of many officers and private men of the American regiment, he propoſed that a voluntary number of the American regiment ſhould be ſent to Rattan, with ſufficient proviſions for ſix months, and to be furniſhed with ſufficient arms, ammunition, cannon, and all neceſſary implements for erecting fortifications for their defence, together with an engineer to direct and aſſiſt them; alſo, that Governor Trelawney ſhould give them aſſurance of a ſuitable property to every officer and ſoldier, who ſhould continue in the pay and ſubſiſtence of the crown till they could effectually ſettle themſelves in the lands to be conveyed to them.

The

The council ſignified their approbation of this propoſal, and the early ſettling of Rattan was agreed to be for the honour and intereſt of the Britiſh crown, and the proſperity of the kingdom, and the expediency of doing it ſoon approved of, for the reaſon of ſecuring a good property, in caſe a confirmation of poſſeſſions ſhould be agreed to by any treaty. But as General Wentworth thought ſo material a ſtep required to be more deliberately conſidered, and digeſted into a method of execution, it was agreed to refer a final determination on that head to a future meeting; and, in the mean time, to conſult the inclinations of the Americans concerning it.

On the 22d of July, another council of war was held, when it was unanimouſly reſolved, "That it was for his Majeſty's ſervice the convoy ſhould proceed with the tranſports, in the execution of their firſt reſolution on that head of the 28th of June laſt, for the ſettling of the iſland of Rattan with all poſſible expedition." At this council Vice-Admiral Vernon and Sir Chaloner Ogle recommended the eſtabliſhment of a civil government at Rattan, independent of the military; and as Mr. Pitts was like to be the perſon of moſt credit and ſatisfaction for engaging thoſe from Black-River, the Moſquito ſhore, and the logwood-cutters to become inhabitants there, that he ſhould be the chief civil magiſtrate for determining all diſputes of property between them.

Purſuant to theſe reſolutions of the general council of war, a detachment of 200 Americans, and 50 marines, under the command of Major Caulfield, with two engineers; ammunition, ſtores, and neceſſaries for the ſettlement, were ordered to proceed to Rattan in five tranſports, under the convoy of Captain Cuſack in the Litchfield of 50 guns, and the Bonetta ſloop; Captain Cuſack being ordered to proceed with them to Port-Royal harbour, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Rattan, which was judged to be the moſt proper place for beginning the ſettlement. This harbour is very commodious, off which there is no anchoring, on account of the ſhoals being ſteep and very rocky. The channel going into the harbour is narrow, about forty fathoms over, between George's-Iſland and a reef, at the end of which is a ſafe harbour about half a mile broad, and two miles in length, capable of containing forty ſail of ſhipping moored. The Litchfield was thought ſufficient to defend the entrance of the harbour, the channel over the bar being very narrow for ſhips of her draught of water, and there being no anchorage without the bar, nor entrance for a ſhip of a bigger draught than the Litchfield; and Captain Cuſack was alſo ordered to moor his ſhip where he ſhould judge it moſt proper, for defending the harbour againſt any attempts by ſea, and to diſpatch the Bonetta in thirty days, or ſooner, to Jamaica, with an account of what progreſs had been made in the ſettlements.

On the 13th of Auguſt, the land forces and tranſports, under convoy of the Litchfield and Bonetta, ſet ſail from Jamaica, and arrived on the 23d at Port-Royal harbour in Rattan, where they were joined by Captain Pitts and ſeveral of the logwood-cutters. They immediately formed a camp at the N. W. part of the harbour, fixed on a convenient place at the north-eaſt part of the harbour for building a town, erected a fort called George's Fort, and a guard-houſe on George's-Iſland to defend the entrance of the harbour; and alſo erected another fort called Fort Frederic, on the weſtern part of the harbour, directly oppoſite to the entrance of it. They met with a ſucceſs far exceeding their moſt ſanguine expectations, the logwood-cutters and the Moſquito Indians being perfectly pleaſed with the ſettlement; and the Spaniards in the neighbourhood of Truxillo expreſſed great ſatisfaction, indicating that they would be fond of ſettling at Rattan, if they could obtain permiſſion; and when the convoy and tranſports arrived, the Spaniards abandoned the fort and village of Bacatoo, and carried away their guns; which fort was erected for intercepting the trade of the Britiſh logwood-cutters.

The officers perceived that this ſettlement promiſed to open an extenſive trade to Guatimala through the wide diſtricts of La Vera Paz, lying between the river Dubee and Guatimala; this gave them encouragement diligently to forward the eſtabliſhment of the ſettlement. A town was ſoon marked out, houſes and huts were erected, and the place called Auguſta.

Every thing ſeemed favourable to the undertaking for a conſiderable time; but there being forty-ſeven Papiſts among the American detachment, they had formed a conſpiracy to render the ſettlement abortive; and by long meditating their deſign, they had ſo ſpread their mutinous diſpoſitions among the other Americans, that the ſtricteſt diſcipline was required to keep them in ſubjection. At length the conſpirators propoſed to put their deſign in execution on the 25th of December, between the hours of twelve and one at night, by ſetting fire to the huts, and then marching to the water, where they were to diſcharge their fire arms with loud huzzas, which they accordingly did, and alarmed the commanding officers, who immediately ordered the guards to be reinforced. At this time the Litchfield and a forty gun ſhip were at anchor in the harbour, having a detachment of marines on board, who were inſtantly landed, and with the other marines on the iſland, and ſuch of the Americans as were not concerned in the mutiny, ſeized the moſt ſuſpected perſons, to the number of forty. After which a general court-martial was held, when one of the principal ringleaders was ſentenced to be ſhot, and two others to receive 600 laſhes, and to be put on board one of the men of war till his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be further known; which was put in execution, and afterwards the ſettlement was eſtabliſhed with all imaginable ſucceſs.

RAVENNA, an Archbiſhopric in Romania, Italy. This city was taken by the French, and retaken by the Allies, in June, 1799. The orders for attacking Ravenna were given as follow: Major Pooz was obliged to enter the canal of Ravenna, with his flotilla, land his ſailors, and by ſo doing ſupport the attack upon Ravenna. Lieutenant Grill marched ſtraight by Pozzuolo againſt Ravenna, with three companies and his two pieces of cannon; the inſurgent troops, conſiſting of 300 infantry, he ordered to march, at the ſame time, from St. Alberto, againſt Ravenna. At his approach, the

enemy ſhut the gates, and defended themſelves; but they were ſoon forced open, and after a ſhort reſiſtance, the enemy retreated by the gate towards Logo; in their flight they loſt one piece of cannon, one tumbril, a perſon calling himſelf a Lieutenant-Colonel, an officer, and about 100 priſoners whoſe number will be ſoon increaſed by thoſe who ſhall be found concealed in the houſes. Major Pooz, according to Lieutenant Grill's teſtimony, was very active in the landing, and ſoon after the forcing open of the gate, he came to our ſupport with ſixty armed ſailors. The General of artillery, Kray, in order to ſupport the expedition likewiſe from Ferrara, detached a ſquadron of huſſars, and two companies of infantry, as an advanced guard, and one battalion of light infantry, as a ſupport againſt Ravenna, which, though it be not a place of ſtrength, ſays General Kray, but only a town ſurrounded with walls, yet its being thus ſurpriſed and occupied, covers and ſecures the whole road along the coaſt, and the ſubſiſtence of the troops in the province of Ferrara.

REICHENBERG, BATTLE NEAR IN 1757. A town of Saxony, Miſnie marquiſate, ſouth of Dreſden. His Highneſs the Duke of Bevern having marched, April 20, at the head of a body of the army which was in Luſatia, from the quarters of cantonment near Zittau, poſſeſſed himſelf immediately, without the loſs of a ſingle man, of the firſt poſt of Bohemia at Krottau and Graſenſtein, drove away the enemy the ſame day from Kratzen, and marched towards Machendorf near Reichenberg. The ſame morning Putkammer's huſſars, commanded by their Colonel and by Major Schaenfeld, routed ſome hundreds of the enemy's cuiraſſiers, commanded by Prince Lichtenſtein, who were poſted before Kohlig, and took priſoners, one captain, two ſubalterns, and above ſixty horſe, the reſt were entirely diſperſed, and ſcarcely able to rally near Kratzen. The night coming on, obliged the troops to remain in the open air till the next morning.

The 21ſt, at break of day, our troops marched in two columns by Habendorf towards the enemy's army, poſted near Reichenberg, and commanded by General Count Konigſeg, 20,000 ſtrong; as ſoon as the lines were formed, they advanced towards the enemy's cavalry, which was ranged in three lines of about thirty ſquadrons. The two wings were ſuſtained by the infantry, which was poſted among felled trees and intrenchments. They immediately cannonaded the enemy's cavalry, who received it bravely, having on their right a village, and on their left a wood, where they had intrenched themſelves with felled trees and pits. But the Duke of Bevern having cauſed fifteen ſquadrons of dragoons of the ſecond line to advance, and ordered the wood on our right to be attacked at the ſame time by the battalions of grenadiers of Kablden and of Moellendorff, and by the regiment of the Prince of Pruſſia, who cleared all the felled trees and the intrenchments there, our dragoons, who had by this means their flanks covered, entirely routed the enemy's cavalry. The Generals Normann, Katt, and the Prince of Wirtemberg, ſignalized themſelves extremely on this occaſion.

Colonel Putkammer and Major Schaenfeld, with their huſſars, have likewiſe particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, by giving the horſe-grenadiers a very warm reception, notwithſtanding the enemy's artillery took them in flank. Lieutenant-General Leſtewitz at the ſame time attacked, with our left wing, the redoubts that covered Reichenberg. Though there were many defiles and riſing grounds to paſs, which were all occupied by the enemy, yet the regiment of d'Armſtadt forced the redoubt, and put to flight and purſued the enemy, after ſome diſcharges of their artillery and ſmall arms, from one eminence to another for the diſtance of a mile, as far as Rochlitz and Dorſſel. The loſs of the enemy amounts, as far as we can learn at preſent, to 1000 killed and wounded. We have made about twenty officers and 400 ſoldiers priſoners, and have taken three ſtandards. Cannon and ammunition waggons are ſaid to have been found among the felled trees and intrenchments, but the departure of the courier prevents our giving an exact liſt of them at this preſent moment. General Porporati is ſuppoſed to have been killed, becauſe ſome letters directed to him have been found upon the field of battle. The action began at half an hour after ſix o'clock, and continued till eleven.

On our ſide there were ſeven ſubalterns and about 100 men killed; General Normann, Major de Mellin of the regiment of Amſtel, Colonel Lettow of d'Armſtadt, Majors de Platen, de Normann, and Beyern of Wirtemberg, the Captains de Pabſtein, de Normann, and de Putkammer of Amſtel, ſeven ſubalters, and 150 men were wounded.

The officers and private men equally deſerve the higheſt commendations. His Highneſs the Duke of Bevern in particular, who had before diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſo ſignal a manner in former campaigns, and laſt year at the battle of Lowoſitz, in this action gave freſh proofs of that ſkill and courage, which will tranſmit his name to poſterity.

RHINE RIVER, GERMANY, on the borders of which was the ſeat of war from the years 1794 to 1797. The following extracts as given in the gazettes, contain clear, diſtinct and detailed accounts, and the idle gaſconade and Republican cant is totally avoided; and their equivocating accounts of the various actions are unnoticed: we commence therefore with St. Amand, 1ſt of April, 1794. The French attacked the advanced poſts of the Prince of Cobourg's army, near Cateau, in conſiderable force. At firſt they obliged the Auſtrians to retire, and to abandon three villages in their front; but upon the battalions appointed for the ſupport of the out-poſts moving forwards, the enemy were beat back, with the loſs of upwards of 500 men killed, and ſixty priſoners, with five pieces of cannon. The loſs of the Auſtrians, in killed and wounded, amounted to about 120 men.

Deynſe, April 30, 1794.

General Walmoden's aid-de-camp is this inſtant arrived here with the diſagreeable news, that yeſterday the French attacked the poſt at Moucron, where General Clairfayt, with ſome battalions of Auſtrians, had joined the

the Hanoverians, and that after a long and ſevere action, they had forced our people to retire with the loſs of ſome cannon and tumbrils.

St. Amand, May 2, 1794.

In conſequence of the Emperor's requeſt, I marched, at twelve o'clock the night before laſt, with all the troops under my command, from the camp near Cateau, and proceeded here, with part of the cavalry, yeſterday evening; but, from the exceſſive heat of the day, and a ſevere ſtorm which laſted the whole night, the infantry was not able to arrive till this morning.

I went over by appointment to-day to Tournay, to meet General Clairfayt, in order to conſult with him upon the neceſſary operations for compelling the enemy to retire from Flanders, and had, at the ſame time, an opportunity to inquire more fully into the unfortunate affair of the 29th.

General Clairfayt told me, that the enemy had taken the advantage of his abſence at Denain, to attack and carry the poſt of Moucron, and conſequently Courtray itſelf, which was incapable of defence. That, with regard to the affair of the 29th, it had been his intention to attack the enemy, as ſoon as ſix battalions of Auſtrian infantry, which had been ſent to him from the Emperor's army, were arrived; but that the enemy had been beforehand with him, and themſelves began the attack: that his troops behaved with much courage and reſolution, from eight o'clock in the morning, when the attack begun, till four o'clock in the afternoon; but that, as ſoon as the order was given to retreat, from the intricacy of the country, they fell into a confuſion, from which it was impoſſible ever to rally them.

I have not as yet received the returns of the loſs upon this occaſion; but it is I fear pretty conſiderable.

The following Letters were received from the Duke of York, dated Tournay, May 6, 1794.

Since my arrival here with the troops on Saturday, nothing particular has happened in this part.

The day before yeſterday the enemy attacked the poſt of Rouſſelaer, where Colonel Linſinghen was cantoned with one ſquadron of the Hanoverian regiment du corps, and two ſquadrons of the tenth regiment of light dragoons. They were, however, repulſed, with the loſs of three pieces of cannon and 200 men killed.

Colonel Linſinghen, thinking this poſt untenable without infantry, fell back in the evening to Thourout, and from thence to Bruges; but, having received a reinforcement, he will again move forwards to Thourout.

FREDERICK.

Tournay, May 19, 1794.

In my laſt letter I mentioned to you his Imperial Majeſty's intention of making a general attack with his whole force, in order, by a joint co-operation with the troops under the command of General Clairfayt, to compel the enemy to evacuate Flanders.

On the 16th at night the army moved forward, for this purpoſe, in five columns.

The two columns on the left were intended to force the paſſages of the Marque, and, by a vigorous attack on the enemy's poſts along the river, to cover the operations of the three remaining columns: theſe were deſtined to force the enemy's poſts by Roubaix, Waterloo and Moucron, thus to favour General Clairfayt's paſſage of the Lys, and then, by a junction with his corps, to have cut off the communication between Liſle and Courtray.

Unfortunately the two columns on the left forced the paſſage of the marque ſo late, and were ſo much fatigued by the length of their march, that they were not able to accompliſh the remainder of the propoſed plan, while the column on the right, under General Buſche, finding the enemy at Moucron in much greater numbers than had been expected, was under the neceſſity of relinquiſhing its attack, and of retreating to its former poſition at Warcoing.

Lieutenant-General Otto proceeded with his column through Leers to Waterloo, from whence, after ſome reſiſtence, he drove the enemy, and puſhed on to Turcoing.

My column conſiſted of ſeven battalions of Britiſh, five of Auſtrians, and two of Heſſians, with ſix ſquadrons of light dragoons, and four of Huſſars. We moved forward from Templeuve to Lannoy, which we forced the enemy to evacuate, after a ſhort cannonade, in which I had the misfortune to loſe Major Wright, of the royal artillery, a brave and deſerving officer.

Having left the two Heſſian battalions at Lannoy, I proceeded to Roubaix, where we found the enemy in great ſtrength both of men and cannon. The reſiſtance was proportionably ſtronger, but equally unavailing, as the enemy ſoon found themſelves compelled to retire, which they did towards Moucron.

Having at this time no intelligence of the two columns on my right and left, notwithſtanding I had made every effort to obtain it, I did not think it prudent to advance any further, but was reſolved to have left my advanced guard, under the command of Lieutenant-General Abercromby, at Roubaix, and, with the remainder of my corps to have taken a poſition on the heights behind Lannoy. The orders for this purpoſe were given, but having acquainted his Imperial Majeſty, who had advanced to Lannoy, with my intention, the neceſſity of co-operating with General Clairfayt induced his Majeſty to direct that I ſhould proceed to the attack of Mouveaux.

I accordingly directed the attack to be made by Lieutenant-General Abercromby, with the four battalions of guards. He found the enemy ſtrongly intrenched, but having cannonaded it for ſome time, the good countenance of the flank battalion of guards, who advanced to ſtorm it with the utmoſt order, ſupported by the firſt battalion, and ſeconded by the 7th and 15th light dragoons, under Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill, compelled the enemy to retire, with the loſs of three pieces of cannon and of a conſiderable number of men, who were cut down by the light dragoons in the purſuit, which was continued as far as Bouderes.

Upon maturely conſidering the nature of our ſituation, I directed Lieutenant-General Abercromby to remain at Mouveaux with the four battalions of guards; and having poſted four Auſtrian battalions to cover Roubaix, I detached the ſecond brigade of Britiſh infantry,

under the command of Major-general Fox, to take poſt on my left, on the great road leading from Liſle to Roubaix. The cavalry was divided by theſe ſeveral corps, for the purpoſe of patroling, the nature of the country not admitting of their being of any other uſe. My advanced poſts communicated with thoſe of General Otto, on my right, who I now found had got poſſeſſion of Turcoing.

Early the next morning the enemy attacked the poſt of Turcoing in great force, and I received an application from Colonel Devay, who commanded there, to make a diverſion in his favour; for which purpoſe I ſent two battalions of Auſtrians, giving them expreſs directions, if they ſhould be preſſed, to fall back upon me, but, by ſome miſtake, inſtead of doing ſo, they joined Colonel Devay. From this circumſtance, an opening was left on my right, of which the enemy availed himſelf in the attack upon my corps, which took place ſoon after, and by ſo doing, obliged me to employ the only battalion I had left, to ſecure a point which was of the utmoſt conſequence to us.

At this period a very conſiderable column of the enemy, which we have ſince learnt amounted to 15,000 men appeared advancing from Liſle, whilſt another corps having forced its way through General Otto's poſition by Waterloo, attacked us on the rear. The few troops that remained with me ſoon gave way before ſuch ſuperior numbers, nor was it in my power, with every effort I could uſe, aſſiſted by thoſe officers who were about me, to rally them. At that moment the advanced parties of the column from Liſle ſhewed themſelves alſo upon the road between Roubaix and Mouveaux, and I found it impoſſible to ſucceed in the attempt which I made to join the brigade of guards.

Thus circumſtanced, I turned my attention to join General Fox's brigade, but upon proceeding to Roubaix for that purpoſe, I found it in the poſſeſſion of the enemy.

Thus completely cut off from every part of my corps, nothing remained for me to do, but to force my way to that of General Otto, and to concert meaſures with him to free my own troops.

This I effected, accompanied by a few dragoons of the 16th, regiment, with great difficulty; but the project of marching upon Lannoy, to which General Otto had conſented, as a meaſure which would greatly facilitate the retreat of my corps, being given up, upon finding that the Heſſians had been obliged to abandon that place, I found myſelf under the painful neceſſity of continuing with General Otto's column the remainder of the day.

Previous to this, I had ſent orders to General Abercrombie to retire from Mouveaux to the Heights behind Roubaix, where it was my intention to have aſſembled my corps; and the Coldſtream battalion had been poſted to cover the communication till he effected his retreat. In conſequence of theſe directions, General Abercromby began his retreat, and upon his arrival upon the Heights at Roubaix, finding himſelf ſurrounded on all ſides without a poſſibility of aſſembling the corps, he determined to continue it to Lannoy. This he effected amidſt the repeated attacks of the enemy, who poured upon him from all parts. General Abercromby found Lannoy alſo in poſſeſſion of the enemy but he avoided the town by marching round it under a very heavy fire, and ſoon after reached Templeuve.

Major-General Fox, after ſuſtaining, with great reſolution, a very vigorous attack from the principal part of the column which came from Liſle, began his retreat alſo, and finding himſelf cut off from the brigade of Guards, and Lannoy occupied by the enemy, he directed his march upon the village of Leers, at which place he joined the column of Lieutenant-General Otto.

I incloſe you a return of our loſs upon this occaſion. I regret that it is ſo great; but when the nature of the action is conſidered, and that it was conducted in a country the moſt favourable to the views of the enemy that they could have wiſhed for, while their perfect knowledge of theſe parts enabled them to take every advantage of it, it might have been expected to have been ſtill more conſiderable. From the badneſs of the roads, the loſs of the horſes, and the timidity of the drivers, the leaving a part of our artillery became inevitable.

I am to deſire that you will aſſure his Majeſty, that the officers and men ſhewed all the firmneſs and reſolution on this occaſion that could be expected from them; and it would be an injuſtice done to the reſt, to diſtinguiſh any particular corps. The abilities and coolneſs with which lieutenant-General Abercromby and Major-General Fox conducted their different corps under theſe trying circumſtances, require, however, that I ſhould particularly notice them.

It is a peculiar conſolation to me, that the column under my command executed to the full extent their intended part of the operation; and that in the check which they afterwards ſuſtained, the conduct of the Britiſh troops has entitled them to the warmeſt expreſſions of gratitude and admiration on the part of his Imperial Majeſty.

FREDERICK.

Tournay, May 1794.

The enemy had ſucceeded in forcing the paſſage of the Sambre, and had conſequently obliged General Kaunitz to retreat, and to take up a poſition between Rouſcroy and Binch, in order to cover Mons, in which, the French having attacked him the day before yeſterday, he had the good fortune to repulſe them completely, and to drive them beyond the Sambre. The enemy's loſs is computed at 5000 men and three pieces of cannon.

This ſucceſs having perfectly ſecured that part of the country, his Imperial Majeſty immediately determined to march to my aſſiſtance, and arrived here yeſterday himſelf, leaving his brother the Arch-Duke Charles, to conduct his army to Orchies.

Tournay, May 26, 1794.

His Imperial Majeſty has received, this morning, intelligence from General Count Kaunitz, that on the 24th inſt. he attacked the French army which had paſſed the Sambre, and had taken a poſition with its left to Rouveroy, and its right to Fontaine l'Eveque; and that

that he has completely defeated them, and obliged them to retreat in great confuſion over the river, which he intended to paſs with his army to-day in purſuit of them.

The enemy loſt near fifty pieces of cannon, and 5000 men. Three thouſand of whom are priſoners. The loſs of the Auſtrians has been very inconſiderable, as they in manner ſurpriſed them.

Accounts were likewiſe received to-day, that the enemy has made an inroad into the Dutchy of Luxembourg, with an army of 40,000 men, and has taken poſſeſſion of Arlon, which has obliged General Beaulieu (who had moved forwards with the troops under his command, and had taken the town of Bouillon by ſtorm) to retire, and to fall back on Marche, in order to cover Namur.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

The official bulletin from the head-quarters of Prince Hohenloe, at Muſbach, dated May 29, ſtate, that a corps of 10,000 Republicans, who advanced all on a ſudden on the 28th ult. through Edinkoven againſt Neuſtadt, were totally defeated by the Pruſſians under the Prince's command. The Republicans left fifteen officers, and 400 privates dead on the field; one lieutenant-colonel, thirty captains, ten ſubaltern officers, and 362 privates were made priſoners, and two ſtands of colours, ſix pieces of cannon, and five tumbrils taken. Michaut, the French General, who commanded them, was unhorſed, and carried off the field mortally wounded. The French fled with the utmoſt precipitation to ſeek ſhelter at Nuſdord, under the cannon of Landau

The French again renewed the attack on the 28th, againſt the Pruſſians ſtationed about Edeſbeins; but this attack and that which preceded it on the 27th was only a feint to cover the retreat of that part of their army which had evacuated the lines of Germerſheim on the 27th. By the gallant and ſpirited conduct of the Pruſſians, the enemy are now entirely driven out of Germany. The Pruſſians alſo occupy the Dutchy of Deux-Ponts, and have entirely deſtroyed the enemy's lines at Pirmaſens.

Tournay, May 30, 1794.

An officer arrived this evening from Field Marſhal Mollendorff, with the news, that on the 23d he completely ſurpriſed and ſurrounded the French camp at Kayſerſlautern, killed above 1000 men, and took 2000 priſoners, beſides eighteen pieces of cannon, and all the camp equipage.

Marſhal Mollendorff, on the 24th inſtant ſurprized the French in their intrenchments in the neighbourhood of Kaiſerſlautern, and defeated them with great loſs. The force of the French conſiſted of about 12,000 men. They were poſted behind the defiles of Otterbach, Hagelleſbach, and the Lauter. The whole of this country was covered with redoubts and intrenchments; ſeveral dykes had been cut, and the bridges were every where deſtroyed; while three ſtrong poſitions were prepared, to facilitate their retreat in caſe of accidents. The loſs of the French amounts to 1000 killed, more than 2000 priſoners, eighteen pieces of cannon, and two howitzers. After the engagement, Marſhal Mollendorff eſtabliſhed his head quarters at Winnweiller, and the Prince of Hohenloe Ingelfingen took poſſeſſion of Neuſtadt. The advanced poſts of the Pruſſian army extend as far as Deux Ponts and Carlſberg.

Tournay, June 17, 1794.

An officer arrived from the Hereditary Prince of Orange, with the account, that he yeſterday attacked and defeated the French army, which had again paſſed the Sambre, and taken up a poſition near Joſſelies in order to cover the ſiege of Charleroi, before which they had already begun to open trenches.

The enemy's loſs is computed at above 7000 men, as well as twenty-two pieces of cannon, thirty-five ammunition waggons, and a conſiderable number of horſes and baggage. They retreated in the greateſt confuſion acroſs the Sambre.

FREDERICK.

Remaix, June 28, 1724.

Having received intelligence, on Tueſday night, that the enemy had moved forward in great force upon General Clairfayt's poſition, and that they had detached a corps to attack Oudenarde, I found it abſolutely neceſſary, for the defence of the Scheldt, to march immediately to this place, as from hence I could, with greater facility ſupport that place, and move upon any point at which they might attempt to force a paſſage.

The enemy obliged General Clairfayt to abandon his poſition at Deynſe, and fall back upon Ghent on Wedneſday, where they again attacked him the next day, but were fortunately repulſed.

This retreat of General Clairfayt rendered it impoſſible for General Walmoden to ſupport himſelf with ſo ſmall a body of troops as he had under his command at Bruges. He, therefore, found it neceſſary to abandon that place on Thurſday, and to fall back to Landmarck, and join General Clairfayt's right flank.

The conſequence of theſe laſt movements, though neceſſary, are exceedingly unpleaſant, as all immediate communication with Oſtend is cut off.

Yeſterday the enemy made another attempt upon Oudenarde, which they cannonaded the whole day, and even carried in the afternoon the Fauxbourg; but were driven out again in the night, and have now retreated to a ſmall diſtance,

Yeſterday evening I received the diſagreeable intelligence of the Prince of Cobourg's having failed in his attack upon the French army at Goſſelies and Fleurus, as well as the ſurrender of Charleroi.

Encloſed I ſend a tranſlation of the account which I have received from the Prince of Cobourg.

FREDERICK.

Report of the action of the 26th of June, 1794, near Fleurus.

Morbais June 26, 1794.

Although there was great reaſon to ſuſpect that Charleroi was already in the hands of the enemy, yet, as no certain intelligence could poſſibly be procured, the attack, which had been determined upon for its relief,

lief, became neceſſary, to prevent the fate of ſo important a place as Charleroi being left to chance.

In conſequence, the army marched on the 25th in five columns, and early in the morning of the 26th attacked the enemy's intrenched poſition between Lambuſart, Eſpines and Goſſelies.

The attack, which was executed with great reſolution, was every where ſucceſsful, and the enemy's advanced corps, although protected by ſtrong redoubts, were driven back. In the evening the left wing arrived at the principal heights on this ſide the Sambre.

The ground here forms a gentle declivity, which the enemy had fortified by a very extenſive line of redoubts, in which they had brought an immenſe number of cannon. Notwithſtanding theſe obſtacles, the left wing attempted to force the enemy's poſition with fixed bayonets. But the ſurrender of Charleroi, which took place on the evening of the 25th, having enabled the enemy to reinforce themſelves with the beſieging army, and thus to bring the greateſt part of their force againſt our left wing, this advantage, added to thoſe of their ſituation, and of the quantity of heavy artillery enabled them to repulſe our attack. The troops, nevertheleſs, formed again under the fire of the enemy's guns, and would have renewed the attack with the ſame reſolution, had not the certainty of the fall of Charleroi, now confirmed by the reports of priſoners, and by ſeveral other circumſtances, determined our general officers not to expoſe their brave troops any further. They halted to remove the wounded, and give the infantry time to reſt, who then begun the retreat, which was effected, with the greateſt order, as far as Morbais, where the army paſſes this night, and will march to Nivelles to-morrow, to cover the country as far as is poſſible, and to protect Namur.

Our loſs is not very conſiderable, and may perhaps amount to 1500 men. No cannon have been loſt, but a howitzer and one colour have been taken from the enemy.

Head Quarters, Cortyke, July 10, 1794.

Since writing my laſt letter, I received a report from Lord Moira, that, on the morning of the 6th, the Enemy made an attack upon the out-poſts at Aloſt; the picquets being driven in, they penetrated into the town, but, upon his Lordſhip advancing with a reinforcement, the enemy retreated in confuſion. Encloſed I ſend the return of the killed and wounded.

Lord Moira ſpeaks highly of the conduct and ſpirit of the officers and men who were engaged upon this occaſion, and particularly of Lieutenant-Colonels Doyle and Vandeleur, who were both wounded.

The troops under my command quitted their camp at Sempeſt on the 8th at night, and arrived the next morning at this poſition.

FREDERICK.

Head quarters at Arnheim, Nov. 7, 1794.

On Tueſday afternoon, as the enemy had began to conſtruct their batteries, Count Walmoden made a ſortie, with a party of the troops, in Nimeguen, conſiſting of the 8th, 27th, 28th, 55th, 63d, and 78th regiments of Britiſh infantry, under the command of Major-General de Burgh, and two battalions of Dutch, ſupported by the 7th and 15th Britiſh light dragoons; the Hanoverian horſe, one ſquadron of the 2d regiment of Hanoverian horſe, one ſquadron of the 5th regiment of Hanoverian dragoons, one ſquadron of the 10th Hanoverian light dragoons, and the legion de Damas in the Dutch ſervice.

This ſortie had every ſucceſs which could be expected from it. The troops advanced to the enemy's trenches under a very heavy fire, and jumped into them without returning a ſhot.

The loſs of the enemy was almoſt entirely by the bayonet, and amounted to above 500 men; that of the Britiſh and Hanoverians will be ſeen by the encloſed return.

I am perſuaded that the gallantry of the troops upon this occaſion will merit his Majeſty's approbation.

Count Wolmoden ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the conduct of Major-General de Burgh, whoſe wound, I am happy to find, is very ſlight.

This ſortie had the effect of checking the enemy's operations till yeſterday morning, when they opened two batteries, upon the bridge and one upon the town. The effect of the former, which very eaſily ſunk one of the boats, determined me to withdraw every thing from the troops poſted in the town, beyond what is barely neceſſary for its defence; and Lieutenant Popham of the navy having repaired the damages done to the bridge, all the artillery of the reſerve, with the Britiſh Hanoverian, and Heſſian battalions marched out laſt night, without any inconvenience, leaving pickets, under Major-General de Burgh, to the amount of 2500 men; which, with the Dutch forces, has been judged ſufficient to maintain the place till the certainty of the Auſtrian movements can be determined.

FREDERICK.

December 11.

The movements of the enemy, and the works carried on at Nimeguen and ſeveral other points of their line, arpeared to indicate an attack; when the march of a ſtrong column yeſterday, from the environs of Emerick, to Nimeguen, left me little doubt that they had ſome immediate enterpriſe in view.

At ſix o'clock this morning about eight boats of various ſizes, with troops on board, came down a branch of the Waal, and were carried by the ſtream to our ſide of the river, near the poſt of Ghent, where favoured by a thick fog, they effectuated a landing, and made a vigorous attack on our battery there, which returned their fire, but could not be defended againſt their numbers, covered by a very heavy fire of ſhot and ſhells from the ſtrong batteries they had erected on the other ſide the river.

Major Theile, with the regiment of Stockhauſen, a battalion of that of Saxe-Gotha, and the piquets which he had called in, made an attempt to recover the battery, but he was repulſed in this attack.

In the mean time the General of Infantry, Buſche, arrived, and led theſe troops to a ſecond attack, without being able to drive away the enemy: but, on receiving reinforce-

reinforcements, conſiſting of the 1ſt and 3d battallion of grenadiers, he ordered a third attack to be made with the bayonet: it was executed without firing a ſingle ſhot; and the enemy, having previouſly ſpiked ſome guns in the battery, and ſet fire to a few houſes, fled with great precipitation to their boats.

General Buſche, on his return from this ſucceſsful attack, was ſtruck in his arm and cheſt by a ball from an eight-pounder, which proved fatal in a very few minutes.

His loſs is very much to be regretted. Major Bachmeiſter, of the regiment of Saxe Gotha, a very deſerving officer, fell alſo in the action.

No exact return has been received of our loſs; that of the enemy is not known, as they carried off with them their wounded, and even ſome of their dead.

The attack appears to have been made on ſeveral poſts of our line, particularly Fort St. Andre, Douvert, Panderon, and the Iſle of Byland.

Lieutenant-General Werneck reports, that at Byland ſome of their boats were ſunk by the fire of the batteries in attempting the paſſage of the river, and that the greateſt part of the troops on board were drowned.

WALMODEN.

A report from Major-General David Dundas, Tuyl, December 31, 1794.

Agreeable to orders I received on the 27th, about ten in the morning I communicated with General Wurmb, and all the troops were put in motion immediately, viz. four battalions of Heſſians, under General Wurmb, ten Britiſh battalions, La Chatre's Emigres, ſix ſquadrons Britiſh light cavalry, and 150 Huſſars of Rohan, divided in brigades, under Major-General Sir Robert Laurie, Major General Lord Cathcart, Major-General Gordon, and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Kenzie.

At Gueldermalſen Lord Cathcart, with four battalions and Rohan's Huſſars, ſtruck off from the Britiſh column to march upon Rumpt and Haafden, ſo as to get behind Tuyl. The reſt of the Britiſh column proceeded by Meteren; and exactly at day-light meeting the Heſſian column near Wardenbourg, attacked the enemy in their poſt of Tuyl, with ſuch reſolution and gallantry of the troops, that it was very ſoon carried, notwithſtanding its natural ſtrength, the abbatis that were made, the batteries of the town of Bommel, which flanked the approach, and the conſiderable number of men who defended it, who were driven acroſs the river (every where paſſable on the ice) with loſs of men and cannon.

A Letter from General Walmoden Jan. 6, 1795.

On the 3d inſtant I removed my head quarters to this place. By this diſpoſition, which I had previouſly announced to your Royal Highneſs, I am nearer the ſcene of our preſent operations.

The ſeverity of the weather has increaſed; and the intenſe cold of the 3d and 4th induced the enemy on the latter day to paſs the Waal, near Bommel. Having driven in our advanced poſts, they again took poſſeſſion of Tuyl. General David Dundas, however, thought he ſhould be able to defend Meteren, and to check the further progreſs of the enemy; but the advanced poſts of the Heſſians, neareſt to General Dundas's poſition, having alſo been obliged to fall back, I agreed with the other Generals to ſend orders to Generals Dalwick and Dundas to unite their forces immediately, and at day-break of the 5th, to make a vigorous attack on the enemy, and to ſpare no efforts to drive them acroſs the Waal. General Dundas probably found the enemy in too great force to venture the attack; but about ten o'clock he was himſelf attacked, at Gueldermalſen by a large body of the enemy's cavalry, ſupported by their Tirolleurs. Their charge was ſo impetuous, both on our cavalry and infantry, that at firſt they had the advantage, and took two pieces of cannon; but the reſerve coming up, the guns were retaken, the enemy repulſed, and the poſt preſerved.

The violence of the froſt having converted the whole country into a kind of plain, which gives the greateſt facility to the enemy in their movements, General Dundas thought it neceſſary to fall back, during the night, upon Beueren, where General Dalwick was ſtationed. This circumſtance, and the exceſſive fatigue which the troops have undergone in the late operations, at a ſeaſon of the year, and in ſituations in which they were often obliged, from want of cantonments, to paſs the night without cover, determined me, in concert with the other generals, to take up a poſition behind the Leck, for which we had previouſly made the neceſſary diſpoſitions. It extends from Cuylemberg to Wageningen, occupied by the Auſtrians.

A late march made by a conſiderable column of the enemy, attended by a large train of artillery, towards Gorcum, and their attack upon our right, combined with an attempt upon Thiel, evidently indicates a regular plan of operations on their part, and confirm me in the opinion of the neceſſity of our movement. I hope that all the troops will arrive this evening at their new ſtations.

January 6, 1795.

Notwithſtanding the advantage obtained on the 30th of December by his Majeſty's troops, of which I had the honour to inform your Royal Highneſs, in my letter of the 1ſt inſtant, as the froſt continued increaſing, it was judged neceſſary that Major-General David Dundas's corps and the Heſſians ſhould fall back to a poſition on the Lingen, leaving out-poſts on the Waal. This movement was executed on the night of the 3d.

On the evening of the 4th the enemy again croſſed the Waal in very conſiderable force, and drove in our out-poſt on that river; but upon their advancing yeſterday morning againſt General Dundas's corps at Gueldermalſen, they were repulſed with loſs, and did not renew the attack.

Our picquets were however, drawn into this ſide of the Lingen, and Major-General David Dundas, finding his poſition near Beueren to be no longer tenable, for want of ſufficient covering for his troops, (who have been now ſo long expoſed to the utmoſt inclemency of weather, and the moſt ſevere and conſtant fatigue, which they have ſupported with the greateſt fortitude) the army has this day received orders to croſs the

Leck,

Leck, and take up a poſition on the right bank of that river.

A Report ſent by Major-General David Dundas, dated Beueren, January 6, 1795.

I have hitherto been unable to acquaint you, that about two in the afternoon of the 14th, the enemy attacked our poſt at Meteren, about a mile in front, where half of the 33d regiment, with a picquet of eighty cavalry, and two curricle guns, were poſted: their number and diſpoſition to ſurround the poſt ſoon, made it neceſſary to fall back on the other part of the regiment, which ſupported them with two howitzers.—In this movement they were hard preſſed by a large body of the enemy's huſſars, that galloped along the road with the greateſt vivacity.—The troops having beforehand been in an alert ſituation, the village of Gueldermalſen was ſoon covered by the 42d and 78th; the 33d took its place in the line of defence, and the other troops were in reſerve on the oppoſite dyke of the Lingen, the river being completely frozen, and paſſable every where. The enemy ſtill perſevering in their attack, advanced on the village both in front and in flank; but after a great deal of muſquetry firing for above an hour, were every where repulſed by the ſteadineſs of the troops, and retired upon Meteren, through woody and incloſed ground.

Every praiſe is due to the infantry that was engaged, and by the particular firm and cool behaviour of the advanced companies of the 78th, the progreſs of the enemy's cavalry was firſt checked.

A Letter from Lieutenant-General Harcourt, Jan. 9, 1795.

A very conſiderable and ſudden thaw having come on on the 6th inſtant, which offered a proſpect of preſerving our poſition on the Waal, it was judged neceſſary that the troops, who had not yet croſſed the Leck, ſhould remain in the cantonments they then occupied, and the reſt ſhould again move forward. Lieutenant-General Abercromby and Major-General Hammerſtein, with the greateſt part of their corps, and ſome Auſtrian battalions, were therefore to have begun their march upon Thiel and towards Bommel on the 7th, and General David Dundas's corps received orders in conſequence to occupy Beueren, and the heights near it, on the 8th, to co-operate with Generals Abercromby and Hammerſtein in the propoſed attack.

Unfortunately the froſt ſet in again with great ſeverity, but as the troops were already put in motion, and counter-orders might have prevented a combination, from the extent of the line, General David Dundas, having aſſembled his corps with a zeal and exertions which reflect the higheſt credit on himſelf and the troops, proceeded towards Beueren on the morning of the 8th, having detached in advance two battalions, who were afterwards to have marched upon Thiel, to co-operate in the attack of that place. On their arrival at Beueren, they found all our poſts on the Lingen driven in, and the enemy in force near Beueren. As ſoon as more troops of General Dundas's corps came up, Major-General Lord Cathcart, with the 14th, 27th, and 28th regiments, and the Britiſh hulans, attacked the enemy, and drove them back with loſs, beyond Gueldermalſen.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Harcourt, January 10, 1795.

I loſe no time in acquainting you, that the enemy this day, having croſſed the Waal in conſiderable force, attacked our line at ſeveral points of it: one column paſſed at Pannerden, and was immediately repulſed; another paſſed near Ghent, and, after maintaining itſelf for a ſhort time, was likewiſe checked; a third paſſed near Nimeguen, and, in conjunction with two or three columns who croſſed between Thiel and Fodewaart, attacked the whole of our line on that ſide. They forced the Auſtrians to abandon Heuſden, and retreat acroſs the Leck, and obliged the Hanoverians, with General Coates's brigade, and ſome Auſtrians, to fall back upon Lent, which, upon the arrival, they found occupied by the enemy, and, in conſequence, retreated acroſs the Lingen, where they maintained their ground behind that river, near Elſt; which poſition they ſtill occupied at the cloſe of the day.

Lieutenant-General Abercromby, who was marching upon Echeld to diſlodge the enemy from that poſt, upon their making theſe attacks upon his left and rear, immediately halted, and, finding both the Hanoverians and Auſtrians forced on the flanks and rear, retreated acroſs the Leck, and now occupies the heights near Rhenen.

Reports received from Generals David Dundas and Lord Cathcart, of the affair on the 8th.

In conſequence of a direction from Lieutenant-General Abercromby, and as a part of the general intended forward movement indicated to me, I ordered the 27th and 14th regiments to march from Aulenberg early in the morning of the 8th, and endeavour to repoſſeſs Thiel, which was then in the hands of the enemy.

On the arrival of theſe two regiments at Beueren, Lieutenant-Colonel Buller found all our advanced poſts fallen back, and the enemy in a conſiderable body marching on Beueren. He immediately took poſſeſſion of the town and caſtle, and waited the arrival of the head of the troops under my command, who had repaſſed the Rhine, and were on their march to arrive at the rendezvous of Beueren. Our out-poſts, which were on the road to Gueldermalſen, were neceſſarily ſupported, and Major-General Lord Cathcart, with the 14th, 27th, and 28th regiments, after an attack of ſeveral hours, drove the enemy oppoſed to him (800 infantry, two ſquadrons, and a piece of cannon) beyond the village of Gueldermalſen, and there took the piece of cannon. For the particulars I beg leave to refer to Lord Cathcart's report, to whoſe able conduct, and to the ſteadineſs and gallantry of the troops, ſo conſpicuous on this occaſion, we are much indebted. Our loſs has been conſiderable.

A Letter from General Walmoden, dated Voorthuiſen, January 16, 1795.

Since my laſt diſpatch the enemy have made ſeveral movements indicating a deſign of a general attack on our

our poſts, rendered more eaſy by the unfortunate loſs of Heuſden.

On the 14th inſtant, they attacked all the points of our line, from Arnheim to Amerongen. The moſt ſerious attempt appears to have been directed againſt Rhenen, on which the advanced poſts had fallen back from the other ſide of the river. Theſe poſts were, however, immediately recovered and preſerved by the brave and ſpirited conduct of the Britiſh guards, and of Salm's infantry: of the former in particular, I cannot expreſs myſelf in terms of ſufficient commendation. Each of theſe corps had two officers ſlightly wounded.

The intentions of the enemy againſt our poſition between Cuylenberg and Rhenen being now manifeſt, the right wing of the army effected its retreat on the night of the 14th to Amersfort and its environs; the remainder of our poſition, including the Grep, is ſtill occupied by General Hammerſtein, who will remain there till to-morrow, or the day after if poſſible. This day we ſhall march to Appeldoren, where the army will reſt one day, and on the following we ſhall croſs the Yſſel.

Head-quarters, Voorthuiſen, Jan. 16.

On the 14th the enemy attacked all our out-poſts between the Leck and the Waal, in force. They were, however, repulſed on every point, eſpecially by the picquets oppoſite Rhenen, upon which they advanced in very ſuperior numbers. The conduct of the guards and other corps, whoſe picquets were engaged, was as ſteady as it was ſpirited; and I am happy to add their loſs was trifling. Colonel Leſlie and Captain Wheatly were ſlightly wounded, and about twenty men wounded and miſſing; none killed. The poſts of Eck and Maurik, in front of Amerongen, were afterwards drawn in, but without loſs. The enemy likewiſe made a ſlight attack towards Arnheim, but without further effect than obliging the poſt of Elden to fall back nearer the river.

In conſequence of the arrangements which were taken, the army began their march on the night of the 14th, and have continued it without the leaſt interruption from the enemy.

We have ſucceeded in getting off all the ſick, but about 300, whoſe caſes will not admit of removal, and with whom I have left proper officers and attendants, with recommendatory letters to the French General, and a ſufficient ſum of money to ſupply their wants at preſent. The wounded officers have been all got off, and, I truſt, a very ſmall proportion of ſtores and ammunition will be left.

WM. HARCOURT.

Rheine, February 11, 1795.

I had the honour to inform you in a letter, dated January 21, from Deventer, of the arrival of the troops in their cantonments behind the Yſſel. The froſt having precluded all communication with England ſince that time, it has been out of my power to acquaint you of the movements which have ſince taken place, and it is only within theſe two or three days that the thaw again offers a proſpect of its being open.

In conſequence of the arrangements made, in conjunction with, and in purſuance of General Walmoden's orders, to place the army in cantonments behind the Ems, we marched on the 27th of January from Deventer and the reſt of the cantonments on the Yſſel, leaving Lieutenant-General Abercromby with the guards and Colonel Strutt's brigade, the advanced poſts ſtill remaining at Appledorn, Low, &c. to take the neceſſary ſteps for the removal of the ſick, ſtores, and proviſions, and for the deſtruction of whatever of the latter could not be conveyed. Lieutenant-General Abercromby was to march the next day, and I am happy to ſay, that by the exertions which were made, and principally by thoſe of Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, which on this, as well as on all other occaſions, have been of the moſt eſſential ſervice, the number of ſick left at Deventer, Zwell, and Zutphen, did not exceed 600, moſt of whoſe caſes would not admit of removal; Major M'Murdo, with a captain, two ſubalterns, and the neceſſary medical attendents, was left in charge with them. The greateſt part of the ſtores and proviſions were removed or deſtroyed. The ammunition, which had been brought from Arnheim to Doeſburg, has likewiſe, in great part, been got off, and is now at Bentheim.

The firſt column arrived at and near Halten on the 27th, marched from thence to Delden on the 28th, and proceeded on the 29th to Oldenſaal. On the 30th they arrived at and near Bentheim. General Coates's brigade had marched ſome days ſooner, and was then cantoned at Skuttorpe, Rheine, and other places, near and behind the Ems.

General Abercromby's corps arrived at Oldenſaal on the 30th and 31ſt, and the advanced poſts were withdrawn to this ſide of Deventer, and poſted at Delden, Almela, and other villages on that front. I am ſorry to add that the troops on their march ſuffered conſiderably, not only from the badneſs of the roads and the inclemency of the weather but likewiſe from the difficulty of procuring cover for the men.

Oſnaburg, Feb. 13.

Our head-quarters are now at this place. The ſufferings and loſs of the army have been dreadful. When we began our retreat, the number of Britiſh only was upwards of 10,000, but now their whole returns of effective men do not amount to half that number. In the march from Amersfort alone upwards of 300 ſoldiers were frozen to death, beſides women and children. In one of our marches during the night, over a large frozen moraſs, where an accident obliged me to remain behind the army for near an hour, my only direction, when the dawn came, to point out the route the army had taken, was the miſerable victims that were lying every where dead, or dying of cold, famine, and fatigue, in the road the army had marched.

The froſt was moſt intenſe, and the groans and lamentations of the wretched groupes I paſſed ſtill ring in my ears. Men, women, and their children, all huddled together on an extenſive bleak frozen ſwamp, far from any human habitation, and imploring an aſſiſtance, as I rode paſt, which it was not in my power to give. Never ſhall I forget the horrors of that night!

The number of waggons for the ſick amounted to upwards of 160, which, allowing only ten to a waggon, makes

makes the number of ſick who followed the army amount to 1600, beſides thoſe whoſe wounds or ſituation would not admit of ſuch a conveyance, and who were of courſe left behind.

In ſhort, no defeat could have had more diſaſtrous conſequences than this unfortunate retreat has been attended with. The officers have ſuffered but little compared with the men; for famine and cold were the forms in which death attacked us, and theſe the officers could in ſome meaſure guard againſt.

At the moment I am writing this letter, no certain accounts have been received where the brigade, commanded by Lord Cathcart, is, or what route it had taken.

Our loſs in ſtores is beyond all credibility: would to God that were our only loſs! The quantity of every deſcription deſtroyed at Helvoetſluys, Rotterdam, Doeſburg, and Deventer, exceed all calculation. At the latter place, only during the two days the guards were there, 12,000 ſtand of arms were deſtroyed, intrenching tools innumerable, about 50,000 cwt. of powder, ſome millions of muſquet ammunition, and 100 gun carriages, beſides a number of guns, which were ſpiked and left behind. At Doeſburg, it is thought, about twenty times the quantity were deſtroyed.

I loſe no time in acquainting you, that on the 24th inſt. the enemy advanced in force upon the poſts of Nienhuys and Velthuys, which were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Strutt, and occupied by the loyal emigrants, and a detachment of Rohan and Bouille's corps. Theſe troops, after the moſt gallant reſiſtance, were forced, with the loſs of about 100 killed and wounded, to fall back upon Noorthorn, and the French occupied theſe two poſts in ſome force. They alſo ſurpriſed a ſmall picquet of Salm and Hompeſch huſſars in Oldenſaul, which they occupied, but were repulſed, when advancing on this ſide of that place. Lieutenant-General Abercromby, who commands at Bentheim, &c. intended to attack and re-occupy the poſts of Nienhuys and Velthuys. This meaſure was, however, rendered unneceſſary, by the retreat of the French, who left all thoſe poſts on the 26th, directing their march towards Hardenberg; and Lieutenant-Colonel Strutt immediately re-occupied them.

The laſt reports we have received ſtate, that the enemy are precipitately marching their troops from Hardenberg and Groeninguen towards Zwell, and that they have even evacuated Govoerden, taking with them the ammunition and part of the cannon from that place. It would be unjuſt in the extreme not to mention to your Royal Highneſs the particular gallantry and good conduct of the loyal emigrants; they have ſhewn it in every inſtance, and particularly in this laſt, in which, I am ſorry to ſay, they have had four officers and above fifty men killed and wounded. Major M'Murdo, and the other officers left with the ſick, have been ſent back, and, I am happy to add, that from their reports, our ſick meet with the beſt treatment poſſible from the French.

Embden, March 1, 1795.

An opportunity for England offering this moment, and of which Lieutenant-General Harcourt cannot avail himſelf, I have the honour to report, for the information of your Royal Highneſs, that the fore-poſts, under the command of Major-General Lord Cathcart, extending from Fort Bourtange to Neicoe Shanks, were attacked and drove in, with ſome loſs, on the morning of the 27th.

I am informed by his Lordſhip, that he was retiring by his left with his whole force, conſiſting of Major-General David Dundas's brigade of cavalry, the 6th brigade of infantry, with ſome detachments of foreign light troops, and intended recroſſing the river Ems at Rhude and Meppen.

I alſo underſtand that the fore-poſts of the left wing were drove in ſome days before, but I have not been able to learn any particulars.

Vippach, March, 20, 1797.

In my laſt diſpatch from Udine of the 14th inſt. I had the honour of informing you, that the Archduke's head-quarters were juſt going to be moved forward to Paperiano, near Codroipo, in conſequence of a report of the French army being in motion towards the Piave. This intelligence was ſoon after confirmed, with the additional account of General Maſſena's having penetrated by Feltri into the upper valley of the Piave, and defeated General Luſignan near Bellerno; but it was ſtill doubtful whether their principal corps was advancing towards the Tagliamento, merely to cover General Maſſena's column, or to undertake offenſive operations. On the 15th General Hohenzollern, who had been left with a detachment on the Piave, retired behind the Tagliamento, where the Imperial army was cantoned. On the 16th, about ten A. M. the enemy advanced by the high road of Valvaſone, and puſhed ſome ſmall parties of cavalry and infantry acroſs the river, which, from the extraordinary drought of the ſeaſon, was every where fordable, but theſe were driven back with ſome loſs. A diſtant cannonade was then kept up during the reſt of the day, till four P. M. when the enemy, having formed a very ſtrong column of demi-brigade in front, intermixed with cavalry and artillery, advanced rapidly, and acroſs the river, near the upper end of the extenſive and open plain occupied by twelve weak ſquadrons. His Royal Highneſs's perſonal exertions could not prevent theſe from yielding to ſuch ſuperior force. After this ſucceſsful attack by the enemy's left, their right wing croſſed the river without oppoſition; but the progreſs of their numerous cavalry was checked by the ſteady behaviour of the regiment of Puis, poſted at the end of the plain next to Codroipo.

The reſt of the infantry was under arms further back, near their cantonments, and was not engaged. On ſeeing the enemy's force, which both in cavalry and infantry, was greatly ſuperior to that of the Imperial army, the Archduke ordered a retreat after ſunſet. The head-quarters were that night at Ontagnano, and were removed on the 17th to Viſco, behind Palma, which, not being in a ſtate of defence, was evacuated on the 18th; the head-quarters being removed to Gorice.

On the 19th, the enemy advanced towards the Iſonzo, in two columns, above and below Gradiſka, which ſerved as a tete-du-pont over that river. Their left was repulſed

repulſed in an attempt to ſtorm Gradiſka, but their right found little difficulty in croſſing the river near Caſſegliano, though in ordinary ſeaſons it is ſcarce any where fordable; and as they might there turn the left of the poſition of Gorice, it became neceſſary to abandon it.

GRAHAM.

September 19.

The French attacked the Auſtrians in their poſitions for an extent of five leagues, from Liege to Maeſtricht. Their principal end was to diſlodge General Kray from the intrenched camp which he occupied at a league to the left, before Maeſtricht, and to attempt at the ſame time the paſſage of the Meuſe in different places, viz. below Liege, near Viſe, and near Fouron-le-Comte. The enemy, provided with fifty pieces of cannon, made a moſt briſk and mortal fire on our troops, and towards eleven o'clock in the forenoon, M. de Kray was obliged to move off his tents, and to retire under the walls of Maeſtricht. At this inſtant General Clairfayt arrived with four battalions, ſix ſquadrons, and ſix pieces of cannon: theſe troops having joined thoſe of Kray, the combat was renewed, and towards nine o'clock at night the enemy was forced to retreat, with the loſs of 1500 men left dead on the field of battle, and 300 priſoners.

While this was going on near Maeſtricht, ſeveral bodies of the light troops of the enemy attempted to paſs the Meuſe at the above-mentioned paſſages; but they were every where warmly repulſed by our batteries erected on the bank, as well as by our cavalry, which having advanced on the other ſide of the Meuſe, took them in the rear. Thus the day cloſed without either of the parties loſing one inch of ground.

According to the account collected, the Auſtrians had 900 men killed and wounded. A diviſion of infantry poſted in a village were taken priſoners: a ſquadron of Hulans, and one of Latour, ſuffered more than any by the enemy's artillery.

September 22.

The French attacked in force the left wing of General de Latour, with ſuch impetuoſity and fury, that about three o'clock in the afternoon, this wing was beaten and obliged to retreat towards Herve, with the loſs of ſome cannon. M. de Latour fell back with the centre and the right towards Fouron St. Martin. At the ſame time the enemy attacked the camp of reſerve, conſiſting of between 6 and 8000 men, intended to cover the territory of Limburg, and commanded by General d'Alton. After an engagement of three hours, this body was obliged to retreat towards Aix-la-Chapelle with very conſiderable loſs.

Head Quarters, Weilmunſter,
October 18, 1795.

Since the 15th inſtant, the advanced guards of the Auſtrian army, under Generals Boros, Kray, and Haddick, have been in conſtant purſuit of the enemy on all the roads leading acroſs the Lahn between Weilburgh and Naſſau. General Werneck, with the reſerve, marched towards Limbourg, as a central point, from which he could ſupport the advanced guards to his right and left, according to circumſtances, whilſt the main army advanced to the camp of Weilmunſter, between Uſingen and Weilbourg, ready to croſs the Lahn at the latter place, and attack the enemy's left, if they ſhould attempt to maintain a poſition on that river.

The Marſhal has taken every ſtep that he judged beſt adapted to diſtreſs their army, but their retreat has been ſo precipitate, and the country through which they marched ſo extremely interſected with woods and deep vallies, that he has only been able to bring on ſome affairs with the beſt troops of the rear guards of their different columns. In theſe the Auſtrians have taken ſeveral cannon, a great quantity of ammunition waggons, and between one and two thouſand priſoners, beſides having killed and wounded conſiderable numbers.

It is expected that the enemy will raiſe the ſiege of Ehrenbreitſtein to day, and they ſeem determined to paſs the Rhine, with the principal part of their army, at Nieuwied, (where they have bridges) as expeditiouſly as poſſible. Their left column is directing its march towards Cologne.

The Auſtrian advanced guard ſupported by the reſerve, are ſtill in purſuit.

The enemy have deſtroyed a great quantity of powder and other ſtores, which they had not time to ſend away.

C. CRAUFURD.

October 21.

We have had ſince the 17th, dreadful fights. The French army has taken flight from the Lahn, and their ſoldiers run in every direction; thoſe who could get boats from Oberhakerſtein down to this place, croſſed the Rhine towards Bonne and Cologne, and immenſe numbers of wounded were ſent over the Rhine to Cologne.

The 19th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Auſtrian army arrived in purſuit of the French, and cut off the remnant from their paſſage over the Rhine, of about 21,000 men, who made a ſtand, and formed a ſquare. At ſix o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the attack of General Clairfayt commenced; when they were obliged to ſurrender to the Auſtrians, who killed 7000, and took priſoners 12,000, of which 9000 are wounded: forty pieces of heavy artillery, all the camp equipage of immenſe value drawn from Holland, ammunition and magazines, are loſt.

October 30.

The loſs of the French in the battle of the 26th inſt. was 1370 killed, 1680 wounded, and 700 taken priſoners, with twenty-eight pieces of cannon; the Auſtrians purſued them, and entered Aix-la-Chapelle, the 28th in the evening, evacuated by the French, who had retreated therefrom.

Accounts arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle from Maeſtricht, that the inhabitants having received the news of the Auſtrians croſſing the Rhine, and being joined by 2400 Dutch ſoldiers there in garriſon, had in the night ſur-

rounded the 3500 French national ſoldiers in that garriſon, made them priſoners, and offered to ſurrender Maeſtricht to General Clairfayt.

October 13.

On the 11th the Auſtrians paſſed the Maine, one league above Franckfort, near Feckenheim. They took poſt at firſt on the Heights of Bingen; but ſeeing that the French remained tranquil, they marched by Hauſen and Bockenheim to Eſchborn. At break of day the French, whoſe left wing ſtretched to Singlingen and Hoechſt, advanced along the Nidda, and attacked the village of Roedelheim. But the Auſtrians having repulſed them, a very vigorous fire commenced near Hoechſt and the village of Nidda, which laſted the whole day. The French detached three pieces of cannon towards Hoechſt; but the Auſtrians taking the French in flank repulſed them.

In the afternoon of the 11th the Pruſſian troops drew a Cordon from Grieſham and Bockenheim, by the wood of Friedberg to Riderhoff between Enckheim and the Maine.

The French abandoned Hoechſt, and retired to Konningſtein.

October 16.

The army of General Jourdan is rapidly retreating. The Auſtrians, recollecting that their enemy, in order to effect the paſſage of the Rhine, and to carry on their ſubſequent operations, had violated the line of demarcation, declared that they will no longer reſpect it on their parts; that after having paſſed the Maine near Aſchaffenbourg, they advanced by forced marches, and in a manner as ſudden as it was unforeſeen, took the French in the rear. The latter, apprehenſive of being ſurrounded, were forced to retreat with precipitation, and even to abandon much of their baggage and cannon, which fell into the hands of the Auſtrians.

The diviſions of Generals Championet and Lefevre have ſuffered much in this retreat; and the amount of the loſs, all the reports agree, was very inconſiderable. Several of the battalions paſſed the Rhine at Bingen, and the bridge which they had upon that river, had been conveyed to the left bank of the Rhine. It is difficult to explain ſo precipitate a retreat but by ſome deciſive action—that action, took place on the 14th: the French were beat, and retreated to Duſſeldorff.

October 18.

Several French officers arrived here yeſterday, and informed us, that their army was retiring; that the Auſtrians were preſſing on them very cloſely, and purſuing them with the greateſt ſpeed; that the head quarters were to be removed this day to Bonne.

The French croſſed the Rhine near Neuwied, except ſome of the more advanced corps, which had returned to the Rhine. The ſiege of Ehrenbreitſtein was raiſed; the beſiegers had totally abandoned the valley below that place. The ſiege of Mentz was alſo raiſed. The Auſtrians had already advanced as far as Bingen.

Extracts from Colonel Craufurd, dated October 19, 1795.

Since the 13th inſtant, the advanced guards of the Auſtrian army, under Generals Boros, Kray, and Haddick, have been in conſtant purſuit of the enemy on all the roads leading acroſs the Lahn, between Weilburg and Naſſau. General Warneck, with the reſerve, marched towards Limbourg, as a central point, from which he could ſupport the advanced guards to the right or left, according to circumſtances; whilſt the main army advanced to the camp of Weilmunſter, between Uſingen and Weilburg, ready to croſs the Lahn at the latter place, and attack the enemy's left, if they ſhould attempt to maintain a poſition on that river.

The Marſhal has taken every ſtep that he judged beſt calculated to diſtreſs their army; but their retreat has been ſo precipitate, and the country through which they marched ſo extremely interſected with woods and deep vallies, that he has only been able to bring on ſome affairs with the beſt troops of the rear-guards of their different columns. In theſe the Auſtrians have taken ſeveral cannon, a great many ammunition waggons, and between 1 and 2000 priſoners, beſides having killed and wounded conſiderable numbers.

The enemy deſtroyed a great quantity of powder and other ſtores, which they had not time to ſend away.

The following is the official bulletin of the operation of the Imperial and Royal army under General Clairfayt, dated October 22:

General Haddick advanced on the 20th to Ucherad, and purſued the enemy to the River Siegen without overtaking them; the enemy were to paſs the Rhine on the 19th, according to an order which was intercepted.

General Boros eſtabliſhed his camp before Bendorff, firing upon the intrenchments of the bridge near Nieuwied, where about 1200 of the enemy were ſtill left, with ten pieces of cannon; and although that intrenchment was protected by more than forty pieces of ordnance, which the enemy placed on the heights and iſlands of Tour Blanche, yet General Boros prepared to make himſelf maſter of it by force, having received for that purpoſe a reinforcement of three battalions of grenadiers.

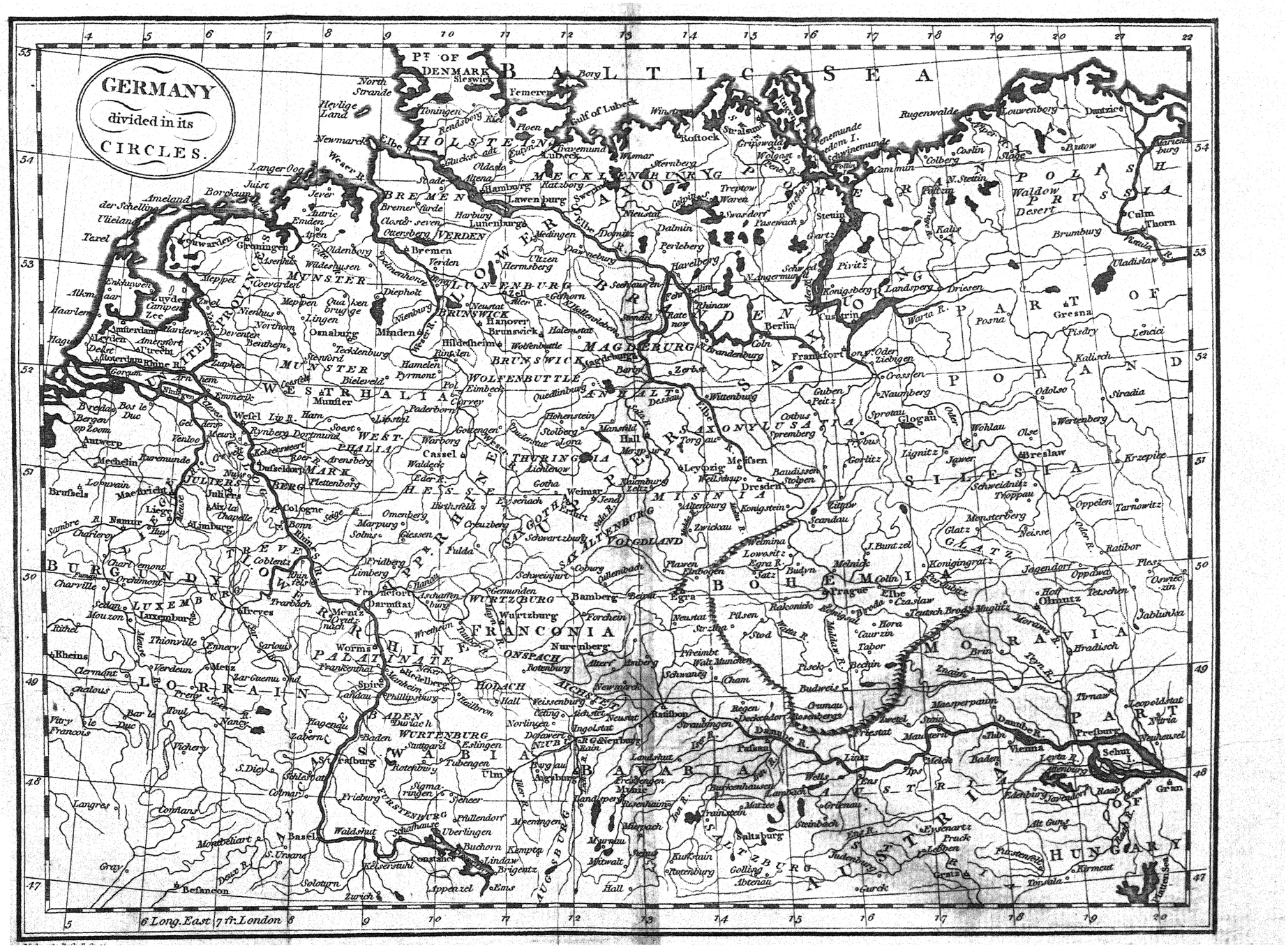
The enemy continued to retire in diſorder, and they every where blew up their ammunition waggons.

Two more cannon and a howitzer, with ſeventeen waggons laden with ammunition, which we took from the enemy, were ſent into Mentz.

An article dated Limburg, October 20, is to the following effect: this day the combined advanced guards of the Generals Kray, Boros, and Haddick, marched to Altenkirchen to purſue the enemy, who retired to Boon and Cologne: The corps de reſerve encamped near Fraylingen. We took poſſeſſion of Nieuwied. The advanced guard of General Kray took on the road to Altenkirchen one piece of cannon, twenty waggons laden with ammunition, and two baggage waggons, beſides many priſoners. The enemy blew up a number of ammunition waggons.

By an article dated Heidelberg, October 20, it appears, that the Auſtrians on the 18th attacked a line of French intrenchments before and around Manheim, in length

GERMANY divided in its CIRCLES.


BALTIC SEA
Pt of DENMARK
Sleswick
North Strande
Hevlige Land
Femern
Borg
Toningen
Rendsburg
Kiel
Gulf of Lubeck
Wismar
Rostock
Stralsund
Griefswald
Rugenwalde
Lowenberg
Dantzic
Newmarck
Elbe R.
HOLSTEIN
Lubeck
Travemund
Ploen
Oldesloe
Gluckstadt
Altona
Hamburg
Ratzburg
MECKLENBURG
Strelitz
Treptow
Waren
Colberg
Coslin
Stolpe
Lauenburg
Dalmin
Perleberg
Havelberg
Pivitz
Waldow
Desert
Culm
Thorn
Brumburg
Vistula R.
Ladislaw
Texel
Ameland
der Schelling
Vlieland
Borcum
Juist
Jever
Emden
Aurich
Oldenburg
Delmenhorst
Bremen
Verden
Stade
Harburg
Lunenburg
Medingen
Uelzen
Hermsberg
Gartz
Stettin
Pasewalk
Stargard
Landsberg
Driesen
Gorgum
Arnhem
Zutphen
Deventer
Benthem
Coevorden
Meppel
Groningen
Delfzyl
Wildeshausen
Diepholt
Nienburg
Minden
Hoya
Celle
Gifhorn
Neustat
Brunswick
Hanover
Halenstat
Hildesheim
Wolfenbuttle
Ringelen
Hamelen
Pyrmont
Osnaburg
Lingen
Meppen
Quakenbrugge
Nieuhus
Northorn
Tecklenburg
Steinford
Bielefeld
Munster
Coesfeld
Borken
Wesel
Lip R.
Ham
Soest
Lippstadt
Paderborn
Corvey
Eimbeck
Quedlinburg
Halberstat
Berg
Zerbst
Dessau
Witenburg
Anhalt
Naumberg
Guben
Peitz
Grossen
Odolso
Siradia
Posna
Gresna
Pisdry
Lencici
Kalisch
Frankfort on Oder
Ziebingen
Berlin
Brandenburg
Rhinaw
Rate now
Custrin
Colin
Fehrbellin
Warta R.
Amsterdam
Haarlem
Leyden
Dekre
Rotterdam
Utrecht
Rhine R.
Gelderland
Zuyder Zee
Campen
Texel
Hague
Arnheim
Nimmegen
Crevecoeur
Bergen op Zoom
Breda
Bos le Duc
Antwerp
Venloo
Meurs
Gel
Ryenberg
Dortmund
Mechelin
Ruremunde
Lobwain
Maestricht
Brussels
Julliers
Liege
Namur
Huy
Limburg
Aix la Chapelle
Cologne
Bonn
Sambre R.
Charlemont
Orchimont
Charleroy
Charville
Fumay
Meuse R.
Rhine R.
Wesel
Dusseldorp
Elberfeld
Lennep
Altena
Iserlohn
Hagen
Siegen
Attendorn
Arensberg
Warberg
Gottingen
Brunswick
Cassel
Waldeck
Eder R.
Lichtenow
Thuringia
Stolberg
Mansfeld
Hall
Merseburg
Leipzig
Weissenfels
Baudissen
Stolpen
Dresden
Misnia
Meissen
Torgau
Elbe R.
Saxony Lusatia
Sprembergh
Cottbus
Sprotau
Glogau
Lignitz
Jawer
Wohlau
Olse
Wertzenberg
Breslaw
Krzepice
Silesia
Schweidnitz
Troppau
Oppelen
Tarnowitz
Monsterberg
Glatz
Neisse
Ratibor
Glatz
Gotha
Weimar
Jena
Erfurth
Saxe Gotha
Saxe Altenburg
Altenburg
Konigstein
Scandau
Zwickau
Voigtland
Welmina
Lowositz
Egra R.
Budyn
Melnick
Konigingrat
Jagendorf
Oppawa
Plesz
Zarnowzin
Bohemia
Prague
Elbe
Czaslaw
Deutsch Brod
Muglitz
Hora
Caurzin
Tabor
Brin
Iglau
Znaim
Tetschen
Olmutz
Jablunka
Moravia
Hradisch
Tigen R.
Moldaw R.
Pilsen
Stod
Neustat
Strzibro
Ratconitz
Prachin
Freimbt
Walt Munchen
Fiesko
Bechin
Schwanez
Cham
Budweis
Regen
Deckendorf
Grumau
Rosenberg
Tirnau
Leopoldstat
Presburg
Neuhausel
Schut I.
Raab
Gran
Hungary
Tonsala
Kirmeut
Alt Gunz
Steinbach
Grienau
Lambach
Wels
Ens
Linz
Melck
Baden
Vienna
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Mautern
Tulln
Danube R.
Austria
Styria
Carinthia
Salzburg
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Rastadt
Landshut
Ingolstat
Ratisbon
Straubingen
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Inn R.
Isar R.
Lech R.
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Traunstein
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Brigentz
Buchorn
Ubertingen
Pfullendorf
Meersburg
Constance
Schaffhausen
Waldshut
Basel
Zurich
Appenzel
Ems
Hall
Gurck
Judenburg
Golling
Abtenau
Kufstein
Rotenburg
Inspruck
Exenartz
Pruck
Leoben
Fruestenfeld
Graetz
Swabia
Wurtenburg
Stuttgard
Eslingen
Tubingen
Rotenburg
Sigmaringen
Hall
Heilbron
Weissenburg
Aichstet
Onspach
Franconia
Wurtzburg
Bamberg
Forchein
Nurenberg
Rotenburg
Albert
Amberg
Newmarck
Schweinfurt
Coburg
Gemunden
Wertheim
Tauber R.
Mayn R.
Hanau
Frankfort
Aschaffenburg
Darmstat
Wurtzburg
Palatinate
Worms
Frankenthal
Manheim
Spire
Landau
Philipsburg
Strackelberg
Baden
Durlach
Rhine R.
Rheins
Clermont
Verdeun
Metz
Mentz
Treves
Coblentz
Limberg
Thionville
Esmery
Sarlouis
Saar Guemund
Prum
Rithel
Mouzon
Luxemburg
Trarbach
Moselle R.
Lorrain
Chalons
Bar le Duc
Toul
Nancy
Vitry le Francois
Vitchery
Langres
Commars
Besancon
Soloturn
Gray
Doux R.
Montbeliart
S. Diey
Colmar
Schlestat
Strasburg
Friburg
Brisgau
Switzerland
Hesse
Fulda
Solms
Giessen
Marpurg
Omenberg
Cronzberg
Schwartzburg
Saxe Altenburg
Saxe Gotha
Eysenach
Hertsfeld
Fridberg
Limberg
Frankfort
Darmstat
Aschaffenburg
Wertheim
Mayn R.
Hanau
Wetteraw
Lahn R.
Nassau
Ehrenbreitstein
Rhine R.
Moselle R.
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Ubertingen
Pfullendorf
Meersburg
Constance
Schaffhausen
Waldshut
Basel

length ſix leagues from Offerſheim to Weinheim, and drove them from their poſitions at Seckenheim, Fendenheim, and Neckram, and carried the redoubt or fort of the Neckar by aſſault; the number of priſoners was conſiderable; among the reſt General Lamberti. The Auſtrians had 300 killed and wounded; among the latter Prince Schwartzenberg, captain in the light horſe, was ſeverely wounded, and was taken to Manheim.

After the above affairs the French gained ſome ground, and had entered their barracks near Manheim; but they were diſlodged, and their barracks ſet fire to.

Marſhal Clairfayt's army,
Limburg, Oct. 26, 1795.

General Wurmſer obtained a ſignal advantage over the French in the neighbourhood of Manheim, of which the following is a detail:

In the night from the 17th to the 18th inſtant, that part of the Auſtrian army which was ſtationed before Manheim, aſſembled in five columns, commanded by General Wurmſer in perſon, to attack the different poſts that the enemy occupied in front of that place. The diſpoſition was very maſterly, and the ſpirited manner in which it was executed anſwered fully to the wiſh and expectation of the General. After a ſevere action, all the works that the enemy had thrown up were carried; their tents and a great deal of baggage were taken, beſides ſome cannon, and ſeveral ammunition waggons.

Owing to an impenetrable fog, which continued the whole night and great part of the morning, the communication between the different columns was extremely difficult, the prompt execution of orders was impoſſible, and the Generals could not conduct their attack with any degree of certainty. This unfortunate circumſtance enabled the enemy to get off the moſt part of their artillery, and prevented the Auſtrians from following them into the place, as General Wurmſer intended.

The Auſtrians had upon this occaſion about thirty officers, and between 6 and 700 non-commiſſioned officers and privates killed and wounded. The French had one General and twenty-one officers, and between 5 and 600 non-commiſſioned officers and privates taken priſoners. Their killed and wounded are ſuppoſed to amount to about 2,000. In conſequence of this victory Manheim was cloſely inveſted, and the bombardment began immediately.

Limburg, Oct. 26, 1795.

General Jourdan's left column which had directed its march towards Cologn, paſſed the Rhine, as well as all thoſe troops who retired upon Neuwied.

From the reports of the different corps which are now collected, it appears that the Auſtrians have taken in all, during the enemy's retreat, about 4000 priſoners, thirty pieces of cannon, and 200 ammunition waggons. The enemy deſtroyed a great quantity of military ſtores, which they had not time to carry away. It is impoſſible to aſcertain, with any preciſion, their number of killed and wounded; but it muſt have been very conſiderable, more eſpecially as the peaſants roſe againſt them in many places. The whole country through which the French have marched on this occaſion, bears the moſt evident marks of their depredations. There is no village, that has not ample reaſon to lament this invaſion; for however ſhort its duration has been, the effects will be felt for many years to come. The inhabitants have been plundered of their cattle, grain, and whatever could be found that was valuable. In many places, what could not be carried off was deſtroyed. Even women and children have been murdered: in ſhort, the manifold acts of atrocity, which are proved in the cleareſt manner, are ſuch as could only be perpetrated by men loſt to every ſentiment of humanity.

The Pruſſian troops that were on the line of demarkation, and the guards which they ſtationed at different places for the purpoſe of affording protection, were ill treated and driven away by the French, with expreſſions of reſentment and contempt.

Mayence, October 30, 1795.

On the 28th inſtant the Auſtrian troops, under the command of General Wurmſer, ſtormed the Galyenberg, an intrenched height which formed an advanced poſt to the fortreſs of Manheim. The poſſeſſion of this important point facilitates extremely the approaches againſt the body of the place. To favour the aſſault of the Galyenberg, a falſe attack was intended to be made upon the Necker Fort; however, the impetuoſity of the troops was ſuch, that they ſtormed it without having orders to do ſo; but as it could not be maintained, being immediately under the fire of the town, they abandoned it, after ſpiking thirteen pieces of cannon.

Mayence, October 30, 1795.

Marſhal Clairfayt attacked the enemy's intrenched camp before Mayence yeſterday, and gained a complete victory. The following is a detail of this brilliant and important operation.

In the month of November laſt the French took a poſition upon the heights in front of Mayence, with their right to Laubenheim and their left to Budenheim; both of which villages are on the Rhine, the former above, the latter below the fortreſs. This poſition completely inveſted the place on that ſide; and from the time they firſt occupied it, almoſt to the day of the attack, they were conſtantly employed in conſtructing and perfecting the moſt formidable intrenchments. Theſe conſiſted of two lines. The firſt was compoſed of large detached works, cloſed in the rear, and covered and joined with each other by three diſtinct ranges of trous de loups or wolf-pits, round pits of conſiderable depth; each range was compoſed of ſeveral rows of thoſe pits, placed irregularly and quite cloſe together. The ſecond was a complete connected intrenchment, covered in the ſame manner. The ditches of both lines were of a depth and breadth far beyond what is uſual in Field works. Every poſſible advantage had been taken of the ground, which is particularly favourable for the formation of a fortified camp; and the

French

French Generals had been known to ſay frequently in private, that they conſidered this poſition as wholly impregnable.

Marſhal Clairfayt after having forced General Jourdan to repaſs the Rhine, returned with a part of his army to the camp of Wickert, about five Engliſh miles from Mayence; and in conſequence of information received by him that the enemy intended to re-inforce their army before that place very conſiderably, he, without waiting for thoſe troops that advanced beyond the Lahn, determined to attack General Schaal, who occupied the intrenchments above deſcribed with fifty-two battalions of infantry and five regiments of cavalry.

The army that was deſtined for this attack, conſiſting of thirty-two regular battalions, ſome light infantry, and twenty-eight ſquadrons of cavalry, taken partly from the garriſon of Mayence, was formed into four diviſions: one of ten battalions and ſix ſquadrons under General Neu; one of ten battalions and ſix ſquadrons under General Stader; one of five battalions and ſixteen ſquadrons under General Colloredo; and one, of ſeven battalions of grenadiers, under General Werneck. Generals Neu and Stader, were to direct their march, the former towards the heights above Laubenheim, the latter towards Heiligy Creutz (an old church in front of the enemy's right wing); forming their infantry into three lines, and attacking the right of the poſition in immediate connection with each other; whilſt the Waraſdine light infantry got round the village of Laubenheim; and about 1000 Sclavonians, who were embarked on the Rhine, landed under the protection of ſix gun boats behind the enemy's right, and kept up a heavy fire for the purpoſe of making a diverſion. General Colloredo was to march towards Bretzenheim, a village in front of the enemy's centre, from whence he was to detach a part of his troops, particularly cavalry, to co-operate with General Stader; and with a part of the remainder he was to make demonſtrations towards different points of the centre; whilſt two of his battalions and two ſquadrons, with a conſiderable proportion of heavy artillery made falſe attacks upon Monbach and Gonſenheim, two villages in front of the enemy's left. Some light troops were to land behind the left of the poſition, for the ſame purpoſe as thoſe who landed behind the right. General Werneck's diviſion was to remain on the Glacis of Mentz as a reſerve.

It muſt be obſerved that Marſhal Clairfayt directed his real attack upon the moſt commanding and by far the ſtrongeſt part of the camp, becauſe the immediate retreat of the enemy's whole army was the inevitable conſequence of ſucceſs on that point.

The attack commenced in this order at half an hour paſt five in the morning. The diſpoſition was executed with the utmoſt accuracy, and in a very ſhort time the battle was decided in favour of the Auſtrians, who diſplayed exemplary diſcipline and bravery. The general officers finding they could not advance on horſeback on account of the trous de loups, diſmounted and entered the intrenchments on foot at the head of the troops. The enemy did not in the leaſt expect to be attacked, and although they certainly had ſome time to prepare for their defence from the difficulties that the Auſtrian troops had to ſurmount in approaching the works, yet it is to the circumſtance of ſurpriſe, as well as to the uncommon intrepidity with which the attack was executed, that muſt be attributed their having abandoned, without more reſiſtance, one of the moſt formidable poſitions that ever was occupied.

One hundred and ſix pieces of cannon, 200 ammunition waggons, and about 2000 priſoners (amongſt theſe two generals and ſixty other officers) were brought into Mayence; whilſt great quantities of ſtores of various kinds, collected for the purpoſes of the ſiege, likewiſe fell into the hands of the Auſtrians.

The enemy's killed and wounded amount to about 3000.

The Auſtrians had on this occaſion between ſixty and ſeventy officers and about 1500 hundred non-commiſſioned officers and privates killed and wounded: amongſt the former were Lieutenant-General Schmertring and Major-General Wolckenheim.

General Nauendorf croſſed the Rhine in the afternoon with part of his troops that had been ſtationed in the neighbourhood of Gerau, and took poſſeſſion of Oppenheim.

Mayence, November 3, 1795.

Marſhal Clairfayt's advanced guards followed up the brilliant victory of the 29th with ſo much vigour, that they took forty-three pieces of artillery in addition to 106 taken before. They found the remains of great quantities of ammunition waggons that had been blown up; ſtores of all ſorts, partly damaged, partly ſerviceable; and wherever their march had been directed they perceived evident traces of the moſt precipitate and diſorderly flight.

Marſhal Clairfayt occupied Bingen and Kreutzenack, and placed a corps in each poſition behind the Nahe rivulet, ſo as to cut off all direct communication between Generals Jourdan and Pichegru. He had alſo a corps at Altzey, whoſe advanced poſts extend nearly to Worms. Part of his troops have returned from the Lahn, and the main army is now collected, and encamped in front of Mayence behind the Seltz Rivulet.

On the 30th of October the Auſtrian General Boros ſurpriſed and made priſoners 700 infantry who occupied the Nieder Wert, an iſland on the Rhine near Nieuwied. And on the 31ſt the enemy evacuated the ſtrong works that they had erected to cover their bridge at that place, upon finding that the Auſtrians were preparing to ſtorm them.

Every day freſh inſtances come to our knowledge of outrages and cruelties exerciſed by General Jourdan's troops in their retreat. The inhabitants were driven to deſpair in many places, and fell upon the enemy with forks, ſcythes, and ſuch other weapons as they could procure.

Official Bulletin of the operations of the Imperial Army under Field-Marſhal Clairfayt.

Pechtheim, November 7.

The enemy having eſtabliſhed his camp between Weſthoſen and Oſthoſen, and Count Wartenſleben's corps

corps of obſervation being poſted on the Warburg, before Alzey and Bartenheim, the advanced guards under General Kray and Nauendorf, were puſhed forward, and on the 5th the enemy were driven from the ſhore of the Pfreim.

General Baron Seckendorf, who had advanced with part of the advanced guard of Kray towards Oberfflorſheim and Dallſheim, for want of other infantry, diſmounted fifty volunteers of Karaczay, who bravely penetrated into the village of Dallſheim by aſſault, notwithſtanding the ditch and walls which ſurrounded it, and drove the enemy behind Niederfflerſheim.

On the 6th, General Nauendorf advanced towards Kriegsfeld, and attacked the enemy in their intrenched camp, on the hill behind Rochenhauſen, which was defended by a double row of abattis, and beat them with little loſs. The flight of the enemy was ſo precipitate, that we arrived before them at Falkenſtein, which obliged them to retire to Winweiller. The enemy loſt 250 men killed, all with the ſabre, and 200 priſoners. This advantage is the more important, as it enſures us the poſſeſſion of Kirchiem-Poland, and probably the retreat of the enemy behind the Pfreim.

An advanced corps of Marſhal Clairfayt's army, under the command of General Nauendorf, obtained an advantage over the enemy on the 3d inſtant between Altzey and Kirkheim; and on the 4th the Marſhal marched from his camp before Mayence, on the 5th he arrived at this place, which is about eight Engliſh miles from Worms.

General Wartenſleben encamped the ſame day with a conſiderable corps in the neighbourhood of Altzey, being covered by two advanced guards, one under Prince Hohenlohe at Bingen, the other under General Nauendorf, who occupied Kreutzenach, and maſked the enemy's poſt at Kirkheim. The advanced guard of the main army; commanded by General Kray, encamped near Pfederſheim, upon the Pfreim Rivulet, drawing its advanced poſts from the Rhine till they formed thoſe of General Nauendorf.

On the 6th inſtant General Nauendorf marched with part of his troops to take poſſeſſion of the principal paſs that leads from Kreutzenach to Kaiſerſlautern. He attacked the enemy at Rockenhauſen, who, after being diſlodged from a very ſtrong intrenched poſt at that place, abandoned Falkenſtein, and retired in great confuſion behind Winweiler.

The loſs of the Auſtrians on this occaſion was not great. The enemy had about 200 taken priſoners, and left about 300 dead on the field.

Official bulletin of the operations of the Imperial army.

Pfederſheim, November 11.

On the intelligence that General Pichegru had advanced with all his army towards Pfreim, and poſted himſelf between Worms and Donnaxſbergh, it was determined to attack him in that poſition, as ſoon as the body of reinforcements expected from the Upper Rhine, ſhould have paſſed that river. This junction, which was retarded by a dreadful and ſevere hurricane, took place on the evening of the 9th; and on the morning of the 10th, an attack was made on all the line of the enemy, whilſt the army advanced in three columns towards Pfreim. Count de Wartenſleben, General of Artillery, penetrated from Altzey, towards Herch-Poland, carried that important poſt, and advanced to the heights of Marſheim, while General Count de Nauendorf puſhed forward to Gellheim.

The brave infantry puſhed forward with their bayonets to the villages and neighbouring heights. By this impetuous attack, Pichegru, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, and after having ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs, was obliged at night-fall to retreat with all his army behind the river Eiſbach, and then into the poſition between Neuſtadt and Durckheim; in his retreat he entirely broke up all the roads in the vicinity of the Pfreim, which prevented us following him in the dark.

Worms was abandoned, and at break of day it was impoſſible to get up with the enemy in their retreat. Before the arrival of the columns, the enemy had made ſeveral attempts to the left wing of the advanced guard, and principally on the battalion of Clairfayt, who allowed them to come up within muſket-ſhot; and then, after a general diſcharge, advanced with naked bayonets againſt the enemy. This intrepidity forced them to fall back. Our cavalry, ſeveral times, fell upon the enemy, and in every inſtance broke through their ranks. All the troops, in general fought with their uſual bravery, and with the greateſt regularity. We have taken 500 priſoners, among whom are ſeveral officers. This morning the enemy encamped on the right bank of the Pfreim, between Pfederſheim and Wackheim.

November 11.

This morning the Auſtrians entered Worms. Yeſterday was a moſt tremendous day, the battle which took place having laſted from ten in the morning to ſix in the evening. The French, though well fortified from Molſheim to Pfederſheim, were compelled to give way to the Imperial fire. The centre of the French army, which was near Alſey, ſtood it longeſt, but was obliged to retreat after its left wing had been beaten. The Auſtrians took eighteen pieces of cannon, which they inſtantly made uſe of againſt the French.

The French general demanded laſt night 1000 louis-d'ors of Worms for their magazines, and that money not being inſtantly paid, four of the principal members of that municipality were conducted away as hoſtages.

Hieppenheim, November 12.

Yeſterday General Wurmſer ſummoned Manheim. In conſequence of the refuſal to ſurrender, the bombardment commenced. About ſix o'clock, the city was on fire in two places, and at eight the flames had made a rapid progreſs. So far as we could judge at this diſtance, the fire appeared chiefly to rage in the vicinity of the church of the Jeſuits. At ſeven o'clock this morning the fire ſtill continued. It is ſaid, that on the 9th the Auſtrians began their attack, by vigorouſly cannonading the bridge of the Rhine before Manheim, and that the bridge was entirely deſtroyed. The

French

French made the greateſt efforts in order to repair it, but were unable to ſucceed, as during that time a briſk firing was kept up againſt the city on the ſide of Galgenberg.

Pfederſheim, near Worms, November 12, 1795.

Marſhal Clairfayt after having thrown two bridges over the Rhine at Germerſheim, and received a reinforcement from General Wurmſer, marched on the 10th inſtant, to attack General Pichegru's army, which was encamped upon the heights behind the Pfreim, a rivulet that runs into the Rhine a little below Worms. General Wartenſleben marched, at the ſame time, from Altzey, to attack the enemy's poſt at Kircheim.

Upon the approach of the Auſtrian army General Pichegru quitted his very advantageous poſition, and retreated towards Frankenthal and Turkheim. The Auſtrians could not arrive in time to bring on a ſerious affair with his rear-guard; however, they took three pieces of cannon, ſeveral priſoners, and killed and wounded conſiderable numbers.

On the 11th the Marſhal croſſed the Pfreim, and encamped on the right of the road that leads from Worms to Manheim. The enemy had evacuated Worms in the night, and General de la Tour, with part of the reſerve, drove them out of Frankenthal, whilſt the army was occupying its poſition. He took three cannon and above 100 priſoners; the enemy, in the courſe of the day, had above 200 killed and wounded: the advanced poſts were puſhed towards Manheim, Turkheim and Keyſerſlautern.

General Wartenſleben returned to Altzey the 11th, as part of General Jourdan's army had appeared in front of his at Kreutznach and Bingen; and encamped with his whole corps between theſe two places.

The Auſtrians loſt, in the courſe of the 10th and 11th, about 250 men.

On the 10th, at night the trenches were regularly opened at Manheim.

Pfederſheim, November 13.

Yeſterday part of General Pichegru's Army attacked the Auſtrian poſt at Frankenthal. The ground in front of that town is of ſuch a nature as to admit of the enemy's approaching within a very ſhort diſtance without being diſcovered; and they profited of this advantage by bringing a large body of troops, and above thirty pieces of cannon, ſo forward before they commenced the attack, as almoſt to enſure their carrying the place, more eſpecially as it was not occupied in force. They ſucceeded, after a terrible fire of grape ſhot and muſquetry; but whilſt they were making their diſpoſitions to maintain the important point which they had gained, the Auſtrian General de la Tour advanced with two battalions and ten ſquadrons, attacked the town with the utmoſt impetuoſity, drove the enemy out of it, took about 300 priſoners, and killed and wounded between 5 and 600.

The Auſtrians had, on this occaſion, eight officers and about 200 Non-commiſſioned officers and privates killed and wounded.

Frankenthal, November 15, 1795.

Marſhal Clairfayt marched yeſterday to attack General Pichegru, who occupied a very ſtrong poſition, with his left at Turkheim, his right to the wood of Frieſenheim, which runs cloſe to the Rhine a little below Manheim. His left wing and centre ſtood upon very commanding heights; the former being covered along part of its front, and on its flank, by an impaſſable moraſs; the latter by a rivulet, the banks of which were marſhy, and interſected with ſeveral deep ditches. His right wing was partly in the wood of Frieſenheim, and partly in the villages, of Oggerſhiem, Epſtein, and Flomerſheim, and the adjacent incloſures. This wing was alſo difficult of approach from the many broad ditches that ran along its front, eſpecially near the villages and in the woods of Frieſenheim; but, upon the whole, it preſented fewer obſtacles than the other parts of the poſition. Before the left of his centre was the village of Lambſheim, where he had placed a body of infantry and ſome artillery, as it ſtood upon one of the principal roads leading towards his camp.

Marſhal Clairfayt's diſpoſition was as follows.

The right, or firſt column, forming a ſeparate corps of five battalions and ſixteen ſquadrons, under General Kray, was to attack at Turkheim, and if they could not force that point, they were at leaſt to attack in ſuch a manner as to prevent the enemy's detaching from thence.

The right wing and centre of the army, commanded by the Marſhal in perſon, marched in ſix columns; four, making eighteen battalions and twenty-ſix ſquadrons, to form oppoſite the right of the enemy's left wing, and oppoſite the left of their centre: the two others, making nine battalions and eight ſquadrons, oppoſite the remainder of their centre.

The left wing, under General de la Tour, marched in three columns; one of three battalions and four ſquadrons towards the wood of Frieſenheim; one of ſix battalions and twelve ſquadrons towards Oggerſheim; one of five battalions and ten ſquadrons towards Flomerſheim and Epſteim.

The whole had a proper proportion of heavy artillery.

Generals de la Tour and Kray were directed not to attack till the village of Lambſheim, which formed a ſaliant point in the enemy's poſition was carried; Generals de la Tour and Kray were then to begin, and General de la Tour, as ſoon as the right wing and centre began, to form and cannonade the enemy's line, after the taking of Lambſheim, but not before, becauſe his attack muſt neceſſarily be ſo much facilitated by theſe movements.

The column that marched towards the wood of Frieſenheim was ordered not to make a real attack till the villages of Flomerſheim and Epſtein were carried, and the attack upon Oggerſheim, which was to follow immediately upon theſe events, was taking a favourable turn. By theſe means the troops in the wood of Frieſenheim would be turned on their left, at the ſame time that they were attacked in front, and of courſe obliged to abandon their poſition without making that reſiſtance which they otherwiſe might be enabled to do from the nature of the ground.

The

The columns had ſome diſtance to march to their reſpective ſtations, ſo that it was ſeven o'clock before the village of Lambſheim could be attacked. It was ſtormed with great bravery by two battalions, and the army began its formation immediately.

General Kray now reported that the part of the enemy's army immediately oppoſed to him was ſo ſtrongly poſted, and ſo numerous, that he could neither attack them in front, nor turn their flank. As ſoon as the Marſhal advanced with his right wing and centre towards the rivulet that covered the enemy's poſition; he found the whole bottom in which it runs ſo extremely marſhy, and interſected with water courſes, that he could only croſs it in three places, and with at moſt ſix men abreaſt. This he conſidered as too dangerous a manœuvre to attempt immediately under the fire of the enemy's batteries, and expoſed to the attacks of their cavalry as he was forming. Therefore he changed his diſpoſition; reinforced General de la Tour from his centre, and kept up a heavy cannonade, puſhing at the ſame time two battalions, a ſmall body of cavalry, and a battery of heavy artillery, acroſs the rivulet at two different points, as if he intended to croſs with the army; but giving orders to the troops, whom it was neceſſary to expoſe in this manner, not to advance after they had formed at the head of the defiles: this manœuvre had the deſired effect, by preventing the enemy from reinforcing their right, and it gave General de la Tour an opportunity of defeating them entirely on that wing. By the time it was duſk, he had carried all that part of their poſition; and if the action had happened at a ſeaſon of the year when the days are longer, the victory would have been of the moſt complete and brilliant nature, becauſe the enemy's centre and left could not poſſibly keep their ground after their right had given way, and the Auſtrian cavalry would have been able to attack them in their retreat with the moſt decided advantage. However, the night coming on made this impoſſible; therefore General Pichegru effected his retreat behind the Rerbach (a rivulet that runs from Neuſtadt into the Rhine above Manheim) after having evacuated the works which form a protection to Manheim on the ſide of the river, and abandoned all communication with the garriſon.

The Auſtrians had on this occaſion twenty-ſeven officers, and between 700 and 800 men killed and wounded. They took between 600 and 700 priſoners, and ſix pieces of cannon.

The French loſs in killed and wounded was very great, according to the reports of deſerters and priſoners.

During the battle General Nauendorf, who was poſted with a light corps upon the right of Gelbeim, puſhed on ſtrong parties on the roads leading to Kaiſerſlautern.

General Pichegru's retreat rendered his communication with General Jourdan more difficult. The latter advanced with part of his army towards General Wartenſleben, poſted behind the Nahe rivulet, between Kreutzenach and Bingen; and on the 12th he attacked the poſt of Kreutzenach, but was repulſed with the loſs of a great number of men, and two pieces of cannon.

Frankfort, November 15.

The enemy's General, Marceau, on the 11th, attacked, with the advanced guard of General Jourdan, the advanced poſts of Lieutenant-General the Baron de Bruglach, which was on the other ſide of the Nahe, before Kreutzenach, and drove them back behind that river. The Lieutenant-General immediately diſpatched from the camp at Barthenheim the general of the circle of Franconia, Rheingraf de Salm, towards that point; this laſt carried the town of Kreutzenach with the bayonet, took a gun from the enemy, and again occupied the heights ſituated beyond the Nahe. M. le Rheingraf de Salm rendered himſelf worthy the favours of his Imperial Majeſty, by the brilliant iſſue of this combat, in which he diſplayed as much ſkill as bravery.

General Prince Hohenlohe was likewiſe attacked at Stromberg, and repulſed as far as Bingen, after the dragoons of Waldeck had cut in pieces 400 of the enemy.

November 16.

As ſoon as the ſucceſs at Kreutznach was known, and the conſequent retreat of Jourdan, and likewiſe the check experienced by Pichegru on the 10th, on the Pfreim; and that in conſequence there was nothing to fear for our right wing; not a moment was loſt in attacking the enemy's army in its new poſition before Oggerſberg, along the canal of Frankenthal, as far as Durckheim. General Latour had orders to carry the villages of Flamerſheim and Epeſtien; he was happy enough to drive the enemy from all theſe poſts, and to take from them ſix pieces of cannon. Another column was to attack Lambſheim, and a third Weiſerſheim, while the left wing of the enemy was to be menaced by a movement in advance, on the other ſide of Durkheim. The roads, which led to theſe points of attack, were extremely difficult, interſected by marſhes, canals, rivulets, and ditches, and entirely commanded by the enemy's batteries. The enterprize, however, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, was attended with ſucceſs; and but for the inſurmountable obſtacles which ſeparated us from the enemy, we ſhould have obtained a more ſplendid victory. But the effects, with regard to the object propoſed, were the ſame. General de la Tour fulfilled his orders moſt completely, and found at Oggerſheim a conſiderable ſtore of ammunition.

As ſoon as poſſeſſion was obtained of Oggerſheim and Frieſenheim, a ſtrong detachment went to the fort of the Rhine, which proved to have been evacuated. The two battalions of Walloons de Turry and Beaulieu, with a diviſion of Laſcy, eſcaladed, with heroic bravery, the ſmall town of Lambſheim, defended by walls and ditches: notwithſtanding a briſk cannonade, they made themſelves maſters of the place, and purſued the enemy. The battalion of Beaulieu having on this occaſion, diſplayed an unparalleled degree of courage, ſuffered conſiderably.

The Imperial artillery, under the command of General Count de Collowrath and Major Schuhai, did all that could be expected from ſo excellent a corps.

Pichegru, being thus driven from the above poſition, retreated

retreated in the night behind Rerbach. A purſuit was impracticable, becauſe the cavalry had been unable to advance during the whole time of the action. The army encamped on the field of battle. The loſs of the enemy was very conſiderable. During a cannonade, which laſted ſeveral hours, and the eſcalade of the villages, we had ſome hundreds killed and wounded. The enemy endeavoured, in the night, to draw to the right bank of the river their bridge of boats before Manheim; but it ſeparated by accident, and fell into our hands near Sandhofen.

Alzey, December 2, 1795.

Marſhal Clairfayt, with that part of his army which during the ſiege of Manheim, had been encamped between the Rhine and Neuſtadt, arrived on the 29th in the neighbourhood of Kreutzenach, where it formed a junction with General Wartenſleben's corps, and took nearly the ſame poſition that the latter had occupied for ſome time paſt, the right flank being at Bingen, the left on the heights behind Kreutzenach and Furſeld, and the advanced poſts puſhed on beyond the Nahe.

General Kray, as ſoon as he was relieved from the poſt of Neuſtadt, directed his march towards Wolfſtein; from whence, after having received reinforcements from the army, he was to advance by Lautereck and Meiſſenheim, to turn the right flank of the enemy, encamped near Zimmern, whilſt the main body of the army ſhould menace his front.

General Kray could not arrive at Lautereck before the 1ſt inſt. In the mean time, General Jourdan advanced with the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, conſiſting of about 55,000 men, drove back, on the 30th, the Auſtrian advanced picquets that were on the other ſide of the Nahe, and took a poſition oppoſite to that of Marſhal Clairfayt's army, his right flank being covered by one diviſion poſted behind Lautereck and Meiſſenheim on the Glahn, his centre and left extending along the banks of the Nahe to the Rhine.

At Bingen, which is ſituated at the conflux of theſe two rivers, and on the right bank of the former, there is a ſtone bridge over the Nahe; but it is equally difficult for either party to undertake any thing on this quarter. From thence to Kreutzenach, where there is alſo a ſtone bridge, the nature of the ground is much more favourable for the enemy than for the Auſtrians, as the hills on the left banks (that is, on the enemy's ſide) are very commanding, and cloſe to the Nahe; whereas on the right bank there is a plain of conſiderable breadth, from which the heights riſe in ſo gradual a ſlope as to afford, in general, no poſition for the Auſtrian artillery near enough to defend the paſſages of the river without being intirely commanded by the French batteries on the oppoſite ſide. Theſe circumſtances exiſt in a peculiar degree at Kreutzenach itſelf; ſo much ſo, that infantry poſted on the hill called the Schloſsberg, on the left bank, can fire quite into the town and on to the bridge.

On the morning of the 1ſt inſt. the enemy were ſeen in very great force, drawn up on the oppoſite hills. About nine o'clock, a large body of infantry, ſupported by the fire of artillery very advantageouſly placed on the heights behind the town, advanced to attack Kreutzenach: the Auſtrians defended it with great firmneſs; but the diſadvantages of the ſituation made it impoſſible for them to prevent the enemy at length getting poſſeſſion of it, which happened at about eleven o'clock. The Auſtrians, however, having re-formed on this ſide of the town, advanced again, and attacked the French with ſo much bravery, that they preſently drove them quite over the bridge, and out of the place.

The enemy renewed the attack with a large body of freſh troops, and the Auſtrians in the town being extremely galled by the commanding fire of the French artillery, and by that of the infantry on the Schloſsberg, and being totally unſupported by their own cannon, (which, from the nature of the ſituation, could not be made uſe of) they found it impracticable to maintain the poſt: they therefore abandoned it a ſecond time, and retired to the heights, bringing away the only piece of artillery that had been employed in the affair.

The enemy contented themſelves with occupying the bridge, and did not venture to ſhow themſelves on this ſide of the town.

The loſs of the Auſtrians in this affair amounted to near 500 killed and wounded.

Fifty of the enemy were taken priſoners; and their loſs, in killed and wounded, conſiderable.

The having been obliged to abandon the poſt of Kreutzenach was not of any very material conſequence, as they maintained exactly the ſame poſition as before, excepting that the part of the line which is oppoſite to that place was thrown a little back, in order to occupy the moſt commanding heights.

At the ſame time that the above-mentioned affair happened at Kreutzenach, General Kray attacked and defeated a corps of the enemy at Lautereck, and entirely cut to pieces and took two whole battalions. The number of priſoners are eight officers and 150 men. Gen. Kray occupied Lautereck.

By accounts from the Auſtrian army it appears, that the enemy's loſs, in the battle of the 14th of November, amounted to about 5000 men, beſides about 700 priſoners; and that twenty-two pieces of cannon, with above 100 ammunition waggons, and ſome conſiderable magazines of different kinds, were taken by the Auſtrians; and other magazines, and numbers of ammunition-waggons, deſtroyed by the enemy in their retreat.

A diſpatch received from Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd, dated Kreutzenach, December 21, 1795.

In conſequence of the advantages obtained by Marſhal Clairfayt, General Jourdan, after having attempted in vain by different manœuvres to ſecure the right of his army, began his retreat from the Nahe on the 13th inſt. and on the 15th he took a poſition upon the Hunſruck, occupying all the principal paſſes between Bacharach on the Rhine, and Traerback on the Moſelle.

From the 15th to the preſent date ſeveral unimportant actions had taken place between the advanced corps of theſe two armies, and the Auſtrian light troops have at different times ſcoured the country from Birkenfelt to Treves;

Treves; but the ſtrength of the enemy's poſition in the mountains, and the roads that lead to it being ſo bad by the late rains, as to make the march of heavy artillery impaſſable, prevented Marſhal Clairfayt from undertaking any operation of conſequence. His Excellency's line extended from Dreyekhauſen on the Rhine, by Stromburg, Kirn, and Oberſtein, to Birkenfeldt, from whence the left of his army connected by a chain of light troops with Marſhal Wurmſer's right, occupied Kaiſerſlautern, by Neuſtadt, along the rivulet called the Spirebach, to the Rhine.

General Pichegru made ſeveral attempts to oblige the Auſtrians to abandon the poſt of Kaiſerſlautern, and on the 20th inſt. he attacked it with very ſuperior numbers; but, after an action of ſeveral hours, was completely repulſed, with the loſs of near 2000 men, and ſeveral cannon. The Auſtrians had, on this occaſion, twenty-nine officers, and between 600 and 700 non-commiſſioned officers and privates killed and wounded.

The enemy ſometimes made demonſtrations from Duſſeldorff, but the Auſtrian corps ſtationed upon the Sieg rivulet, kept them completely in check on that ſide.

Part of Marſhal Wurmſer's army, and the Prince of Conde's corps, defend the right bank of the Rhine from Philipſbourg to Baſle.

Diſpatches received from Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd, dated Baunholder, June 1, 1794.

Hoſtilities commenced yeſterday morning at half an hour paſt ten o'clock. The enemy attacked the village of Walhauſen, ſituated near the ſource of the Nahe, and occupied by the Auſtrians as an advanced poſt; but they were repulſed, loſing from 60 to 70 killed, and near 400 taken priſoners.

The Auſtrian General Schellenberg took poſſeſſion at the ſame time of Kern, upon the Nahe. The enemy made ſeveral unſucceſsful efforts to diſlodge him from that poſt, and ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs.

To day a part of the Auſtrian hulans, and the Salkbourg light infantry, attacked and defeated one of the enemy's poſts near Steinberg, towards the ſource of the Blies. There have been other trifling ſkirmiſhes that are not worth noticing; in all which the Auſtrians had the advantage. In the courſe of yeſterday and to-day, their loſs was four officers and between ſeventy and eighty non-commiſſioned officers and privates.

C. CRAUFURD.

Obermuſchel, June 6, 1796.

On the 4th and 5th, reports were received from Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, who commanded the corps upon the Sieg. They ſtated in ſubſtance as follows:

The two diviſions of the enemy's troops that were in the neighbourhood of Duſſeldorf, being conſiderably reinforced from their army of the north, marched towards the Sieg, and, after ſome ſevere ſkirmiſhes, forced the Prince of Wirtemberg's advanced poſts to quit that river on the 1ſt. His Serene Highneſs then took a poſition at Crobach, near Hackenburg, having an advanced guard at Altenkirchen.

On the 3d the enemy attacked the poſt of Altenkirchen, and carried it with great loſs, after experiencing the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance that it was poſſible to make. Nothing could ſurpaſs the bravery diſplayed by the Auſtrian troops, but they were obliged to yield to the great ſuperiority of numbers, the enemy having brought the principal part of the force which they had on the right bank of the Rhine againſt that one point.

Head-quarters, Hockheim, June 10, 1796.

On the 6th inſtant, Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, upon finding that the enemy was manœuvering to turn his right flank, retired from the Synbach rivulet to the Lahn, and took a poſition near Limburgh, having a corps upon his left at Naſſau, and one upon his right at Weilburg; the latter detached five ſquadrons of light cavalry to the neighbourhood of Wetzlar, for the purpoſe of obſerving the enemy's movement on that ſide. The firſt reinforcements that were ſent to the Prince of Wirtemberg joined him on the 7th. Several other troops have ſince arrived in the poſition of the Lahn, and the further progreſs of the enemy is effectually ſtopped by the active and energetic meaſures which the Archduke has employed upon this important occaſion.

General Jourdan, immediately after the ſucceſs of General Kleber againſt the Prince of Wirtemberg, threw bridges over the Rhine at Nieuwied, and he is aſſembling, with the utmoſt diligence, the principal part of his army on the right bank of the Lahn. His firſt intention evidently was to advance to Franckfort; but, as the Archduke has completely foiled him in that project, he ſeems now to confine his views to the ſiege of Ehrenbreitſtein, which fortreſs he has inveſted. The Archduke is now marching againſt him with his main army, having left a conſiderable corps under General Mercantin in the poſition behind the Seltz rivulet between Mayence and Altzey. His Royal Highneſs's head-quarters were moved, on the 6th inſtant, from Obermuſchel to Wonſheim, on the road from Kreutzenach to Altzey; on the 8th to Nider Ulm, and on the 9th to this place, where they remain to-day. All that part of his army, which is deſtined to act immediately againſt General Jourdan, has paſſed the Rhine at Mayence, and is advancing towards the enemy, full of ſpirits and confident of victory.

Marſhal Wurmſer has detached to the Upper Rhine a ſufficient number of troops to put his left flank in ſecurity againſt any attempts which General Moreau might now be induced to make on that ſide, and his Excellency ſtill maintains a poſition, with a part of his army, on the left bank of the Rhine, from Rhe Hutte to Frackenthal, the left of which is covered by the lower part of the Rerbach rivulet, and the front and right by the canal, called the Flotebach, that interſects the plain from Rerbach to Franckenthal, and runs from thence through part of the wood of Freiſenheim into the Rhine.

I hope ſoon to have the honour of tranſmitting to your Lordſhip accounts of his Royal Highneſs's ſucceſs againſt General Jourdan, and the conſequent relief of Ehrenbreitſtein; events, which the vigorous offenſive

 meaſures

measures that will be immediately purſued in that quarter ſeem to inſure.

C. CRAUFURD.

Hackenburg, June 18, 1796.

The Archduke's head-quarters were removed from Hecheim to Schwalbac, near Koningſtein on the 11th inſtant, to Heſſe Homburg on the 12th, and Grætlin Wiſbach the 13th, where they remained till the 14th; on which day his Royal Highneſs completed the neceſſary arrangements for the defence of the Lahn, between Braunfells and the Rhine, which chiefly conſiſted in poſting a large corps at Limbourg, with two others of inferior force near Naſſau and Weilburg. On the 14th a conſiderable corps under the command of Lieutenant-General Werneck, arrived at Wetzlar, the Saxons at Butzbach, nearly ſouth of Wetzlar. Another ſtrong column, commanded by General Kray, marched the ſame day to the neighbourhood of Braunfels, and a partiſan corps puſhed acroſs the Lahn to Koningſberg, which lies between Gieſſen and Herborn on the Dille.

The river Dille formed the natural left flank to the enemy's line of defence, which was covered to the right by the Rhine; and as the hills on the right bank of the Dille are very ſteep, woody, and difficult of acceſs, it was eſſential for the enemy to occupy them, but more eſpecially ſo, to take the poſition between Hermanſtein on that river and Altenbourg on the Lahn, as the Auſtrians would then have been completely prevented from croſſing at Wetzlar, and obliged to manœuvre, by Gieſſen, towards Herborn and Dielnburg.

The Archduke ordered General Werneck to puſh his advanced poſts acroſs the Lahn and the Dille at Wetzlar on the 14th, and to paſs, on the 15th, with his whole corps; to ſupport which manœuvre, the Saxons were directed to advance to Wetzlar the ſame day, and General Kray to occupy the heights between Braunfels and Leuhn on the Lahn. The French General Le Fevre was in march with a large corps for the ſame object at the ſame time. The heads of his columns attacked General Werneck's advanced guard, which, after making a very long and obſtinate reſiſtance, was obliged to yield to the great ſuperiority of numbers. The enemy then occupied the abovementioned poſition, with their right to the Lahn and their left to the Dille, and began a ſevere cannonade upon the Auſtrians, who, though at the foot of the heights with the rivers cloſe in their rear, had formed again, and ſtood firm. His Royal Highneſs the Archduke having arrived juſt as the advanced guard was retiring, ordered the Saxons to accelerate their march, and particularly their cavalry to advance with as much expedition as poſſible. His Royal Highneſs likewiſe ordered that part of General Werneck's corps, which had remained in reſerve on the left bank of the Lahn, to join their advanced guard, and left the detachments on the left oppoſite Altenbourg, and on the right at Aſlar near Hermanſtein, as they had been at firſt poſted, in order to ſecure the flanks. In this very critical poſition his Royal Highneſs remained, anſwering the enemy's cannonade from a battery of twelve-pounders, and determined to attack as ſoon as the head of the Saxon column ſhould have paſſed Wetzlar.

The poſition that General Le Fevre occupied, was compoſed of a range of heights, which, from the broken ground in their front, are difficult of acceſs. There was a projecting point of a wood that formed upon the face of theſe heights a ſalient angle to the reſt of his line; and this wood, returning through the centre of the poſition, extended to the right and left behind each wing, to the Lahn and the Dille.

This ſalient point was ſtrongly occupied with infantry, as well as the heights and village of Altenberg, and on the height above Hermanſtein the principal part of the cavalry was formed, being ſupported by infantry poſted in the wood in their rear, the artillery was diſtributed upon the ſpots moſt favourable for raking the face of the poſition. In this order, General Le Fevre waited the arrival of the reſt of his corps; had it come up before the Archduke attacked, the Auſtrians muſt have retired acroſs the Lahn at Wetzlar. His Royal Highneſs, perfectly aware of this circumſtance, reſolved not to delay his attack a moment after the Saxon cavalry ſhould have arrived: this did not happen till ſeven in the evening, and the diſpoſition was then made in general as follows: three ſquadrons of the Auſtrian cavalry, regiment of Carachy, ſupported by that of Naſſau, were ordered to charge the left, and the Saxon cavalry the front of the heights above Hermanſtein; while the Auſtrian grenadiers attacked the enemy's centre in the wood, the left wing was kept back. The regiment of Carachy advanced through the hollow ways and ravines, and, when arrived at the top of the height, charged the enemy with a degree of intrepidity that muſt do them immortal honour; but as they were very much broken by the extreme badneſs of the ground, and as the French cavalry was numerous and drawn up in perfect order to receive them, they were repulſed. The regiment of Naſſau had, in the mean time, reached the ſummit and formed; they therefore received the regiment of Carachy, which rallied under their protection, charged the enemy again with part of the regiment of Naſſau on their flanks, and part as a ſecond line, and, after as regular a ſhock as could take place, they proved victorious. This happened before the Saxon cavalry had reached their point of attack, or the grenadiers had arrived at the wood; and the enemy finding themſelves taken in flank, and moſt vigorouſly purſued, retired; their firſt line with great precipitation abandoning the ſalient point of their centre, and their defeated cavalry threw itſelf in diſorder into the wood behind their infantry. Part of the regiment of Carachy and Naſſau followed them, cut to pieces a battalion which had formed where the road leading from Wetzlar to Greiffenſtein enters the wood, and took ſeveral pieces of cannon; but upon endeavouring to continue the purſuit ſtill further, they were received by the ſecond line of French infantry, who gave them a ſevere fire, and obliged them to retire out of the wood to form again. However, they brought off all the cannon and ammunition waggons, that they had taken. The enemy ſtill kept on the heights of Altenbourg, their line extending thence towards Alſteden on the Dille.

The

The Auſtrian grenadiers now attacked and defeated the French infantry in the wood.

In the rear of the enemy's right flank, at the diſtance of about two Engliſh miles, lay the village of Borghauſen on the Dille. In the vicinity of that village the wood retires from the Dille in the form of a half circle, leaving a conſiderable ſpace of open ground; through the road, by which the left of General Le Fevre's corps was obliged to retreat, paſſes and enters the wood again over an height that affords an excellent poſition for infantry, not only from being ſo immediately on the edge of the wood, but more eſpecially as the foot of it is covered, in the greateſt part of its extent, by a ravine that is very difficult to croſs.

It was on this height that the enemy had formed three battalions, with a battery of artillery to receive their troops that had been defeated by the Auſtrian cavalry and grenadiers; and, at the ſame time, finding that victory was declared in favour of the Auſtrians, they retired their right from the heights of Altenbourg, forming the troops that had occupied that wing of the poſition in the thick wood which was immediately in their rear. Four ſquadrons of Saxon cavalry, as if determined to emulate the exemplary conduct of the Imperial troops, together with a ſquadron of the regiment of Carachy, advanced through that part of the wood which had been cleared by the grenadiers, and, without waiting for further ſupport, and not accompanied either by cannon or infantry, defiled along the road, and ſcrambled through the ravine under the enemy's fire, formed, and attacked the height which I have juſt deſcribed: after ſuffering great loſs they broke the three battalions, cut down every man who could not ſave himſelf by flight in the wood, and took the cannon.

The night now came on, and put an end to this very brilliant affair. Nothing could ſurpaſs the ſteadineſs and intrepidity with which the Auſtrian and Saxon troops executed his Royal Highneſs's maſterly and deciſive manœuvres.

The loſs of the Auſtrians and Saxons amounted to about 500 men, including ſeveral officers; that of the French, judging from the number left dead on the field, and from the accounts given by deſerters and priſoners, and by the inhabitants of the country through which they paſſed in their retreat, muſt have been very great. It it reported that General Le Fevre, who commanded in perſon, was wounded badly in the arm.

Having failed in his attempt to make himſelf maſter of this important poſition, General Jourdan determined to raiſe the blockade of Ehrenbreitſtein, and recroſs the Rhine. Four of the ſix diviſions which compoſed his army have directed their march towards Nieuweid, the two others towards Siegberg, Cologne and Duſſeldorf.

On the 16th the Archduke marched in purſuit of General Le Fevre to Greiffenſtein, where he was joined by General Kray, who had croſſed the Lahn that morning at Leuhn.

On the 17th his Royal Highneſs marched to Renderodt; the advanced guard puſhing on to Altenkirchen, and on the 18th to Hackenbourg. The corps at Limbourg, Naſſau and Weilburg, croſſed the Lahn, and purſued General Jourdan by Montabauer and Thierdorff, whilſt the partiſan corps on the right advanced to the Sieg. But notwithſtanding the utmoſt diligence has been uſed by the Auſtrians, no affair of conſequence has taken place ſince the 15th, as the enemy have retired on all ſides, with the utmoſt precipitation.

Intelligence has juſt been received that Marſhal Wurmſer's poſts in the front of Manheim were attacked on the 14th inſt. and that his Excellency defeated the enemy, and took from them ſeveral pieces of cannon.

Hackenberg, June 10.

His Royal Highneſs the Archduke's advanced corps, commanded by General Kray, marched yeſterday morning at day-break in purſuit of that part of the enemy's army, which, after uniting at Altenkirchen, was retiring, under the orders of General Kleber, towards Siegberg on the Sieg, with the intention of proceeding from thence to Cologne and Duſſeldorf.

General Kleber found himſelf under the neceſſity of halting that day on the heights that lay between Kirpen and Ukareth, on the great road to Siegberg, in order to give time to paſs the Sieg: he therefore occupied the very advantageous poſition that theſe heights afford, with about 24,000 men. The front of both his wings, as well as his flanks, were covered by two deep ravines, that could only be paſſed at a very few points. The approach to his centre was about 300 yards broad, and ran along a ridge that connected this poſition with the heights of Kirpen, and in which the two ravines abovementioned take their ſource. At the village of Kirpen there is another range of advantageous heights, parallel to thoſe where the enemy was poſted; their right (looking towards Ukareth) terminates in a deep ravine; their left on a plain oppoſite to the enemy's centre. This plain is bounded on its left by a ſmall wood that extends towards the ravine, which covered the enemy's right wing, leaving the approach to their centre cloſe on its right. From this wood a long range of incloſures and ſmall copſes, intermixed with two villages and ſeveral ſcattered houſes, extend in a parallel direction to the right of the enemy's poſition, nearly on a line with the heights of Kirpen.

On the Altenkirchen ſide of Kirpen, about 700 yards from the latter, is a third range of heights, which take exactly the ſame direction as thoſe I have juſt deſcribed, their right being covered by a deep ravine, their centre and left falling gradually into a plain that is bounded by Kirpen, and the incloſures and ſmall villages abovementioned.

General Kray's corps conſiſted of about 11,000 men, viz. thirty-two ſquadrons of light cavalry, two battalions of grenadiers, ſix battalions of fuſileers, two battalions of Sclavonian light infantry, with a corps of riflemen, and a proportionate number of heavy horſe artillery.

The Auſtrian huſſars fell in with a large patrole of the enemy at the village of Weyerbuſch, and drove it back to Kirpen; there they came up with General Kleber's poſt, which they immediately forced back towards his poſition, and General Kray's advanced guard, conſiſting of one Sclavonian light infantry, and one Walloon.

Walloon battalion, with ſeveral ſquadrons of light cavalry, and ſome horſe artillery, formed upon the heights of Kirpen.

General Kleber, who could eaſily diſcover General Kray's ſtrength, immediately determining upon attacking part of the infantry of his right wing, advanced into the wood that bounded the plain below the heights of Kirpen, and into the incloſures and villages that extended from thence between the two poſitions, and the cavalry of that wing marched in the rear of the infantry, ready to advance and attack General Kray's left, as ſoon as the latter (viz. the infantry) ſhould have eſtabliſhed itſelf along the edge of the plain. A ſmall part of the infantry of this left wing advanced through the ravines againſt General Kray's right, in order to prevent his detaching from thence, whilſt his principal body of cavalry, ſupported by nine battalions of infantry, and a great proportion of heavy artillery, marched from his centre againſt the heights of Kirpen. The Auſtrian cavalry, which was poſted near Kirpen, attacked the French cavalry as they were forming at the head of the ridge before deſcribed, but partly from the fire which they received in their left flank from the wood, and partly from the great ſuperiority of numbers, they were repulſed. However, the battalion of Walloons and Sclavonian light infantry kept their ground, the cavalry rallied under their protection, and in this ſituation the advanced guard waited the enemy's attack. The French cavalry, as ſoon as its formation was completed, advanced againſt the heights of Kirpen, and, ſupported by a part of their infantry, drove back the Auſtrian cavalry, the Sclavonian battalion, and the artillery, all of whom retired behind the line of the poſition in the rear. The Walloon battalion, commanded by Colonel Brady, ſtood firm, repulſed the repeated and combined attacks that were made upon it, and at laſt finding itſelf ſurrounded, began its retreat through the village towards the poſition, which it effected in a manner that deſerves to be repreſented as an example of bravery and diſcipline which may be equalled, but can never be ſurpaſſed. The French were now maſters of the village and heights of Kirpen; their right wing had eſtabliſhed itſelf on the edge of the incloſures, and in the villages that border the plain, and their left extended from Kirpen in a parallel line to the Auſtrians, with whoſe right it was already engaged in a diſtant muſquetry fire.

General Kray formed his advanced guard again behind his centre as a reſerve, and remained upon his poſition to receive the formidable attack that the enemy were now preparing to make upon him.

General Kleber brought a great quantity of artillery on the height of Kirpen, and formed two principal attacks;, the one with two lines of cavalry, ſupported by his right wing of infantry, againſt General Kray's left, and the other with nine battalions of infantry, ſupported by a large body of cavalry againſt the center, whilſt his left advanced ſufficiently to keep the Auſtrian right in check.

The enemy now attacked General Kray's left wing, and defeated his cavalry, as their great ſuperiority of numbers gave them an opportunity of gaining its flank. But the battalion and the battery, which occupied a height on the left of the infantry poſition, changed their front, and kept up ſuch a heavy fire on the flank of the French cavalry as checked their purſuit. The Auſtrian cavalry rallied under the protection of this able manœuvre, and returning to the charge, ſupported by four ſquadrons of Saxons who had juſt arrived, drove back the French into the villages and defiles from which they advanced, and decided the affair on that ſide.

Whilſt this was going on, the nine battalions, and the cavalry that were formed at Kirpen, advanced againſt the centre of the Auſtrian poſition, ſupported by a moſt formidable fire of artillery. This point was occupied by three battalions and ſome ſquadrons of cavalry in the firſt line, to which the advanced guard that had been obliged to abandon Kirpen, formed, as has been before obſerved, a ſecond line. Theſe moſt gallant troops allowed the French to approach them within 100 paces, without firing, except from their cannon. The firſt line of infantry then gave a general fire, and charged with their bayonets. This deciſive movement produced the deſired effect; the French gave way; General Kray's cavalry purſued them into the village, and the Auſtrians proved finally victorious. They were not, however, in ſufficient force to profit of this victory in the manner they might otherwiſe have done, eſpecially as the enemy's broken troops were received by a ſtrong reſerve, and as their right ſtill remained in the villages and incloſures which they had taken poſſeſſion of in the beginning of the action; General Kray was therefore obliged to content himſelf with forcing the enemy to abandon the heights of Kirpen; in the evening General Kleber retired his right wing into his poſition; but a battalion at the extremity of his left, that had advanced to turn the right of the Auſtrians, was completely cut off.

Thus, my Lord, ended an affair, which, though leſs important than that of the 15th near Wetzlar, becauſe the object of contention was not of ſuch magnitude, may with juſtice be ſtyled equally brilliant; particularly when we conſider that the French had more than double the force of the Auſtrians.

General Kray loſt between 500 and 600 men. The enemy had about 700 men taken priſoners, left ſeveral hundred dead on the field, and according to all reports had a very great number wounded.

General Kleber retreated laſt night as ſoon as it was dark acroſs the Sieg at Siegberg, from whence he is directing his march towards Duſſeldorf, and General Jourdan has recroſſed the Rhine with all the reſt of his army at Nieuwied.

Eiſingen, near Pfortzheim, July 11, 1795.

On the 7th and 8th inſtant, the Archduke remained in the poſſeſſion of Etthregen, in order to give time for the arrival of the Saxons at Pforzheim, who were advancing from Graben to reinforce his Royal Highneſs's army; and the corps that had been detached into the mountains, under the command of General Kaim, to cover the left, was ordered to take its principal poſitions at Frawen Alb.

The Saxons reached Pfortzheim in the night of the 7th.

7th. On the 8th the diſpoſition was made to attack General Moreau on the 10th, in the Murg, at Raſtadt, Kupenheim and Gertzbach, and, on the 9th, whilſt the preparatory movements were executing, in order to bring the troops forward to the different points from whence they were to advance the next morning, the enemy forced back the Archduke's advanced poſts with a part of their army, whilſt their principal force attacked General Kaim. His Royal Highneſs immediately ſupported his advanced poſts, and was victorious on his right, and along his whole front; but General Kaim, after having made a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, was obliged to yield to the ſuperiority of numbers, and he retired to Pfortzheim. The Saxons, who were in march to cover that General's left flank, did the ſame; and, as this unfortunate circumſtance gave the enemy poſſeſſion of all the paſſes in the mountains, on the Archduke's left, his Royal Highneſs found himſelf under the neceſſity of marching with his army to Pfortzheim, on the 13th, where he is now encamped.

The Auſtrians loſt on this occaſion about ſixteen hundred men and four pieces of cannon. The loſs of the French cannot be exactly aſcertained, but it muſt have been very conſiderable.

The Prince of Conde's corps, which has behaved with great bravery, was at Villengen on the 8th, the date of the laſt accounts that were received from it. The Auſtrian General Frolich ſtill remained in the Briſgaw.

The enemy has paſſed the Lahn, and the army, which was left for the defence of that part of the country, has retired to the poſition of Bergen, having thrown proper garriſons into Mayence and Ehrenbreitſtein.

Eſlingen, July 12, 1726.

News arrived this morning of General Wartenſleben's having been attacked, on the 10th inſtant, by General Jourdan, at Friedberg, juſt as he was preparing to retire to Bingen, and aſſemble his army in that camp.

The enemy were, according to all reports, near four times as ſtrong as the Auſtrians; and the latter after having repulſed three ſucceſſive attacks, were obliged to retire to Bingen, with the loſs of ſeveral hundred men, and one cannon.

Proper garriſons are left in Mayence, Manheim, Phillipſburg and Ehrenbreitſtein. The Archduke remains encamped at Pfortzheim; the Prince of Condé at Villenger, and General Frolich is ſtill in the Briſgaw.

C. CRAUFURD.

Gemund, July 24, 1796.

His Royal Highneſs the Archduke, upon receiving intelligence of the enemy's intention to diſlodge the corps at Eſlingen, and thus make themſelves maſters of the great road from Stutgard to Ulm, reinforced that important poſt in the night of the 20th, and made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for a moſt vigorous defence.

On the 21ſt the Enemy made ſeveral feints on the right, and along the whole front of the camp of Felbach, whilſt they marched againſt the heights of Eſlingen with a very ſuperior force. Their attack commenced there about ſeven o'clock in the morning; and, after five unſucceſsful efforts, they were obliged to retire to Hohenheim, near Stutgard.

The ſkill with which this poſition was defended, and the vigour diſplayed in repulſing the reiterated and ſevere attacks, on grounds ſo interſected and woody, that neither cavalry or artillery could act with efficacy, do equal honour to General Hotze, who commanded, and the gallant troops that executed his orders. The exceſſive heat of the day, and the great fatigue that they experienced, as they had all been under arms, and moſt of them marching the whole preceeding night, did not prevent them from contending moſt courageouſly with near double their numbers till eight o'clock, when victory rewarded ſuch exemplary conduct. I have not the leaſt intention of making any diſtinction between the merits of thoſe brave men who are all entitled to ſo great a ſhare of praiſe, but I cannot help obſerving to your Lordſhip, that the firſt battalion of the Hungarian regiment of Spleny, fought from the beginning of this action without being relieved, and, though it loſt between 300 and 400 men, remained in fire till night put a ſtop to its uncommon exertions. This circumſtance is ſo much talked of in the army, that I feel called upon not to paſs it over in ſilence.

The total loſs of the Auſtrians on this day was, about 1000 men, including ſeveral officers; that of the enemy amounted, according to the beſt eſtimates which can be made from the reports of deſerters and priſoners, to near 2000.

In the night of the 20th the Archduke marched to Schorndorf, and on the 24th to this place.

C. CRAUFURD.

Nordlingen, Auguſt 4, 1796.

His Royal Highneſs the Archduke marched from Gemund on the 26th of July, and encamped with one part of his main army at Bohmenkirchen, and another at Urſpringen. General Frolich was on the ſouth of the Danube near Waldſee, the Prince of Condé near Ravenſpurg, and a corps under General Wolf at Bregentz; the Suabians were ſtill at Biberach, to which place they had retired upon the concluſion of their armiſtice. General Wartenſleben kept his poſition near Bamberg, having a ſmall body of light troops between Nuremberg and Anſpach, for the purpoſe of communicating with the Archduke. On the 29th General Frolich, in compliance with an order from the Archduke, marched to Biberach, ſurrounded and diſarmed the corps, obliging them to diſperſe immediately, and retire behind the line of operations. After which he took his poſition in that neighbourhood, and the Prince of Condé marched to Waldſee, leaving an advanced guard near Ravenſpurg. From the 26th to the 30th ſeveral ſkirmiſhes happened between the advanced poſts; in all of theſe the Auſtrians had the advantage; and a detachment of Huſſars ſurpriſed a large French reconnoitring party near Hohenſtadt, between Blanbeuren and Geiſlengen, every man of which was either killed or taken.

On the 31ſt, as the magazines on the Danube were placed in ſafety, and as the enemy began to manœuvre towards

towards the Archduke's right, his Royal Highneſs determined to concentrate his principal force. He therefore moved, on the 1ſt of Auguſt, with his main army, to Haydenheim, on the 2d to Nerſheim, and on the 3d to Nordlingen, the detached corps retiring gradually, ſo as to cover this march.

His Royal Highneſs's general poſition is now as follows: the main army at Nordlingen, with an advanced guard at Narſheim; two ſmall corps near Boppingen and Weiltingen, to obſerve the roads leading from thoſe places; and a corps of ſuperior force at Gundelfingen, for the purpoſe of covering the left, and keeping up the communication with General Frolich and the Prince of Condé, the former of whom is at Weiffenhorn, on the Both, the latter at Memmingen, with his advanced guard at Wurtzbach.

The enemy having diſcovered the channel by which the water was conveyed into the fortreſs of Koningſtein, cut off the ſupply, and by that means reduced the garriſon, conſiſting of about 500 men, to the neceſſity of ſurrendering, The troops marched out with arms and baggage, and they returned to the Emperor's dominions, on condition of not ſerving till exchanged.

C. CRAUFURD.

Nordlingen, Auguſt 5, 1796.

The enemy attacked this afternoon the advanced poſts commanded by the Prince John of Litchtenſtein, near Kirchheim; but they were repulſed with the loſs of above 200 men taken priſoners, and a great number left dead on the field. The general poſition of the armies remains the ſame yeſterday.

C. CRAUFURD.

P. S. News is this moment arrived of General Kray's having obtained a conſiderable advantage over the enemy at Scuten, near Bamberg, in which neighbourhood he had been left by General Wartenſleben, upon the latter's marching to Forcheim; but his Royal Highneſs has not yet received the particulars of this affair.

Mettingen, Auguſt 12, 1796.

The Archduke marched on the 9th inſtant with the main army from Nordlingen, and took a poſition acroſs the Eager Rivulet, with his right towards Allerſheim, the centre in the Point of Mettingen, where the head quarters were fixed, and his left towards Hohenaltheim, for the purpoſe of covering more effectually the roads from Nordlingen and Ottingen to Donawert. The corps which had been poſted at Nerſheim, under General Hotze, had already fallen back to Forcheim and Aufhauſen, to keep up the direct communication with that on the left bank of the Danube, commanded by General Rieſe, who was now encamped near Dillengen. General Wartenſleben had moved in the mean time to Forckheim, on the river Rednitz, and from thence to Lauf on the Pegnitz. General Frolich, the Prince of Condé, and General Wolf, remained nearly in the ſame poſition as mentioned in my diſpatch of the 4th.

The enemy attacked the Auſtrian guards of General Hotze and Rieſe on the 8th; but, by a diſplay of much ſkill and firmneſs, the firſt of thoſe Generals managed to loſe ſo little ground, that the change of poſition, which was ordered for the next day, took place without interruption; and the latter from his ſituation being more advantageous, completely repulſed the attack that was made upon him.

On the 9th at night information was received that the Prince of Condé had been obliged to retire to Mindenheim, on the Mindel, and General Wolf into the defile of Bregentz, where, however, he had poſted himſelf in ſuch a manner as to check the enemy's deſigns in that quarter. General Wartenſleben alſo reported, that his poſition was ſo bad as to make it highly imprudent for him to await the attack which General Jourdan, from his late movements, ſeemed to be meditating; and the ſame day General Moreau arrived in great force oppoſite the centre of his Royal Highneſs's extenſive line, forming with his left on the heights of Umenheim, his centre in point of Catzenſtein, and his right on the heights of Dunſtelkingen and Deſchingen, with a corps to cover his flank near Laningen, on the Danube. His reſerve was between Nerſheim and Konigſbron.

On the 10th the enemy advanced a ſtrong part of their firſt line into the woods in their front, where they eſtabliſhed themſelves firmly, and the ſame evening, about ſix o'clock, they attacked General Hotze's left, at Eglingen and Amerdingen, with great impetuoſity. They ſucceeded in driving back his advanced poſts, but they made no impreſſion on his left poſition, nor did they interrupt the attack that his Royal Highneſs intended to make upon them the next morning, of which the following was the diſpoſition.

An advanced guard, commanded by Prince John of Lichtenſtein, ſupported by a ſmall corps under General Staray, was to march from the camp of Mettingen along the road that leads from Nordlingen to Nerſheim, and endeavour, by manœuvring to the enemy's left flank, to diſlodge them from the Heights of Umenheim. The reſt of the main army was to aſſemble at Forcheim, Aufhauſen, and Amerdingen, from whence it was to march in three columns; that of the right under General Hotze; that of the centre under the Prince of Furſtenberg; and the left under General de la Tour, and attack the enemy's centre and right; Whilſt General Rieſe, ſtrengthened by part of General Frolich's corps, drove them from the neighbourhood of Laningen, and marched towards Giengen and Haydenheim, in order to come into the rear of General Moreau's poſition. This latter movement was to be covered on its right by a ſmall intermediate corps under General Rieſe and the main army. As the enemy had a great ſuperiority of numbers, it was reſolved to attack by ſurpriſe, and for this purpoſe the marches were ſo arranged, that the columns were to be formed on the different points, from whence they were to advance juſt before daybreak, and proceed immediately. However, a moſt violent ſtorm, which laſted ſeveral hours, made the night ſo extremely dark, and the roads ſo bad, that the troops and artillery were above double the time they otherwiſe would have been in performing their movements,

ments, and therefore the attack was neceſſarily deferred till ſeven o'clock. This enabled the enemy to diſcover the whole plan, and prepare for their defence.

Notwithſtanding ſo unfortunate a circumſtance, which deprived the Archduke of the great advantage of ſurpriſe, his Royal Highneſs perſevered in his reſolution. The three columns of the centre were ſucceſsful in diſlodging the enemy's advanced guard from the woods; and they drove it back to the heights of the principal poſition; but the column that marched towards Umenheim finding itſelf taken in flank by General Moreau's reſerve, which had advanced for that purpoſe as ſoon as the affair commenced, was obliged to retire. This laid General Hotze's right flank open, and forced him alſo to fall back to the poſition of Forcheim, from whence he had marched in the morning; but the Prince of Furſtenberg and General de la Tour maintained their advantages. Juſt as the Archduke was making his diſpoſitions for ſtrengthening and bringing forward his right again, he received a report from General Wartenſleben, purporting that he was obliged to retire to Amberg; and that a column of General Jourdan's army had already arrived at Nuremberg, for the purpoſe of co-operating immediately with General Moreau. His Royal Highneſs now judged, that even if victorious on this point, he would probably ſtill be obliged to retreat to Donawert, by the movements that the enemy were making on his right; and ſhould he be ſo unfortunate as to experience a defeat, the conſequences, from the ſame reaſon, might be moſt diſaſtrous. He therefore, ſuſpended his attack, and contented himſelf with remaining maſter of the principal part of the field of battle; a deciſion however taken with the utmoſt reluctance, becauſe General Rieſe had ſucceeded to the extent of his moſt ſanguine hopes, and had advanced, about four o'clock in the afternoon, nearly to Haydenheim.

The Auſtrians loſt on this occaſion from 1000 to 1200 men. The French loſs, in killed and wounded, is eſtimated at above 2000, beſides more than 1200 priſoners already brought in; four pieces of cannon, and ſeveral ammunition waggons.

This morning the whole army of his Royal Highneſs has taken exactly the ſame poſition that it had on the 10th.

C. CRAUFURD.

Donawert, Auguſt 14, 1796.

The Archduke marched with his main army to this place on the 13th, where he was joined by Generals Hotze and Rieſe. The enemy did not attempt to interrupt this movement, though it was made in the day, nor have they advanced ſince, which is a convincing proof that the affair of the 11th checked very materially their intended plan of operations.

The paſs of Bregentz continues to be defended by General Wolf, and that of Freuſſen will be covered by General la Tour's left.

C. CRAUFURD.

Lauffen, Auguſt 27, 1796.

The main body of the Auſtrian army of the Upper Rhine paſſed the Danube at Donawert on the 13th inſtant, and halted near that place on the 14th; the rear guards ſtill occupying the road leading from Norlingen and Hockſtadt to Donawert, the former at the Defile of Haarberg, the latter at a village about a league eaſtward of Blenheim.

On the 15th, his Royal Highneſs leaving General de la Tour with a conſiderable part of the army of the Upper Rhine, to defend the Lech, marched with the remainder down the Danube, with an intention of recroſſing it, in order to operate againſt General Jourdan's right flank, whilſt General Wartenſleben ſhould advance and attack his front. The rear guards were of courſe withdrawn from the abovementioned poſts, and Donawert evacuated in the courſe of the day.

When his Royal Highneſs commenced this manœuvre, General Wartenſleben was in the poſition near Amberg. To turn the left of this poſition, General Jourdan had detached a conſiderable column on the great road leading from Nuremberg, through Neumark, to Ratiſbon; and in order to oppoſe this column, Major-General Nauendorf was advancing from the latter place with a corps of four of the battalions newly arrived from Auſtria and ſome light troops.

On the 17th the troops, which the Archduke had brought from the army of the Upper Rhine, repaſſed the Danube, in two columns, at Neuburg and Ingolſtadt, and encamped near thoſe places, the latter of which being capable of defence, and important from its ſituation on the river, a garriſon was thrown into it. The column that paſſed at Neuburg was commanded by Lieutenant-General Hotze.

The intention was to proceed from hence with the right column from Ingolſtadt towards Boilugrieſs; and Lieutenant-General Hotze's conſiderably to the left; but, in the night from the 18th to the 19th, intelligence was received that General Wartenſleben had been obliged to quit the poſition of Amberg, and retire behind the Nab.

The abovementioned projected movement of the Archduke's corps now became very dangerous, as its communication with General Wartenſleben would have been in the greateſt degree precarious, and its retreat, in caſe of defeat, (being cut off, as it might have been, from the Road to Ratiſbon) extremely difficult. His Royal Highneſs therefore directed his march more to the right, and arrived on the 20th inſtant with his right column at Hemman. From this time Major-General Nauendorf's corps, which advanced next day to the Heights of Taſwang, formed his Royal Highneſs's advanced guard. Lieutenant-General Hotze's corps marched towards Boilugrieſs.

By this march the Archduke ſecured the road to Ratiſbon, and the right flank of Jourdan's army was equally threatened, he having advanced to the Nab.

A heavy connonade heard in the direction of Schwartzfeld on the 20th inſtant and other reaſons, made it neceſſary to proceed but ſlowly, until more certain intelligence of General Wartenſleben's ſituation could be obtained, and a combined plan of attack finally arranged. The abovementioned cannonade afterwards proved to have been an affair of no importance.

On the 22d the enemy's corps, which had advanced from Neumark, and taken poſt behind a deep ravine, through which the great road paſſes near the village of Teining, was attacked by the advanced guard under General Nauendorf, and obliged to quit his poſition and retreat towards Neumark.

On the 23d the Archduke and Lieutenant-General Hotze's corps, having reunited, advanced in ſeveral columns, and drove the enemy from their poſition behind Neumark. General Hotze purſued them to within a league of Altdorf, and at the ſame time puſhed forward a conſiderable column of cavalry, and ſome light infantry, under Major-General Prince John of Lichtenſtein, on the great road towards Nuremberg.

The right column of the Archduke's corps encamped near Neumark.

On the 24th the long-intended combined operation took place againſt General Jourdan's army. This operation was performed in ſeven columns. That of the right of General Wartenſleben's army advanced towards Weger; another large column proceeded from Schwartzfeld, being a third ſmaller force to its left, and a fourth advanced from Swondorf towards Amberg, in the neighbourhood of which place the three latter columns were to unite, and that of the left to form a junction with the Archduke's right, which proceeded from Neumark, by Caſtel, to Amberg, having two ſtrong corps to the left, of which the one under Lieutenant-General Staray advanced to Herſpruck, and the other with Lieutenant-General Hotze to Lauffen. This excellent diſpoſition would certainly have been followed by a very deciſive battle, had not the enemy, alarmed at the menacing movements of the Archduke's corps, retreated ſo precipitately as to make it impoſſible. Their loſs muſt, however, have been conſiderable; and the two battalions of their rear guard, which defended as long as poſſible the defile of Amberg, were completely annihilated by ſome ſquadrons of Auſtrian cavalry. The different corps encamped in the evening in the neighbourhood of Amberg, Herſpruck, Lauffen, &c. General Jourdan is continuing his retreat towards Forcheim.

Whilſt theſe operations were carrying on, General Moreau croſſed the Danube at Donawert, and acted with his whole army againſt General de la Tour, who has been obliged to quit the poſition of the Lech, and on the 24th took another behind the Iſer. General de la Tour's loſs has been very inconſiderable, although the great ſuperiority of the enemy obliged him to retreat.

Thus, have I endeavoured to give you an accurate account of the late events and movements; and it is with the deepeſt concern I muſt conclude it by informing you that my brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd, was unfortunately wounded and taken on the 25th inſt.

The Archduke has been pleaſed to write to General Jourdan reclaiming him; and I have no doubt of their giving him up, as it would be contrary to every rule to detain a perſon as a priſoner of war, who was not, at the time of being taken, employed in a military capacity.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Bamberg, Auguſt 31, 1796.

After the affair of the 24th inſtant, General Jourdan continued his retreat in ſeveral columns through Velden, Pegnitz, &c. in the general direction of Ebermanſtadt and Forcheim, he has been cloſely purſued by the Archduke's army, under which denomination I compriſe that lately commanded by General Wartenſleben, as well as thoſe troops which his Royal Highneſs brought with him from the Danube.

On the 25th inſt. the advanced guard, under Lieutenant-General Kray, marched by Sultzbach to Hohenſtadt, and a conſiderable column of the enemy's baggage was taken or deſtroyed in the defile between that place and Velden. The troops which had encamped the preceeding evening near Amberg followed General Kray's march, and the Archduke took his head quarters at Sultzbach.

On the 26th Lieutenant-General Kray purſued the enemy in the direction towards Graffenberg, and Lieutenant-General Hotze advanced from Lauffen towards Erlangen on the Rednitz; the former having his right covered by Major-General Elſnitz, in the neighbourhood of Velden, Neuhang, Blech, &c. as had the latter his left by Major-General the Prince of Lichtenſtein, who had paſſed through Nuremberg. The Archduke's columns marched from the camp of Sultzbach to Hertſpruck on the Pegnitz.

On the 27th Lieutenant-General Hotze, having croſſed the Rednitz, moved towards Hochſtadt on the Aiſch, Prince Lichtenſtein's corps forming his advanced guard; Lieutenant-General Kray's corps marched to Graffenburg, Betzenſtein, &c. and the army from Herſpruck to Lauffen.

On the 28th the Prince of Lichtenſtein's light troops approached on the left bank of the Rednitz, very near to Bamberg. Lieutenant General Kray marched to Neukirch, and the Archduke to Heroldſberg.

On the 29th, upon the approach of the advanced guard, the enemy abandoned precipitately the ſtrong fort of Forcheim, ſetting fire to the mills and bridges on the Wiſent, to cover their retreat. Their rear guard, conſiſting of nearly a diviſion, took poſt in the night with its left to the heights of Eggleſhiem, and its right to the Rednitz, on the road from Forcheim towards Bamberg. The army encamped between Baierſdorf and Forcheim.

Early on the morning of the 30th, Lieutenant General Kray moved forward to attack the enemy in their poſitions near Eggleſheim, but they abandoned it ſo quickly that no ſerious affair could be engaged in, nor could the column, which had been ſent through the mountains to turn their left, arrive in time to fall upon their retreat, ſo that their loſs was not conſiderable. Lieutenant-General Kray purſued them towards Bamberg, and the Archduke took his head quarters at Hirſchaid. On the left of the Rednitz Lieutenant General Hotze advanced to Burg Eberach, puſhing forward his advanced guard under the Prince of Lichtenſtein to Eltman on the Meyn. Lieutenant-General Staray's corps, which had followed General Hotze's march, advanced to Cloſter Eberach. Very early on the morning

ing of the 30th, Jourdan's army, that is, the heavy artillery, &c. began to croſs the Meyn, at Hallſtat.

During the whole of the operations his Royal Highneſs's great aim has been to bring General Jourdan to a deciſive battle, but the bad roads and defiles the troops had to paſs between the Danube and Amberg conſiderably retarding their march, gave Jourdan time to get off; and he has ſince ſucceeded in avoiding a general engagement, wherein he had been greatly favoured by the nature of the country,, which is ſo extremely hilly, woody, and interſected, as to make it impracticable to employ the cavalry.

Notwithſtanding it is much to be regretted that it was not poſſible to bring the enemy to a general battle, yet their are ſtrong reaſons to hope that thoſe maſterly manœuvres, by which the Archduke has forced them to ſo ſudden a retreat, and has already driven them conſiderably out of the direction which Jourdan undoubtedly muſt have wiſhed to take, may ultimately have as as happy an effect upon the general iſſue of the campaign, as they, at all events, will be honourable to his Royal Highneſs.

I am not yet enabled to ſtate the number of priſoners made by the different columns: a conſiderable number were taken on the 23d in the affair near Neumark, and in the affair of Amberg there were between 900 and 1000.

A corps under Major-General Nauendorf was detached on the 25th inſtant to reinforce General de la Tour, who is behind the Iſer.

On the 7th Colonel Craufurd was left behind by the French, with a ſafeguard, at Betzenſtein, they having found it impoſſible to tranſport him any further without endangering his life; they exacted his parole not to ſerve againſt the Rebublic till exchanged, which will, I believe, take place immediately. He has been moſt ſeverely wounded in the head by a muſket-ball, but I have the happineſs to ſay that the Archduke's own ſurgeon whom his Royal Highneſs (whoſe goodneſs on this occaſion has been great indeed) was pleaſed to ſend to him, give the greateſt reaſon to hope for his recovery.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Zell, near Wurtzburg,
September 4, 1796.

You are already informed of the movements of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke up to the 31ſt ultimo; at which period the right wing of the army was aſſembled in the Plain betwixt Forcheim and Bamberg; and the left, conſiſting of upwards of twenty battalions and fifty ſquadrons, under the command of Lieutenant-General Staray, had reached Eberach; and threatened at once, by detachments, the Points of Schweinfurt and of Wurtzburg.

Early on the 31ſt the Archduke entered Bamberg; and from the information there received of the movements of the enemy, determined to puſh on with the whole army towards Wurtzburg; as being the point on the occupation of which depended the poſſibility of forcing Jourdan to abandon the Meyn, and take his retreat through the country of Fulda, on the Lahn. His Royal Highneſs proceeded in the evening to Burg Eberach. General Kray took poſt at Eltman, and General Staray advanced to Kloſter Schwartzach.

On the 1ſt of September the Archduke marched to Ober Schwartzach, General Staray to Kinſingen, where he paſſed the Meyn: his advanced guard, under General Hotze, took poſſeſſion of the town of Wurtzburg, the French garriſon retiring into the citadel.

In the mean time the enemy ſtrained every nerve to reach Wurtzburg, before the main body of the Auſtrian army ſhould come up; and, by forced marches, arrived at Kornach, within three leagues of the town, the ſame day on which General Hotze took poſſeſſion of it, Next day, (the 2d), Jourdan attacked with the utmoſt impetuoſity, the corps under General Staray; but, though he ſucceeded in forcing ſome of his poſts, he was not able to make any impreſſion on the main poſition; and retired in the evening, to his camp near Kornach. There he reſolved to abide the event of a battle; and, in that view, poſted himſelf in the following manner:

His right wing, extending to the Meyn a little below Wurtzburg, reſted on a very commanding eminence; in front of which a deep river rendered the acceſs extremely difficult. The firſt line of his centre occupied a long narrow wood, ſkirting the bottom of a chain of heights, on the ridge of which his ſecond line was poſted. His left wing conſiſting almoſt entirely of cavalry, was placed in the ſpacious plain in front of Kornach; but conſiderably thrown from the infantry in the wood. A numerous artillery was diſtributed on the moſt eſſential points along his front. The diviſion of Lefevre remained poſted behind Schweinfurt, to cover the great road to Fulda, and a ſmall intermediate corps maintained his communication with the army.

His Royal Highneſs halted the 2d in his camp of Ober Schwartzach: whilſt a bridge was thrown on the Meyn, near Dettelbach, which was not finiſhed till late in the evening. General Kray remained at Geroltzhoffen.

General Staray, in the mean time, judging, from the force and uſual conduct of Jourdan, that he would ſoon renew his efforts to render himſelf maſter of Wenſbourg, embraced the ſpirited reſolution of rather advancing againſt him, than of waiting for him in his poſition. The Archduke approved of this idea, and determined to facilitate the execution of it, by making a combined attack on the enemy, to take place early in the morning of the 3d. The intention was, that General Staray ſhould move forward againſt the corps which was oppoſed to him; that the main body, under the command of General Wartenſleben, paſſing the bridge at Dettelbach, ſhould attack the centre of the enemy; whilſt General Kray, croſſing the river at the point neareſt Geroltzhoffen, ſhould turn his left wing.

Soon after day-break, accordingly, General Staray advanced, and drove back the poſts of the enemy; as, however, the other two columns had a conſiderable march to make, and met with much unexpected delay

in the paſſage of the river, he ſoon found himſelf engaged alone by very ſuperior numbers: and was not only obliged to relinquiſh the ground he had gained, but had much difficulty in maintaining his original poſition.

At this critical inſtant, his Royal Highneſs ſent orders to General Wartenſleben, to ford the river with the whole of his cavalry, and advance directly againſt the left of the enemy. This judicious manœuvre had the deſired effect. Jourdan, ſeeing himſelf menaced in the moſt eſſential point of his poſition, withdrew from his right the troops with which he was preſſing General Staray; who thus gained time to re-eſtabliſh himſelf in his poſt.

The cavalry now charged the left of the enemy, and drove it from its ground; but the enemy retiring behind the wood, the Auſtrians remained expoſed to a fire of muſquetry and grape, which obliged them to abandon the advantage they had gained. A ſecond attempt of the ſame nature had a ſimilar fate; and after fruitleſs endeavours to draw the enemy into the Plain, his Royal Highneſs reſolved to await the arrival of the reſt of General Wartenſleben's column: without which it was evident the poſition of the enemy could not be forced.

At length the enemy appeared advancing from Dettelbach; and General Staray moving forward at the ſame time a combined attack was immediately formed againſt the wood which covered the enemy's front. Eight battalions of grenadiers advanced for this purpoſe, with equal order and impetuoſity, regardleſs of the ſwarm of Tirailleurs who haraſſed them; they gained the wood without firing a ſhot, and in a few minutes drove the enemy not only from thence, but from the heights beyond it. This advantage, and the appearance of General Kray's colum on the right, decided the fortune of the day. Jourdan made no attempt to recover the ground he had loſt, but began his retreat on every point; this he for ſome time conducted with much regularity; his cavalry preſerving conſiderable countenance, and forming repeatedly, under the protection of their light artillery, to check the purſuit of the Auſtrians. At length, however, continually haraſſed by the huſſars, and overpowered by a prodigious fire of artillery from the heights, the confuſion became general; the exceſſive fatigue of the Auſtrians, and the coming on of night, alone ſaved them from total deſtruction.

The loſs of the Auſtrians on this occaſion amounts at moſt to 800 men, amongſt whom are no officers of diſtinction; that of the enemy is by far more conſiderable. Two thouſand priſoners are already brought in, and the number of killed and wounded cannot be ſmaller. One colour, ſix pieces of cannon, and a great number of ammunition and baggage-waggons have fallen into the hands of the conquerors.

The ſucceſs which on this occaſion has attended the Auſtrian arms is to be aſcribed chiefly to the perſonal conduct of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke. Preſent every where, where the danger was the moſt preſſing, he animated the troops by his example, and preſerved them in order by the coolneſs and quickneſs of his manœuvres; and at length ſeiſed, with infinite judgment, the true point of attack which decided the victory.

The army paſſed the night on the field of battle, and the next day croſſing the Meyn at different points, encamped near this place.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER.

Yeſterday the citadel of Wurtzburg capitulated; the garriſon, to the number of 700 men, ſurrendering themſelves priſoners of war. General Belmont, chief of the French artillery, is among the number.

A prodigious quantity of ſtores, of ammunition, and proviſions, has been found in the town and citadel; partly left there by the Auſtrians, partly collected by requiſition from the neighbouring country.

Intelligence is received that the enemy has abandoned in Schweinfurt ſeventy pieces of artillery, which he was unable to tranſport.

From the reports of the corps in front, there is every reaſon to believe that the enemy has decidedly quitted the Meyn, and directed his retreat to Fulda. The light troops which have been ſent in purſuit, continually bring in priſoners and baggage; and the Peaſantry, exaſperated at the unheard-of outrages of the enemy, have riſen in many parts, and deliver up or deſtroy all the ſtragglers who fall into their hands.

His Royal Highneſs, determined to perſevere in the ſame line of operations, this day detaches Colonel Count Meerfeldt, with ten ſquadrons of light cavalry, to form a junction with the garriſons of Manheim and of Mayence; by which means a corps of 12 or 15,000 men will be enabled to act in the rear of the enemy. From the diſtinguiſhed abilities of the officer to whom this enterpriſe is entruſted, the greateſt hopes are entertained of its ſucceſs.

The army moves this day towards Wertheim; and the head quarters will be to-morrow at Renlingen.

By the lateſt accounts received from the other ſide of the Danube, it appears that General de la Tour ſtill maintained himſelf in front of Munich; but the ſucceſſes on this ſide had not then produced the expected effect, of forcing General Moreau to a retreat. It hardly ſeems poſſible that he ſhould now venture to delay it.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER.

Windecken, September 10, 1796.

I Have the ſatisfaction of informing you, that the progreſs of the Auſtrian arms continues to be marked by brilliant and uninterrupted ſucceſs.

His Royal Highneſs the Archduke having quitted his camp near Wurtzburg on the 5th, puſhed on a ſtrong advanced guard, under the command of Lieutenant-General Kray, to ſecure the debouche of the Speſſart. That officer arriving in the neighbourhood of Aſchaffenbourg in the afternoon of the 6th. found the enemy, to the number of two thouſand men, poſted ſo as to diſpute the paſs from the foreſt. After a ſevere cannonade, which laſted a conſiderable time, he attacked them with much ſpirit, drove them from their advantageous poſition, and his cavalry purſuing them without

out hesitation through the town, dispersed them in the woods on the other side of the Meyn. The loss of the enemy on this occasion amounts to above 1000 men, of whom 600 are prisoners.

The Archduke advanced on the 7th to Aschaffenbourg, where the main body halted on the 8th; but intelligence being received that the enemy had abandoned Frankfort the preceeding night, the advanced guards were pushed on successively to the Kintzig and the Nidda.

On the 9th his Royal Highness marched to Dettingen, and on the 10th to Windocken; the advanced corps occupying the important point of Friedberg,

Ten thousand men, drawn from the garrison of Mayence, have advanced towards Konigstein, (which was abandoned by the enemy on the 8th), and will be a very essential reinforcement of infantry to the Army.

The consequence of these rapid and decisive movements have exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and have uniformly frustrated the designs and efforts of the enemy.

Jourdan, who after the action of the 3d, had directed his retreat on to Fulda, was still in hopes of gaining before the Archduke the strong position of Bergen, where, reinforced by the two divisions which had been left behind in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, he might have checked for a time the progress of the Austrians. In this view he arrived by forced marches at Schluititern, on the great road from Fulda to Hanau, in the evening of the 6th; but finding that the Duke was already master of Aschaffenbourg, he gave up this attempt, and, turning to the right, directed his march across the Vogelsberg toward Wetzlar, where, it is reported he is endeavouring to assemble his army.

From information of the most authentic nature, relative to the present situation of the French troops, I can venture to assure you, that they are in a state of the utmost confusion and despondency. A great part of the infantry have thrown away their arms, and are almost naked. Their retreat has lost all semblance of order, and has become a tumultuous flight. Excessive fatigue has probably destroyed more of them than the sword; and the continual dread they entertain of a general rising of the peasantry in the countries they traverse has spread a panick among them, which renders them deaf to the commands of their officers. The loss which Jourdan has sustained since he advanced from the Lahn may be estimated, without exaggeration, at 20,000 men, a number which must be daily increased by desertion, in the present state of his army.

The conduct of the French, during their abode in this country, has exhibited a scene of depravity, which is degrading to human nature. Robbery and peculation have been universal in every rank, and in every department of his army.

Every species of violence has been exercised on the persons as well as on the properties of individuals. Many villages have been reduced to ashes, without the existence of even a pretext for this act of barbarity; and the countries, through which their army has passed, exhibit every where a spectacle of the utmost desolation and distress.

R. ANSTRUTHER.

Windecken. September 11, 1796.

By reports received from General de la Tour it appears, that on the 1st and 2d instant Moreau attempted with his right wing, to make himself master of the bridge on the Yser at Munich. After a very obstinate combat which lasted the whole of both days, he was repulsed by the Prince of Furstenberg with considerable loss.

General de la Tour, in the mean time, having formed a junction with the corps of General Nauendorf, attacked, on the 2d, the left wing of the Enemy, and drove it before him the space of six leagues. In the neighbourhood of Langenbruche, however, the enemy having received considerable reinforcements, posted himself, so advantageously, that General de la Tour, after several fruitless attempts to dislodge him, judged it expedient to retire to his original post behind the Yser; having, however, succeeded in the object of his operation, which was to weaken the enemy's attack on the Prince of Fustenberg.

There is as yet no positive information that Moreau has begun his retreat, although from the late movements, there is reason to apprehend that he is making preparations for it.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER.

September 19.

His Royal highness the Archduke, leaving a considerable corps in reserve at Windecken, marched with the main body on the 12th to Friedberg. From thence General Kray pushed on with a strong advanced guard towards Wetzlar, on the approach of which the enemy abandoned the town, and took post on the heights behind it. General Hotze was detached at the same time towards Weilbourg, but was not able to make himself master of the place.

His Royal Highness, whose chief operations seemed hitherto to be directed on Wetzler, now turned to the left, and following the great road to Limbourg, encamped on the 14th instant near Weyer. His object was to form a junction with the corps under General Neu, which was advancing from Schwalback, and to endeavour to penetrate the centre of the enemy's line at the points of Limbourg and Dietz, whilst General Kray turned it by the left from Wetzlar, and General Mitius kept in check the right, posted near Nassau.

On advancing to reconnoitre the enemy, his Royal Highness found him very advantageously posted, and a considerable force on the heights in front of Limbourg; and as from the reports received from the advanced corps, there was every occasion to believe that he intended to dispute the passage of the Lahn, it was judged advisable to defer the attack till the co-operation of General Neu was more certain, and till the reserve, which was now ordered up from Windecken, should arrive.

Early on the 16th his Royal Highness advanced against the front of the enemy's position, whilst Gene- Neu, from Kirberg, turned it. The Enemy, who saw himself in danger of being cut off, abandoned the heights with precipitation, and being closely pursued, was obliged to take shelter behind the Lahn, leaving the

the Auſtrians maſters of Dietz and Limbourg. The Tirailleurs defended themſelves, however, in the ſuburbs of the latter with ſo much obſtinacy, the night came on before it was poſſible to diſlodge them.

From the reſiſtance made at Limbourg, the Archduke was in hopes that the enemy meant to riſk an action in the poſition of Hadamer, and in conſequence the whole army aſſembled before day-break on the 17th betwixt Dietz and Limbourg, from which points it was determined that a general attack ſhould be made. A very thick miſt, which prevailed in the morning, prevented the troops advancing ſo early as was intended; and when it cleared away, the enemy was ſeen in full retreat, and already at ſuch a diſtance, as to leave no hope of bringing him to action. He abandoned ſucceſſively in the courſe of the day, all his poſts on the Lahn, thoſe of the left and centre retiring towards the Sieg; and the diviſion of the right, and the corps which blockaded Ehrenbreitſtein, throwing themſelves into the Tete de Pont at Neuwied, and the intrenchments on the left bank of the Rhine.

No time was loſt by the different Auſtrian corps in paſſing the Lahn in purſuit of the enemy. General Kray was, on the 19th, at Herboon, and puſhes on towards Dellenbourg and Siegen. The advanced guard of his Royal highneſs's column is this day at Hochſtebach, in the direction of Alte-Kirck, and General Neu is in the neighbourhood of Nieuwied. The pains which the enemy has beſtowed in fortifying the latter place, preſent difficulties which it will perhaps require time to overcome, but which, in the mean time, will not in any degree retard the progreſs of the army.

The feeble reſiſtance which the French have made in a poſt ſo important and ſo advantageous as that behind the Lahn, and which they certainly had reſolved to defend, confirms, in the ſtrongeſt manner, the repreſentation which I have had the honour of making to you of the ſituation of their army. Diſorders of every kind have ariſen to ſuch a height amongſt them, that Jourdan thought it neceſſary to demand extraordinary and unlimited powers of the Directory, without which it would be impoſſible for him to reſtore diſcipline and ſubordination. This requeſt was not only refuſed by the Directory, but he himſelf is removed from the command, which is conferred on Bournonville. This circumſtance has added much to the diſcontent of all claſſes in the army. A number of the officers of the higheſt rank and reputation have given in their reſignation, and the deſertion among the ſoldiers is prodigious. Under theſe circumſtances, it is rather to be wiſhed than expected that the enemy may attempt to make another ſtand on this ſide of the Rhine.

R. ANSTRUTHER.

Hahn, September 20, 1796.

A report is juſt received from Lieutenant-General Hotze, in which he ſtates, that in advancing yeſterday evening towards Hochſtebach, he found means to bring on a ſerious affair with the rear guard of the enemy, which terminated entirely in favour of the Auſtrians.

Marceau general of a diviſion, and diſtinguiſhed amongſt the French for his activity and enterprize, is wounded and taken priſoner. His two aids de camp have ſhared the ſame fate, and his Adjutant-General was left dead on the field. A conſiderable number of inferior officers and privates are likewiſe brought in.

The enemy continues his retreat with the utmoſt precipitation. It is generally ſuppoſed, however, that he will aſſemble his whole force in the ſtrong poſition of Ukerath, and there make another ſtand.

This has induced the Archduke to bring nearer to the main body the corps under General Kray, who, in conſequence, encamps to-day at Hackenburg. His Royal Highneſs will be this evening at Wairode, and the advanced guard of General Hotze is puſhed on to Altenkirchen and Weyerbuſch.

A conſiderable corps, drawn from the garriſons of Manheim and Philipſburg, and reinforced by the detachment of cavalry under Count Meerfeldt, has advanced into the Margravate of Baden, and has met with much ſucceſs. They have ſurpriſed and diſperſed the corps which the enemy had left in that country, have made a number of priſoners, and taken or deſtroyed a quantity of baggage and ammunition.

Accounts are received of the operations of General de la Tour down to the 14th inſtant, by which it appears that General Moreau quitted his poſition on the left bank of the Yſer on the 10th and 11th inſtant; General de la Tour followed him cloſely, and was on the 12th at Pfaffenhoven. As General Moreau ſeemed to direct his march towards Neuburg, where it was ſuppoſed he would repaſs the Danube, General Nauendorff croſſed the river below that place, in order to watch his motions; and on the 14th engaged in a ſerious affair with his rear guard, in which the Auſtrians took one piece of cannon, and upwards of 1000 priſoners.

R. ANSTRUTHER.

Weinheim, September 28, 1796.

In my diſpatch of the 20th inſtant I mentioned to you the idea which prevailed that the enemy intended making a ſtand in the poſition of Ukerath. On the 21ſt, however, poſitive information was received, that only a rear guard remained on the Sieg, the main body having taken the direction of Duſſeldorf, whilſt two diviſions of the right wing had actually croſſed the Rhine at Bonne.

The Archduke now ſaw himſelf at liberty to undertake the projected operation towards the Upper Rhine, and he loſt not a moment in making the neceſſary arrangements for that purpoſe.

Lieutenant-General Weſnech, who commands the army deſtined for the defence of the Lahn, received orders to advance on the 22d to Ukerath and the Sieg, and at the ſame time his Royal Highneſs began his march towards the Meyn. He croſſed that river on the 25th inſtant, and, leaving a conſiderable reſerve cantoned betwixt Mayence and Frankfort, proceeds to the Upper Rhine.

The lateſt reports from Lieutenant-General Petraſch, after mentioning a number of ſucceſsful expeditions, in which the loſs of the enemy had been very conſiderable, ſtate the unfortunate iſſue of an attempt made upon Kehl on the 17th inſtant. The attack took place in two

two columns, and was at firſt completely ſucceſsful. The French were driven from the town and fort with great loſs, and forced to take refuge on the other ſide of the Rhine. Unluckily, the commanding officer of one of the Auſtrian columns was killed, and that of the other taken priſoner during the affair, and the troops deprived of their leaders, fell into the greateſt confuſion, whilſt the French, having received a reinforcement from Straſbourg, paſſed the bridge which the Auſtrians had neglected to deſtroy, and, falling on them before they could be brought into any degree of order, drove them in their turn from the poſt which they had ſo gallantly carried.

Lieutenant General Petraſch, after an unſucceſsful effort to diſlodge the enemy, retired to his poſition at Biſchoffſheim: and, leaving a detachment to obſerve Kehl, and guard the paſs of the Kniebis and the Valley of the Kinſig, he marched with the reſt of his corps towards Stutgard, where his van-guard would arrive on the 24th inſtant.

By the reports from General de la Tour, it appears that Moreau, who, as I had the honour of mentioning to you, had retired from the Yſer, behind the Leck, made a forward movement on the 17th inſtant, drove in the Auſtrian out poſts, and extended himſelf as far as Landſberg on the Leck.

General Frolich, defending the Iller, occupied on the 17th Immenſtatt and Kempen, and on the 19th, advanced to Iſny, where he completely defeated the enemy, made 500 priſoners, and diſperſed the reſt of the corps in the woods; and thus the right of Moreau was completely uncovered.

General Nauendorf, in the mean time, had advanced with a conſiderable corps to Nordlingen, from whence he took poſſeſſion, on the 20th, of Donawert and the Schellenberg. His parties extend to Dillengen, Ulm, and Gemund, from whence he had put himſelf in connection with the light troops of General Petraſch at Conſtadt.

Under theſe circumſtances, Moreau felt the neceſſity of a retreat. In the night of the 20th he repaſſed the Leck at Augſbourg and Rain; on the 22d his head quarters were at Weiſſenhom, and he had occupied Ulm, which was commanded by General Nauendorf. General de la Tour had croſſed the Leck on the 22d, and his advanced guard was at Werthinger.

R. ANSTRUTHER.

Schwetzingen, September 30, 1796.

General Moreau, after abandoning his poſition on the Leck, directed his retreat, with a very conſiderable part of the army, towards Ulm.

Six commiſſaries, and all the people belonging to the bread department, were taken on the 22d inſtant, upon the roads leading from Ulm towards Conſtadt and Stutgard. They had been ſent forward to prepare bread, at the two latter places, for four diviſions of General Moreau's army; from which circumſtance, as well as from other intelligence, it was evident, that his intention was to croſs the Danube at Ulm, and retreat by Stutgard and Conſtadt towards Kehl. But Major-General Nauendorf, advancing from the Neighbourhood of Nordlingen, arrived before Ulm time enough to fruſtrate General Moreau's deſign, ſo that when, on the 23d, a ſtrong column of the enemy defiled out of the town, they found the heights, commanding the road towards Stutgard already occupied, and did not attempt to force them. The next day General Nauendorf made his advanced guard, (under Major General O'-Reilly) attack this corps, and drove it back to the gates of Ulm.

The enemy, finding himſelf thus prevented from executing his intended march to Conſtadt and Stutgard, abandoned Ulm on the 26th inſtant, leaving in it a large magazine and a conſiderable number of his pontoons, and proceeded along the left bank of the Danube as far as Erbach, where he again croſſed the river, and directed his retreat (as it is ſuppoſed) towards the foreſt towns.

General Nauendorf, marched on the 27th by Blaubeuren towards Tübingen, where he would come into communication with Major-General Meerfeldt, who was at Heckingen.

Lieutenant-General Petraſch, after having been informed of the enemy's having been fruſtrated in his attempt to retreat by Stutgard, directed his march by the Horb towards Villingen; a detachment from his corps, under Colonel D'Aſpre, occupying the Knieby and the Valley of Kinſig, the Rench, and the Murg. A corps that had been detached by General Moreau, to reinforce the poſt of Kehl, had attempted to force the Kinſig Valley, but was repulſed, and obliged to retire by Freyburg.

Generals Petraſch, Meerfeldt, and Nauendorf, in immediate and cloſe co-operation with each other, will endeavour to fall upon the left flank of General Moreau's retreat, whilſt General de la Tour purſues him in front, and General Frolich preſſes on his right.

General Neu has lately driven back the enemy's poſts near Mayence, and taken a conſiderable number of priſoners,

General Bournonville is arrived as commander in chief of the French army of the Sambre and Meuſe, in place of General Jourdan; but he has not yet attempted to advance.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Herboltzheim, October 17, 1796.

In my diſpatch of the 13th I gave an account of the movements of the corps under the command of Generals Latour, Nauendorf, and Petraſch, down to the 9th inſtant. On the 10th General Latour followed the enemy towards Stokach and Engen; but finding that their retreat through the Val d'Enfer could no longer be prevented, he diſcontinued the purſuit, and marched by his right towards the valley of the Kinzig, in order to form a junction with his Royal Highneſs. The Archduke arrived with his main body in the neighbourhood of Hornberg. On the 25th, Generals Nauendorf and Petraſch preceeded him nearly in the ſame direction. The former took poſt at Eltzach on the 14th, and the latter at Kinſingen. On the 15th, the corps of the

Prince

Prince of Condé and General Frolich alone continued to follow the enemy through the defiles of the Black Foreſt.

In the mean time, General Moreau loſt no time in profiting of the advantages which his van-guard had gained on the 9th and 10th inſtant. He paſſed with his whole army, through the Val d'Enfer, and arrived at Fribourg on the 13th. Next day he occupied Waldkirchen, and his poſts extended along the heights on the right bank of the Eltz.

The menacing movements of the enemy, and the extreme difficulty of making an immediate attempt on Kehl, determined his Royal Highneſs to defer the execution of that enterprize. Leaving therefore a ſufficient corps to obſerve the place, he marched on the 16th, to Malborgen, and aſſumed the immediate command of the army of Latour.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER.

Fribourg, October 21, 1796.

On the 19th inſtant, his Royal Highneſs the Archduke attacked the enemy, and after an obſtinate combat, made himſelf maſter of all the poſitions on the right bank of the Eltz.

The troops deſtined for this operation, marched from the camp near Kinſingen before day-break; but ſuch were the difficulties of the ground, and the badneſs of the roads, that it was near eleven o'clock before they reached the different points at which they were to aſſemble; they were then diſtributed into three different columns, of which the right, under General Latour was deſtined to attack the village of Kinſingen; the centre, commanded by General Wartenſleben, was to carry the heights behind Maltertingen, the left under General Petraſch, was to proceed along the road from Heimbarch, towards Emendingen, whilſt Major-General Meerfeldt, with one brigade, attacked the woods on his left, and Prince Frederick of Orange, with another, endeavoured to paſs over the higheſt parts of the mountains, ſo as to turn the right of the enemy. General Nauendorf, from Elkach, had orders to attack at the ſame time the poſt of Waldkirch.

About noon the action began: the column of the right met with a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance; it was repeatedly repulſed in its attack upon Kinſingen, and the ſucceſs remained for ſome doubtful, until his Royal Highneſs putting himſelf at the head of the grenadiers, they returned with fury to the charge, and drove the enemy with great loſs from the village.

Major-General Meerfeldt had no leſs difficulty in making himſelf maſter of the wood above Keimbach; the ground was extremely favourable to the enemy, and he defended it inch by inch; nor was he completely driven from it, until the Prince of Orange, after a moſt laborious march, through a country which ſeemed impenetrable for the troops, appeared in the open ground above Emendingen, and began to attack his right flank. From that moment the victory became deciſive. The enemy re-paſſed the Eltz at Emendingen and Dentzlingen, deſtroying the bridges in order to cover his retreat.

General Nauendorf, meantime, had been no leſs ſucceſsful towards Waldkirchen; at the moment his column was aſſembled, he found himſelf attacked by a large body of the enemy, commanded by General Moreau in perſon, whom he not only repulſed, but drove beyond Waldkirchen, and made himſelf maſter of that poſt, and of the paſſage of the river. On this occaſion three battalions of the enemy were ſurrounded, two of which laid down its arms, and the other two were diſperſed in the woods.

Early on the 20th, the van-guard of the army paſſed the Eltz at Emendingen, and found the enemy had taken a poſition immediately behind the village of Dentzlingen, with his right to the mountains, and his left to the marſhy ground beyond the village of Verſtelten. His Royal Highneſs determined immediately to attack him; and for that purpoſe ordered General de la Tour, with the right wing, to croſs the Eltz at Dentzlingen, whilſt he himſelf, with the left, and the corps of Nauendorf, advanced along the plain towards Fribourg. The advanced guard of the Archduke's column diſlodged the enemy from Dentzlingen without difficulty; but as General de la Tour met with conſiderable oppoſition, and was obliged to re-eſtabliſh the bridge of Dentzlingen, under the fire of the enemy's artillery; it was evening before he was able to force the paſſage of the river; ſo that his Royal Highneſs did not judge it expedient to bring on a general affair, in which only one part of the army could have been engaged. The Prince of Furſtenburg, however, who commanded the right of General de la Tour's column, found means to diſlodge the enemy from Riegel, from whence he menaced the great road to Briſach.

The whole army paſſed the night within half cannon ſhot of the enemy's advanced poſts, and every thing was prepared for renewing the action early this morning.

The enemy, however, did not wait the attack; his main body retired during the night, and the rear-guard followed at day-break. A ſmall corps only took the route of Briſach, where it paſſed the Rhine, and deſtroyed the bridge; the reſt of the army directed its march upon Huningen, where a large tete-de-pont is ſaid to be eſtabliſhed.

During the operations of the main army, the corps of the Prince of Condé and General Frolich were extremely active in the mountains. On the 18th the Prince of Condé drove the enemy, with very conſiderable loſs, from the ſtrong poſts of St. Megers and St. Peter, in the valley of that name, and General Frolich forced one of the moſt important paſſes of the Val d'Enfer. On the 19th and 20th they continued to drive the enemy before them, and this morning appeared deſcending from the mountains above Fribourg, at the moment that the Archduke's van-guard entered the town, and contributed much towards preſſing the rear of the enemy.

I am not at this moment able to ſtate to you, with any degree of accuracy, the loſs of the Auſtrians in the different actions ſince the 17th, but am confident that it does not exceed 1000 men killed and wounded. Amongſt the latter is General Count Wartenſleben, who received

received a grape ſhot in the arm, whilſt leading his column to the attack on the 19th. There is, however, reaſon to hope that the wound will not prove dangerous.

The loſs of the enemy has been very conſiderable. Several pieces of artillery, and upwards of 2000 priſoners, have fallen into the hands of the Auſtrians. The number of killed and wounded is certainly not ſmaller.

R. ANSTRUTHER.

Schlingen, October 25.

His Royal Highneſs the Archduke yeſterday attacked General Moreau's army, in the formidable poſition of Schlingen, with ſo much ſucceſs, that the enemy quitted it laſt night, and is now in full retreat to the tete-de-pont near Huninguen. Notwithſtanding the victory obtained by the Archduke on the 19th, and the conſequent operations of the 20th and 21ſt, General Moreau, contrary to what was expected, determined to make another effort to maintain himſelf on the right bank of the Rhine, or at leaſt to defer, as long as poſſible, the paſſage of the river; and for this purpoſe he took up a poſition near Schlingen, the uncommon ſtrength of which alone could have enabled him to adopt ſuch a reſolution, without expoſing his army to deſtruction.

This poſition, which General Moreau had choſen, is ſo uncommonly ſtrong, that I will attempt to deſcribe it to you, in hope of conveying ſome faint idea of the difficulties of the operation which has been performed.

The flat country, which, extending from the Meyn to within two German miles of Baſle, ſeparates the mountains of Franconia and Suabia from the Rhine, becomes to the ſouthward of Mulheim, almoſt a regular oblong, about an Engliſh mile and a half in breadth, at the ſouth-eaſt angle of which is the village of Schlingen. This plain is bounded on the ſouth by a rivulet, which, riſing at the foot of a high mountain called the Hoher Blanen, near the village of Suzen Kirchen, runs to Ober Eckenheim, and from thence in a weſtern direction, through Nieder Eckenheim, Liel, and Schlingen, to Steinſtadt, where it falls into the Rhine. At Schlingen the hills on the right of the rivulet, which are ſteep, and covered with vineyards, turn ſuddenly to the northward, and running in that direction towards Mulheim, from the eaſtern boundary of the plain; but thoſe on the left bank of the rivulet, which are very high and commanding, continue quite to the Rhine, when they turn abruptly. Not far from the ſource of the abovementioned rivulet, there ariſes another, which, taking an oppoſite, that is ſouth-eaſterly direction, paſſes through Sitzenkirchen, aud, at the village of Cantern, falls into the rivulet of that name; which, running ſouth and ſouth-weſt through a very deep, and, for a conſiderable diſtance, almoſt impaſſable ravine, diſcharges itſelf into the Rhine, ſix or ſeven Engliſh miles above Steinſtadt. A third rivulet, riſing about an Engliſh mile to the weſtward of Cantern, runs in a nearly parallel direction to the latter, through Feuerbach, Riedlingen and Badenmuhle, and falls into the Rhine a litle below the mouth of Cantern.

Between the heads of the abovementioned ravines, is a chain of high rugged hills, covered with extenſive and very thick wood.

In this almoſt inacceſſible ſituation was placed the right wing of the enemy's army. The corps which covered the extremity of it occupied Cantern, Sitzenkirchen, and the ſurrounding heights; from whence the line proceeded along the hills above Ober and Nieder Eckenheim, Liel, Schlingen, and Steinſtadt, all of which places were ſtrongly occupied; and the left flank of the line came quite to the Rhine, which runs cloſe under the heights of Steinſtadt. Advanced before the centre of his army, the enemy had a very ſtrong corps of infantry on the heights and in the vineyards between Schlingen and Feldberg.

About an Engliſh mile in the rear of the centre of the poſition, that is, to the ſouthward of Liel, is the village of Tannenkirchen; between it and Liel is the higheſt hill of the whole poſition; and from Tannenkirch the ground falls towards the ravine in which Riedlingen is ſituated: ſo that, in caſe of the right wing being driven from the extremely ſtrong ground on which it was poſted, it had, (by falling back to the heights of Tannenkirchen), another good poſition, rather *en potence*, indeed, to that of the left wing between Schlingen and Steinſtadt, but the ſalient part is ſecured by the high and almoſt inattackable hill between Tannenkirchen and Liel.

An attempt to oblige Moreau to quit his poſition, by marching a very ſtrong column through the mountains on the left bank of the Cantern, and through the Wiſenthal, ſo as to threaten his communication with his tete-de-pont at Huningen, would have been too tedious an operation in the preſent ſituation of affairs, and attended with the utmoſt difficulty, now that the rains have rendered the roads ſo bad. The Archduke, therefore, determined to attack the right wing of the enemy's army, and, if poſſible, to diſlodge it from the hills above Cantern, Feuerbach, Sitzenkirchen, and Ober and Neider Eckenheim; after gaining poſſeſſion of which ground, his Royal Highneſs, if the enemy had perſevered in maintaining his poſition, could the next day have proceeded to the attack of the heights behind the ravine of Reidlingen. The attempt was arduous; but every thing was to be expected from the exertions of the army; for the gallant examples invariably ſhewn the troops, in the moſt trying ſituations, by the brother of their emperor, and the great ability with which he has commanded them, has inſpired the whole army with a degree of confidence in, and attachment to, his Royal Highneſs, which is carried to enthuſiaſm.

The attack was performed in the following manner. The army was divided into four principal columns: the firſt or right column, conſiſted of the Prince de Condé's corps, commanded by his Serene Highneſs, its advanced guard being led by the Duke d'Enguien: the ſecond column conſiſted of nine battalions and twenty-ſix ſquadrons, commanded by the Prince of Furſtenberg: the third column of eleven battalions and a brigade of cavalry, under General de la Tour; and the fourth column conſiſted of the whole advanced guard of the army, under Major-General Nauendorff.

The two firſt columns were deſtined to employ the enemy ſo as to prevent his detaching conſiderably from his left wing, but not to attempt any real attack on the main poſition of that wing, the ground from Schlingen to the Rhine being too ſtrong to admit of it.

The third and fourth columns were to make the real attack on the enemy's right wing, and to endeavour to get round his flank.

The Prince of Condé's column aſſembled at Neuburg, and advanced to Steinſtadt, which village they attacked and carried, and maintained with great firmneſs during the whole day, though entirely commanded by the left of the enemy's poſition.

The prince of Furſtenberg's column aſſembled at Mulheim, and advanced towards Schlingen. It took poſſeſſion of the heights oppoſite the enemy's poſition behind Schlingen, and maintained them under a ſevere cannonade.

General de la Tour's column marched from Vegeſheim through Feldberg. The right wing of it attacked the enemy in the vineyards, between Feldberg and Schlingen, whilſt the left drove them out of Eckenheim, then paſſed the ravine, and attacked the woody hills behind it. The nature of the ground was ſuch, that both theſe attacks met with the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance; the right, however, at length ſucceeded in forcing the enemy to quit the vineyards, and retire behind Liel; and the left, after driving them out of a great part of the wood, took a poſition with its right flank to Nieder Eckenheim, and its left extending towards Feuerbach.

General Nauendorff's column had preceded General de la Tour's as far as Feldberg, from whence it took to the left along the foot of the mountain, on which ſtands the caſtle of Burgleim. It then divided into ſeveral columns; one of theſe attacked the village of Sitzenkirchen, and after carrying it, deſcended by the ravine I have deſcribed towards Cantern. Another column, of much more conſiderable force, to the left of the former, was commanded by General Nauendorff himſelf. He attacked the ſtrong height ſituated between the ravine of Sitzenkirchen and that of the Cantern, and having gained poſſeſſion of them after much oppoſition; he arrived immediately above the town of Cantern. A third column of light infantry and huſſars, commanded by Major General Merfeldt, drove the enemy from the ſtrong woody heights to the right of Sitzenkirchen, and got poſſeſſion of all the high ground between Cantern and Feuerbach, which forms a part of the chain that runs between the heads of the ravines, and is connected with the high hill between Tannenkirchen and Liel. By this means General Merfeldt was enabled to eſtabliſh a communication, near Feuerbach, with General de la Tour's left. The enemy was now alſo driven from the village of Cantern.

General Nauendorff's corps had been in march all night; and, owing to the extreme badneſs of the roads in the mountains, (rendered almoſt impaſſable), had not been able to commence its real attack till two o'clock; ſo that it was late in the afternoon before it ſucceeded as far as I have mentioned. An extreme thick miſt, followed by a violent ſtorm, which laſted till dark, put an end to the action.

The enemy, finding that the operations of the day had completely prepared the way for an attack upon the heights of Tannenkirchen, (which was to have taken place this morning), did not chooſe to await it, but retreated in the night. His rear-guard quitted the heights behind Schlingen, about four o'clock this morning, and he appears to be retiring towards his tete-de-pont at Huninguen.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Mappach, October 27, 1796.

In the courſe of laſt night General Moreau's army retreated acroſs the Rhine at Huninguen.

The laſt of his rear-guard was this morning ſtill on the heights of Weiller, on which he had conſtructed a large and ſolid work; but, after a little ſkirmiſhing with the huſſars, they evacuated the height and redoubt before any infantry could come up; and nothing now remains on this ſide the river but a few troops in a ſmall tete-de-pont, behind which is a kind of horn-work, lately conſtructed on the iſland called Shuſter Inſel.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Offenburg, Nov. 26, 1796.

After the affair of the 22d inſtant, nothing remarkable happened here till the night from the 26th to the 27th, in which the enemy made a ſally, in conſiderable force, againſt the firſt parallel of the attack on the right bank of the Sinzig. The enemy was inſtantly repulſed, with the loſs of about forty killed and wounded. Amongſt the killed was the commandant of a battalion.

The batteries of the firſt parallel, as well as the guns in all the redoubts to the right and left of it, commenced firing this morning; and in the courſe of the forenoon the enemy's advanced poſts were driven out of the village of Kehl.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Offenburg, Nov. 27, 1796.

It is with much ſatisfaction that I have the honour to inform you, that his Royal Highneſs the Archduke has this day received a report from General Davidovich, dated Piovezano, November 18, in which he gives an account of his having, on the preceding day, attacked and entirely defeated the enemy on the heights of Rivoli.

The attack commenced about ſeven in the morning of the 17th, and, after a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, the enemy was entirely driven from his poſition, and purſued as far as Cambara.

General Davidovich took twelve cannon, about 1100 priſoners, and many officers. Amongſt the latter are Generals Fiorella and Valette. He praiſes, in the warmeſt terms, the conduct of his Generals, and the diſcipline and remarkable bravery of his troops.

The enemy having, in the courſe of the night from the

the 17th to the 18th, received conſiderable reinforcements, took another poſition on the heights near Cambara; in which General Davidovich attacked him the next morning, and drove him back beyond Peſchiera.

When General Davidovich ſent off this report (the evening of the ſecond affair) he was encamped with the right towards the Lake of Garda, near Colla, and his left to the Adige; Peſchiera being in front of his right wing, and Verona in front of his left.

Manheim, Feb. 7. 1797.

In conſequence of a capitulation concluded on the 2d inſtant, between Lieutenant-General the Prince of Furſtenburg, and the French General commanding the works of the Tête-du-Pont of Huninguen, and of the iſland called the Shuſter Inſel, the ſaid works and iſland have been evacuated by the enemy, and taken poſſeſſion of by the troops of his Imperial Majeſty.

The French had beſtowed very conſiderable labour on this poſt, during the time that their armies were advanced into Germany. The tête du-pont itſelf was ſupported and outflanked by the extenſive horn-work on the Shuſter Iſland, as were both by the fire of the fortreſs of Huninguen, as well as of ſeveral temporary batteries on the left bank of the Rhine. But a conſiderable quantity of heavy artillery having been ſent to the Upper Briſgau, immediately after the reduction of Kehl, the attack, after its arrival, was carried on with effect, and, by its ſucceſsful termination, the right bank of the Upper Rhine has been completely cleared of the enemy.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

See HUNINGUEN, KEHL, &c.

RHODE-ISLAND, TAKEN IN 1776. A province in New England, North America. See the following letter.

Newport, Rhode-Iſland, Dec. 9, 1776.

My Lord,

Having received General Howe's order to embark with two brigades of Britiſh, and two brigades of Heſſian troops, and in conjunction with Commodore Sir Peter Parker's fleet to make a deſcent upon this iſland, in the moſt effectual manner, for the full poſſeſſion of it, and for the ſecurity of the town and harbour, we ſailed from New York on the 1ſt of December, and arrived at Weaver's Bay on the weſt ſide of this iſland, on the evening of the 7th following. On the 8th at day-break, the Commodore having made ſuch a diſpoſition of the fleet as he thought proper to cover the landing of the troops, they diſembarked at the above-mentioned bay without the leaſt oppoſition; when, being informed that the rebels had quitted the works in and about the town of Newport, and were retiring towards Briſtol Ferry, I detached Major-General Preſcott, with the grenadiers and light infantry to intercept them, ſuſtaining him with a body of troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl Percy. Major-General Preſcott took two pieces of cannon, a few priſoners, and obliged them to quit their fort on this ſide the Ferry, and retire to the continent. I likewiſe ſent a battalion to take poſſeſſion of Newport, the capital of the iſland, in which were found ſome cannon and ſtores, which the rebels in their ſudden retreat had left behind them."

RHODE-ISLAND, ATTACKED, 1778. See the following letters.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Sir Robert Pigot to General Sir Henry Clinton, dated Newport, July 31, and Auguſt 1, 1778.

"The French fleet appeared the 29th, about eleven in the morning. The Anſpach regiments, and Brown's corps, who were at Conanicut, were immediately withdrawn, leaving a detachment in the redoubts. The next morning two line of battle ſhips came up the Narraganſet Paſſage. Our battery hulled one of them twice: they anchored oppoſite the north end of Conanicut. Two thirty-ſix gun frigates and a brig, are in the Seconnet Paſſage: upon their moving towards the King's Fiſher and galleys, they were ſet fire to and blown up. This day the two two-deckers have been endeavouring to return to ſea and join the fleet, which has been tacking backwards and forwards the whole day, and this evening are come to an anchor off Brenton's Ledge, where they anchored upon their firſt coming. They do not ſhew any inclination of entering the harbour, and deſtroying the tranſports and Flora frigate. The other frigates are advanced towards Briſtol Ferry, near the ſhore, and have been buſy getting out their proviſions, guns, and powder: but if the two-deckers go and join the fleet, they will come into the harbour, and land their guns and ſtores. The parties at the redoubts on Conanicut are withdrawn, and the ſheep and oxen brought off the iſland. Every thing is prepared for the regiments at the advanced poſts, and the out detachments, to retire within our redoubts, where we intend to make our ſtand, and oppoſe any force that may come againſt us. It is uncertain where the landings are to be. I have twice endeavoured to get an inhabitant from the main, but both times failed in the attempt. This evening another perſon has offered to land and gain intelligence. There is very little appearance that the rebels are ready, from the few that are ſeen on either ſhore: but it is likely the grand embarkation will come from Providence, where all their tents, ſtores, and proviſions are. The commiſſaries ſtores are removed from houſes on the wharfs to the rope-walk; and the navy proviſions are removing from the town.

Auguſt 1.—The wind has been againſt the two ſhips in the Narraganſet Paſſage, ſo cannot ſay if they mean to join the fleet, or continue where they are, but they are at preſent of little uſe to them."

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Sir Robert Pigot to General Sir Henry Clinton, dated Newport, Auguſt 2, 1778.

"Yeſterday I did myſelf the honour to acquaint you of the arrival of the French fleet off the mouth of the harbour. Laſt night I ſent aſhore, and brought off two inhabitants, the one belonging to Warwick-Neck, the other to North-Kingſton. They give an account

every thing is nearly ready, and that it is believed next Wednesday or Thursday three different landings will be attempted; the one from Bristol, another from the Seconnet shore, and the third from the fleet and island of Conanicut, where a force is to be assembled. It is said General Arnold, with troops from the Delaware, is on board the French fleet. The militia from the New-England provinces are drafted and marched to Providence. These people say, that the Admiral is determined to destroy the town, and will sail into the harbour whenever the other landings at the north of the island are to take place. The two frigates and a brig are still in the Seconnet, and the two line of battle ships have not been able to get out of the Narraganset Passage. The French have put two guns on the Dumplins, and it is said, a force will be sent on that island this day. All our baggage is brought in from the camps, that the regiments may retreat as conveniently as possible when found necessary. I have not at present more to add."

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Sir Robert Pigot, to General Sir Henry Clinton, dated Newport, August 3d, 1778.

"Last night and the night before, I had the honour of writing to you, and acquainted your Excellency with the situation we were in, and what we could learn of that of the rebels and the French. I hope one or other of these accounts you have received. This morning I had the pleasure of your Excellency's letter of the 29th, and an hour afterwards arrived a naval officer from Lord Howe with dispatches. Since I wrote yesterday, two armed brigs have arrived in the Seconnet, alongside the French frigates, full of men: the officers could not tell whether they were rebels or French, soldiers or sailors. The brigs continue with the frigates; but the men are either put on board the frigates or landed. Yesterday and to-day, a great number of small vessels, and two ships, supposed to be rebel frigates, went up the Narraganset Passage from sea towards Providence, supposed to be full of men; but they were at too great a distance to discover any thing particular. About 200 French marines were seen to-day ashore on Conanicut, and a number of men about the Dumplins. It is thought to be a working party. We shall make the signal on the high ground near the place you desire; and if in my power, will execute the rest of what you recommend. If the French fleet comes into the harbour, the Seconnet Passage will be open. We are making a redoubt to secure the George from Brenton's-Neck, should a landing be made there. In my last, I told you that the people I had made prisoners informed me, that the rebels would be ready by Wednesday or Thursday at farthest; that three different landings were intended, from Bristol, from the Seconnet, and from the fleet and shore at the south end, or in the harbour. We are preparing against every event. All the cattle and teams are drove in. The out-posts will continue to the last moment, and have orders not to retreat till the fleet enters the harbour, or a landing is attempted. We will make our front as strong as we can. Should they raise batteries against us, it will take time. If they make a sudden attack, I hope we shall defend ourselves well. The troops are healthy, and in good spirits; shall have all the encouragement I can give them to maintain their ground to the last. We have secured most of our provisions and ammunition, and I don't know that any thing is wanting. Three frigates are gone to the north end of the island. I do not think the French will venture after them, least they may want their assistance when absent."

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Pigot to General Sir Henry Clinton, dated Newport, Rhode-Island, August 31, 1778.

Though by my several letters since the 29th of July last, more especially by that I had the honour of writing by Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, and the accuracy of his intelligence, your Excellency will have been informed of the state of affairs here to the 28th instant; yet, as many of those letters, from the uncertainty of the communication, may not have reached you, a summary of the transactions since the 29th of July, when the French fleet arrived, to the last period, will not be unnecessary, and may help to explain subsequent events.

From the first appearance of the fleet to the 8th inst. our utmost exertions were directed to removing to places of security the provisions, ammunition, and military and naval stores, which were either on board ship, or on the wharf; preparing a fortified camp, and disposing every thing for resisting the combined attacks of the French and rebels upon us; and I immediately withdrew from Conanicut Brown's provincial corps, and two regiments of Anspach, which had been stationed there. The next morning the guns on the Beaver Tail and Dumplin batteries, the former of which was directed with some effect against two line of battle ships that entered the Narraganset Passage, were rendered unserviceable, as the fleet entering the harbour, would cut off all communication with that island; of which the French Admiral soon after took a temporary possession, and landed the marines of his squadron. During this period, from the movements of the French ships in the Seconnet on the 30th, the King's Fisher and two galleys were obliged to be set on fire; and afterwards, on the 5th instant, the four advanced frigates, from the approach of two of the enemy's line of battle ships from the Narraganset, were likewise destroyed, after saving some of their stores, and securing a landing.

When it was evident the French fleet were coming into the harbour, it became necessary to collect our forces, and withdraw the troops from the northern parts of the island, which was accordingly done that evening. I likewise ordered all the cattle on the island to be drove within our lines, leaving only one cow with each family, and every carriage and intrenching tool to be secured, as the only measures that could be devised to distress the rebels, and impede their progress.

On the 8th instant, at noon, the French fleet, which from its first appearance had continued, with little variation, at anchor about three miles from the mouth of the harbour, got under way; and standing in under a light sail, kept up a warm fire on Brenton's Point, Goat Island, and the north batteries, which were manned by

by ſeamen of the deſtroyed frigates, and commanded by Captain Chriſtian, Lieutenants Forreſt and Otway of the navy, who returned the fire with great ſpirit, and in a good direction. The laſt of theſe works had been previouſly ſtrengthened, and ſome tranſports ſunk in its front, as an effectual meaſure to block up the paſſage between it and Roſe Iſland.

The next morning we had the pleaſure to ſee the Engliſh fleet, and I immediately ſent on board to communicate to Lord Howe our ſituation, and that of the enemy. By nine o'clock the following day, the French fleet repaſſed our batteries, and ſailed out of the harbour, firing on them as before, and having it returned with equal ſpirit on our ſide. By this cannonade from the ſhips on both days, very fortunately not one man was hurt, or any injury done, except to ſome houſes in town.

I ſhall now proceed to inform your Excellency of the movements of the enemy from the 9th inſtant, when they landed at Howland's Ferry.

The badneſs of the weather for ſome days muſt have prevented their tranſporting of ſtores, or being in readineſs to approach us, as they did not make their appearance near us till the 14th, when a large body took poſſeſſion of Honyman's Hill.

To repel any attempts from that quarter, a breaſtwork was directed to be made along the heights from Green End to Iriſh's redoubt, which was ſtrengthened by an abattis.

On the 17th, the enemy was diſcovered breaking ground on Honyman's Hill, on the ſummit of which, and on their right of the Green End road, they were conſtructing a battery. The next day another was commenced by them for five guns to their left, and in a direct line with the former, which was prepared for four. On this day, a line of approach was likewiſe begun by them from the battery on the right to Green End road, which works we endeavoured to obſtruct by keeping a continual fire on them. The 19th, the enemy opened their left battery, which obliged our encampment to be removed further in the rear. This day we began another line, for the greater ſecurity of our left, from Iriſh's redoubt to Fomini Hill; and I directed a battery of one 24 and two 18 pounders to be raiſed on our right breaſt-work, to counteract thoſe of the enemy, which were opened the following day; when they were obſerved buſied in forming a ſecond approach from the firſt, to a nearer diſtance on the road.

At noon, the French fleet again came in view much diſabled, and anchored off the port, where it continued till the 22d, when it finally diſappeared.

This day the rebels were conſtructing two other batteries much lower down the hill than the former, one on the right for five, the other on the left of Green End road for ſeven guns, both which were opened the next day; when I found it neceſſary to attempt ſilencing them; and therefore ordered a battery for ſeven heavy guns, on commanding ground, near Green End, which, from the obſtructions given by the enemy's fire, could not be completed till the 25th, when the rebels thought proper to cloſe the embraſures of their lower batteries, and make uſe of them for mortars. During this time they had been conſtructing, on the height of the eaſt road, another for one of thirteen inches; and this day began a third approach in front, and to the right of their lower batteries.

The 26th, obſerving the enemy to diſcontinue their works, and learning from deſerters, they were removing the officers baggage and heavy artillery, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, with 100 men of the 54th regiment, in the night over Eaſton's Beach, in queſt of intelligence, who with great addreſs ſurpriſed and brought off a picquet of two officers and 25 men, without any loſs. Some of Colonel Fanning's corps, at different times, exerted themſelves in taking off people from the enemy's advanced poſts; but little intelligence to be depended upon was ever obtained from them; nor were other attempts to procure it more efficacious, as from all that could be learned, it was doubtful whether their intentions were to attack our lines or retreat.

On the 27th, the Sphynx and two other ſhips of war arrived; and I had the honour of being informed by Colonel Stuart, of your Excellency's intention to reinforce this poſt.

On the following day, the Vigilant galley took a ſtation to cover the left flank of the army; and at ten o'clock that night, the rebels made an attempt to ſurpriſe a ſubaltern's picquet from the Anſpach corps, but were repulſed, after killing one man, and wounding two others.

The 29th, at break of day, it was perceived that the enemy had retreated during the night; upon which Major-General Preſcott was ordered to detach a regiment from the ſecond line under his command, over Eaſton's Beach, towards the left flank of the enemy's encampment, and a part of Brown's corps was directed to take poſſeſſion of their works. At the ſame time Brigadier-General Smith was detached with the 22d and 43d regiments, and the flank companies of the 38th and 54th, by the eaſt road. Major-General Loſberg marched by the weſt road, with the Heſſian chaſſeurs, and the Anſpach regiments of Voit and Seaboth, in order, if poſſible, to annoy them in their retreat: and upon receiving a report from General Smith, that the rebels made a ſtand, and were in force upon Quaker's Hill, I ordered the 54th, and Heſſian regiment of Huyn, with part of Brown's corps, to ſuſtain him; but before they could arrive, the perſeverance of General Smith, and the ſpirited behaviour of the troops, had gained poſſeſſion of the ſtrong poſt on Quaker's Hill, and obliged the enemy to retire to their works at the north end of the iſland. On hearing a ſmart fire from the chaſſeurs engaged on the weſt road, I diſpatched Colonel Fanning's corps of provincials to join General Loſberg, who obliged the rebels to quit two redoubts made to cover their retreat, drove them before him, and took poſſeſſion of Turkey Hill. Towards evening, an attempt being made by the rebels to ſurround and cut off the chaſſeurs, who were advanced on the left, the regiments of Fanning and Huyn were ordered up to their ſupport, and after a ſmart engagement with the enemy, obliged them to retreat to their main body on Windmill Hill.

To

To theſe particulars I am in juſtice obliged to add Brigadier-General Smith's report, who, amidſt the general tribute due to the good conduct of every individual under his command, has particularly diſtinguiſhed Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell and the 22d regiment, on whom, by their poſition, the greater weight of the action fell. He alſo mentions with applauſe, the ſpirited exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Marſh and the 43d regiment, and of Captains Coote and Trench, who commanded the flank companies. He likewiſe acknowledged particular obligations to all the officers and men of the royal artillery, as alſo to the ſeamen who were attached to the field pieces; and has expreſſed his thanks to Captain Barry, of the 52d regiment, who was a volunteer on this occaſion, and aſſiſted in carrying his orders. General Loſberg has given his teſtimony of the very good behaviour of the Anſpach corps, commanded by Colonel de Voit; and of Captains Malſburgh and Noltenius, with their companies of chaſſeurs.

After theſe actions, the enemy took poſt in great numbers on Windmill Hill, and employed themſelves in ſtrengthening that advantageous ſituation.

This night the troops lay on their arms on the ground they had gained, and directions were given for bringing up the camp equipage. Artillery were likewiſe ſent for, and preparation made to remove the rebels from their redoubts; but by means of the great number of boats, they retreated in the night of the 30th over Briſtol and Howland's Ferry; thus relinquiſhing every hold on the iſland, and reſigning to us its entire poſſeſſion."

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Viſcount Howe, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips in North America, to Mr. Stephens.

Eagle, off Sandy Hook, Auguſt 17, 1778.

In conſequence of the determination ſignified in my letter of the 31ſt paſt, and the intelligence I had ſubſequently received, that the French ſquadron was ſeparated into different detachments, ſtationed off the entrance of the middle channel, and in the Narraganzet and Seconnet Paſſages, for the attack of Rhode-Iſland, I attempted ſailing from Sandy-Hook the 2d inſtant, with the ſhips of war and attendant veſſels named in the annexed liſt, to profit by an opportunity which might offer for taking advantage of the enemy in that divided ſituation, and for the relief, in that caſe, of the garriſon at Newport; but the wind veering back to the ſouthward, and not afterwards correſponding ſooner with the riſing of the tide upon the bar, my departure was neceſſarily poſtponed until the morning of the 6th; and I anchored the ſquadron off Point Judith the evening of the 9th.

The Toulon ſquadron had paſſed the batteries at the entrance of the harbour the preceding day, and was moſtly placed cloſe over to the Conanicut ſhore, in the middle channel from Race Iſland northwards towards Dyer's and Prudence Iſlands.

Being thereby enabled to communicate immediately with the garriſon, I was informed by Captain Briſbane of the progreſs of the enemy's operations, together with the deſtruction of the frigates, and other particulars ſince the dates of his earlier reports, as ſtated in the copies of his ſeveral letters herewith incloſed. By an officer from Major-General Sir Robert Pigot, I was at the ſame time adviſed, that he had been obliged to evacuate Conanicut, as well as all his out-poſts on the northern parts of Rhode-Iſland, and to confine his defence to the lines conſtructed on the heights adjacent to the town of Newport. Under theſe circumſtances, I judged it was impracticable to afford the General any eſſential relief.

The wind changing to the north-eaſt next morning, the French Admiral ſtood out of the port with the twelve two-decked ſhips of his ſquadron, named in the liſt tranſmitted with your letter dated the 3d of May.

Deeming the ſuperiority of the enemy's force too great to come to action with them, if it could be avoided, whilſt they poſſeſſed the weather-gage, I ſteered with the ſquadron formed in order of battle to the ſouthward, in hope of having the wind in from the ſea, as by the appearance of the weather was to be expected later in the day; and retaining the fireſhips only, I ſent directions for the bombs and galleys to make ſail with the Sphinx for New York.

The enemy being equally attentive to the ſame object, no materal uſe could be made in an alteration of the wind, for a ſhort time, to the ſouthward of the eaſt. I therefore continued the ſame courſe the reſt of the day, under a proportion of ſail for the Phœnix, Experiment, and Pearl, having the three fireſhips in tow, to keep company with facility; the French ſhips advancing, though unequally, with all their ſail abroad.

The relative poſition of the two ſquadrons (about north and ſouth from each other) remained the ſame on the morning of the 11th; but by the increaſe of diſtance between them at break of day, it appeared that the enemy had kept nearer the wind during the night, as their headmoſt ſhips were then hull down.

The wind continuing to the eaſt-north-eaſt, and having no further expectation of being able to gain the advantage of the enemy with reſpect to it, as before propoſed, I altered the direction of the ſhips by ſucceſſive changes of the courſe in the ſame view; or ſtill failing in that attempt, to await the approach of the enemy, with the ſquadron formed in line of battle ahead, from the wind to ſtarboard; and about four in the evening, I made the ſignal for the ſhips to cloſe to the centre, when they ſhortened ſail accordingly. I had moved ſome time before from the Eagle into the Appollo, to be better ſituated for directing the ſubſequent operations of the ſquadron.

The bearing of the enemy's van (then under their topſails, between two and three miles diſtant) was altered ſince the morning, from the eaſt-north-eaſt to the ſouth-ſouth eaſt; and the French Admiral had formed his line to engage the Britiſh ſquadron to leeward. He ſoon after bore away to the ſouthward, apparently from the ſtate of the weather; which, by the wind freſhening much with frequent rain ſince the morning, was now rendered very unfavourable for coming to action with any ſuitable effect.

The wind increaſing greatly that night, and continuing violent with a conſiderable ſea until the evening of the 13th, I was ſeparated from the reſt of the ſquadron in

in the Apollo (where I had been compelled by the weather to remain), with the Centurion, Ardent, Richmond, Vigilant, Roebuck, and Phœnix; and as I afterwards found, many of the other ſhips had been alſo much diſperſed.

The Appollo's main-maſt being dangerouſly ſprung in the partners, which made it neceſſary to cut away the top-maſt to ſave the lower-maſt, and having loſt her fore-maſt in the night of the 12th, I embarked in the Phœnix, when the weather became more moderate later in the day, to collect the diſperſed ſhips, and ſent the Roebuck (which had loſt the head of her mizen-maſt) to attend the Apollo to Sandy-Hook.

Having afterwards proceeded in the Centurion to the ſouthward, upon hearing ſeveral guns on that bearing in the morning of the 15th, I diſcovered ten ſail of the French ſquadron, ſome at anchor in the ſea, about twenty-five leagues eaſtward from Cape May: leaving the Centurion thereupon, in a ſuitable ſtation to direct any of the diſperſed ſhips, or thoſe which might arrive of Vice-Admiral Byron's ſquadron after me, I repaired directly in the Phœnix for the appointed rendezvous, and joined the reſt of the ſquadron this evening off Sandy-Hook.

The chief damage ſuſtained in the ſquadron by the effects of the late gale of wind, beſides what I have before related, was confined to the Cornwall and Raiſonable; the main-maſt of the former, and bowſprit of the laſt being ſprung; but the Cornwall's maſt will ſoon be rendered ſerviceable. And the Thunderer bomb is ſtill miſſing.

My obſervations on the ſhips of the French ſquadron were confined ſolely to the diſcovery of their poſition. The particulars of their ſituation I have to add, were communicated by the different commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips, which had been croſſed earlier upon them.

The Languedoc and Tonnant had loſt all their maſts, the main maſt of the latter excepted. The Languedoc was met in that condition in the evening of the 13th, and attacked by the Renown with ſuch advantage, that the moſt happy conſequences might have been expected from Captain Dawſon's reſolute efforts the next morning, if the execution of his purpoſe had not been prevented by the arrival of ſix of the French ſquadron, which then joined the diſabled ſhip.

A ſimilar attempt, with the like proſpect of ſucceſs, was made the ſame night by Commodore Hotham in the Preſton, on the Tonnant; and the continuance of the action the next morning neceſſarily declined for the ſame reaſon.

Neither of the two fifty gun ſhips received any material damage in thoſe ſpirited undertakings, beſides the loſs of the Preſton's fore-yard, which is rendered very unſerviceable.

On the 16th, the Iſis was chaſed and engaged by a French ſeventy-four gun ſhip, bearing a flag at the mizen-topmaſt-head, and therefore ſuppoſed to be the Zele. The Lords Commiſſioners will ſee in the copy of the incloſed report from Captain Raynor, the event of that unequal conteſt. But it is requiſite that I ſhould ſupply the deficiency of his recital, by obſerving to their Lordſhips, that the ſuperiority acquired over the enemy in the action, appears to be not leſs an effect of Captain Raynor's very ſkilful management of his ſhip, than of his diſtinguiſhed reſolution, and the bravery of his men and officers.

I am, with great conſideration, &c.

HOWE.

RIVOLI in the Tyrol.—*December* 17, 1794. *Extract of a letter from General Davidovitch in the Auſtrian ſervice.*

I this morning attacked the enemy, who were ſtrongly poſted on the heights near Rivoli, and notwithſtanding the difficulties of the ſituation from the mountains and precipices, after an obſtinate conteſt, which continued, without intermiſſion, from ſeven in the morning till two in the afternoon, we drove the enemy to the heights of Campara. Their loſs in killed and wounded was conſiderable. Two Generals, Florella and Vallet, were made priſoners, with a great number of officers, and 1000 private men. We likewiſe took twelve pieces of artillery, and ſeveral ammunition waggons.

January 18 1795, the following account was received.

On the 11th inſtant the Auſtrians, who were at firſt victorious, were attacked by the French with ſuperior numbers, in the environs of Verona, and repulſed. On the twelfth, General Alvinzy attacked a corps of 6000 French who were intrenched at Ferrara. The action laſted the whole day and the enſuing night. The French, by their own account, left their poſitions in that quarter becauſe a ſecond column of the Auſtrians was advancing from Brenzonico to Montebaldo.

On the 13th, the Auſtrians puſhed forwards towards Rivoli, and again attacked the French. The latter fought with obſtinacy, but loſt in this action and on the preceeding day a great number of men. The 14th was deſigned for a general attack in all points, but the French, who heard of it, would not leave time for the Auſtrians to advance, but attacked at four o'clock in the morning the advanced poſts, drove back each other by turns, and a moſt terrible battle enſued, which laſted the whole day. The Auſtrians advanced as far as St. Mark's Chapel, near Rivoli, and effected a junction with the cavalry, who were in a valley near the Adige. This centre, which had ſuffered conſiderably in the preceding actions, was now attacked by the French, who had been joined by all the reinforcements they had been able to collect, and were led on by Bonaparte in perſon.

By this movement, the advanced guard near Rivoli was threatened with being ſurrounded. A corps of 1000 French troops at the ſame time from the weſtern ſide of the lake of Garda, advanced by Torri, through the valley of Caprimo, fell upon the flank of the right wing, and compelled it to fall back.

The centre then alſo made a retrograde motion by Montebaldo, to its former poſition. The loſs of both armies on that day was very conſiderable. The Auſtrian battalions of Preiſs Brechainville, and Erbach, who were conſtantly expoſed to the fire, and fought with the greateſt intrepidity, have ſuffered a great deal.

On

On the retreat from La Corona, towards Brentimo, our troops were much haraſſed by the enemy, who threw ſtones and other heavy loads down from the mountains.

Three companies of Mahony were ſo much hemmed in, that their Major, Plank, ſaw himſelf obliged to capitulate, and ſurrender himſelf priſoner with his men. The column of the right wing, commanded by Colonel Luſignan, was alſo much moleſted on his retreat. The regiment of Kleber had a great deal of difficulty in cutting its way through. General Liptay was expoſed to the moſt imminent danger while he withdrew the troops from Montebaldo. One of the wounds which he had received before, was ripped open again, and it became neceſſary to convey him to Roveredo. The companies of Tyrolian riflemen have alſo ſuſtained ſome loſs.

January 20.—Our troops have again been obliged to abandon Rivoli, and other poſts of which they had taken poſſeſſion, and are now returned to their former poſition. The head quarters of the Army are again here. We know nothing of any other corps. The grand object, the relief of Mantua, cannot be accompliſhed. If General Provera, as is ſaid, has thrown himſelf into Mantua with 5000 men, thoſe troops can only tend to increaſe the diſtreſs of the place, by conſuming the proviſions.

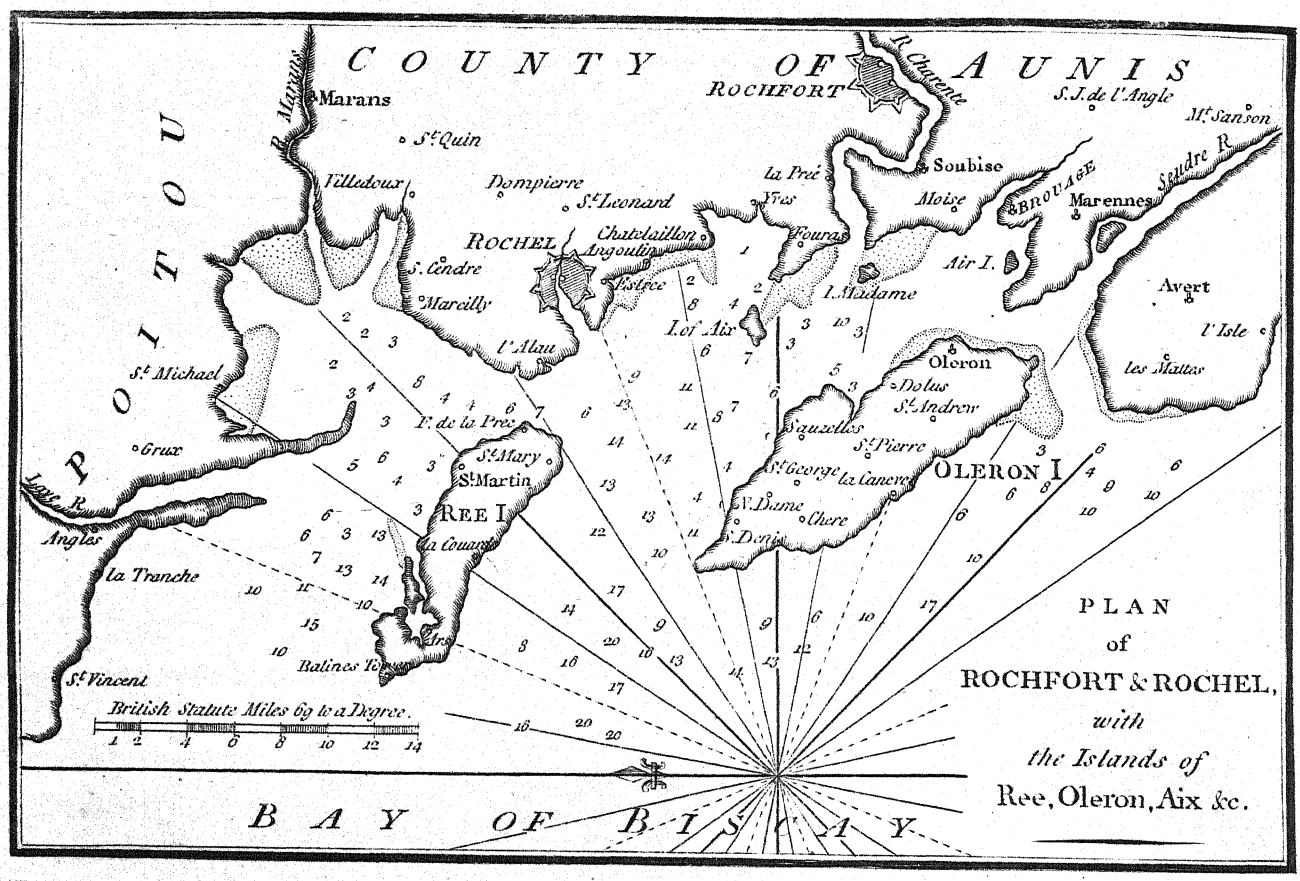
The centre of the army commanded by General Alvinzy, was 30,000 ſtrong.

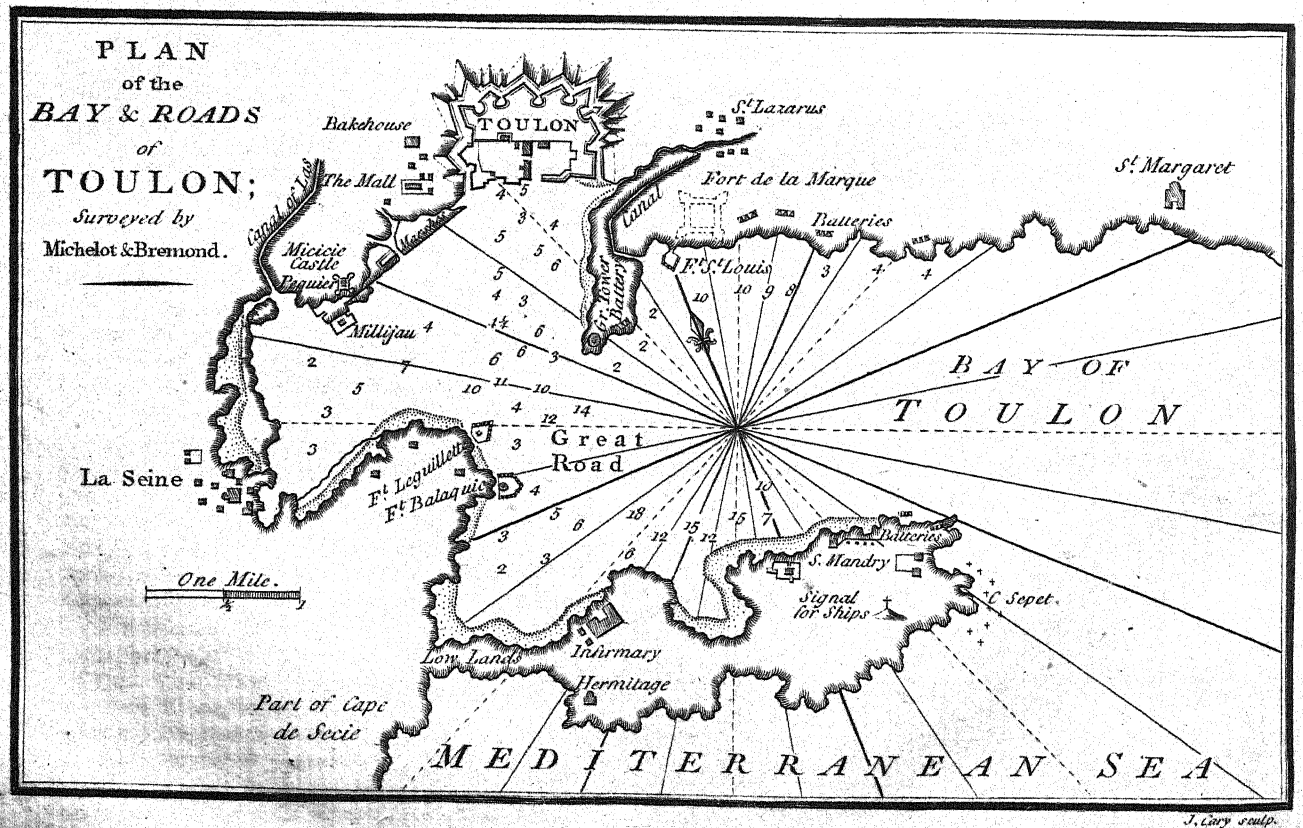
ROCHELLE, SIEGE OF, AND ACTION NEAR, IN 1371. The peace Edward III. granted John, King of France, was kept inviolable by that Prince during the remainder of his reign. But his ſucceſſor, Charles V. looking upon the late peace as injurious to his ſubjects, and diſhonourable to his crown, conſulted neither the equity of the conditions, nor the ſacredneſs of thoſe ties with which it was confirmed; but upon frivolous pretences, firſt protracting the execution of ſeveral of the articles, then declaring the treaty void, and laſtly by declaring war, he provoked Edward, with the advice and conſent of his parliament, to reſume his right to the crown of France. The reſolution of parliament to ſupport his Majeſty on this occaſion with their lives and fortunes, put Charles upon a project to terrify the Engliſh with an invaſion: for which purpoſe he collected a very numerous fleet, purchaſed or hired from all parts of Europe. But Edward convinced by the experience from all ages, that ſo long as he could maintain the dominion of the ſeas, he ſhould have nothing to fear from the continent, equipped his fleet with all expedition; which no ſooner appeared at ſea, under the command of his ſon the Duke of Lancaſter, than the French ſculked into their harbours, diſembarked their forces, and with great difficulty prevented the deſtruction of their fleet, which the Duke attempted to burn at Harfleur. Other ſquadrons were diſpatched to ſcour the ſeas; one of which, commanded by the Earl of Hereford, took a convoy of twenty-five ſail of Flemiſh ſhips, laden with ſalt from Rochelle, and killed and drowned their men, the Flemings having declared in favour of France.

This was followed by the ſiege of Rochelle; to whoſe relief King Edward immediately ſent the young Earl of Pembroke with forty ſhips, and a conſiderable reinforcement of ſoldiers. In the mean time Charles, being informed of this expedition, had engaged the King of Caſtile, whoſe kingdom was claimed by John, Duke of Lancaſter, to meet the Earl before Rochelle with a ſuperior force, and to give him battle, which his Caſtilian Majeſty punctually performed with forty ſail of capital ſhips, beſides thirteen able frigates well manned and provided, under the command of four experienced officers. Theſe men of war intercepted the Engliſh tranſports at the mouth of the harbour, and attacked them immediately; but night ſeparating them, the Earl then only loſt two ſhips laden with proviſions. The battle was renewed the next morning by the united fleet, of France and Spain; and the Earl was ſo unfortunate as to ſee his whole ſquadron defeated, and himſelf taken priſoner. Moſt of his men were ſlain in the fight, and almoſt every ſhip taken or ſunk, and 20,000 marks to pay the army. The Rochellers were ſpectators of this defeat, and (if we may believe the French hiſtorians) were not ſorry for it. Father Daniel obſerves upon this battle, that this Spaniſh fleet, which was in the ſervice of France, was compoſed of the ſame kind of ſhips as thoſe deſtroyed at Sluys, in the year 1340; that they made uſe of baliſtas, and other machines, to throw bars of iron and great ſtones to ſink the Engliſh ſhips, and that they had ſome cannon. The loſs of this fleet was followed by that of ſeveral towns. Thouars, a place of great ſtrength, being very much ſtraitened, ſigned a capitulation, by which the garriſon engaged to ſurrender on a certain day, if Edward, or one of his ſons, did not come in the mean time in perſon to its relief. They ſent ſome lords to England to preſs a ſupply; and Edward having, at that time, a fleet of 4000 ſail almoſt in readineſs, to tranſport 10,000 archers, and 3000 ſpearmen, to Calais, reſolved this fleet ſhould go to Guienne; and embarked himſelf the beginning of September, with the Prince Wales, the Duke of Lancaſter, and the Earl of Cambridge. But fortune again forſook him; for he was forced to return to England with his whole fleet, after having beat the ſea nine weeks, contrary winds not allowing him to land in France.

However, in the year 1373, Rochelle ſtill held out, by the encouragement of John Duke of Bretagne, who had married Edward's daughter Mary, and was well aſſiſted from England; and his endeavours were ſeconded by the Duke of Lancaſter, who, with an army of 30,000 men, of which 10,000 were Engliſh archers, and 3000 men at arms, came with him from England on board a large fleet to Calais, paſſed through the heart of France to Bourdeaux, and did an infinite deal of damage; though they were greatly haraſſed all the way by the Conſtable of France at their heels. After the Duke withdrew into England, almoſt all Aquitaine revolted to the French; and an inglorious peace was patched up at Bruges.

ROCHELLE, SIEGE OF, &c. A city and port town of France, ſituated on the Bay of Biſcay, about twenty-three miles north from Rochfort. This was the laſt city the French Proteſtants held out againſt their King. But in order to come to a true underſtanding why


COUNTY OF AUNIS
POITOU
R. Marans
Marans
St Quin
Villedoux
Dompierre
St Leonard
ROCHEL
Chatelaillon
Angoulin
S. Cendre
Marcilly
l'Aleu
Estree
ROCHFORT
R. Charente
S.I. de l'Angle
Mt Sanson
Soubise
La Pré
Fras
Moise
BROUAGE
Marennes
Seudre R.
Fouras
Air I.
I. Madame
I. of Aix
Avert
l'Isle
les Mattes
Oleron
Dolus
St Andrew
Sauzelles
St Pierre
St George
la Caneve
OLERON I.
V. Dame
Chere
St Denis
St Michael
Grux
St Mary
St Martin
REE I.
la Couarde
Isle R.
Angles
la Tranche
St Vincent
Balines
British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree.
PLAN
of
ROCHFORT & ROCHEL,
with
the Islands of
Ree, Oleron, Aix &c.
BAY OF BISCAY


PLAN
of the
BAY & ROADS
of
TOULON;
Surveyed by
Michelot & Bremond.
TOULON
Bakehouse
The Mall
Canal of Las
Micicie Castle
Paquier
Millijau
St Lazarus
Fort de la Marque
Canal
Batteries
St Margaret
F.t St Louis
Tower Battery
BAY OF
TOULON
Great
Road
La Seine
F.t Legrillette
F.t Balaguier
Batteries
S. Mandry
Signal for Ships
C. Sepet
One Mile.
Low Lands
Infirmary
Hermitage
Part of Cape de Secie
MEDITERRANEAN SEA

J. Cary sculp.

why this ſiege was undertaken, it is neceſſary to take a retroſpect of ſome preceding affairs. In the year 1625, it was repreſented to Charles I. King of England, by the Marquis d'Effiat, ambaſſador from France, that the power of the Catholic King in Italy, was dangerous to all Europe. That the King his maſter was equally inclined with his Britannic Majeſty, at this time at war with Spain, to pull it down; but wanting a ſufficient maritime force, was deſirous of borrowing from his Majeſty a few ſhips, to enable him to execute the deſign he had formed.

To this the King condeſcended, and it was agreed, that the great Neptune, a man of war commanded by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and ſix merchant ſhips of between 300 or 400 tons burthen, ſhould be lent to the French; but ſoon after this agreement, the Rochellers made an application here, ſignifying that they had juſt grounds to apprehend, that this Engliſh ſquadron would be employed for deſtroying the Proteſtant intereſt in France, inſtead of pulling down the King of Spain's power in Italy. The Duke of Buckingham knowing that this would be little reliſhed by Captain Pennington, who was to go admiral of the fleet, and the owners of the ſhips, he gave them private inſtructions contrary to the public contract with France, whereby they were directed not to ſerve againſt Rochelle; but on their coming into a French port in the month of May, they were told by the Duke de Montmorency, that they were intended to ſerve againſt Rochelle; upon which the ſailors ſigned what is by them called A Round Robin, that is, a paper containing their reſolution not to engage in the ſervice, with their names ſubſcribed in a circle, that it might not be diſcerned who ſigned firſt. Pennington, upon this, fairly ſailed away with the whole ſquadron, and returned to the Downs in the beginning of July, from whence he ſent a letter to the Duke of Buckingham, deſiring to be excuſed from that ſervice.

The Duke, without acquainting the King, or conſulting the council, directed Lord Conway, then ſecretary of ſtate, to write a letter to Captain Pennington, commanding him to put all the ſhips into the hands of the French. This, however, not taking effect, the Duke ſurreptitiouſly, and without the King's knowing any thing of the deſign upon Rochelle, procured his letter to Captain Pennington to the ſame effect. Upon this, in the month of Auguſt, he ſailed a ſecond time to Dieppe, where, according to his inſtructions, the merchant ſhips were delivered to the French.

But Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who commanded the King's ſhip, weighed anchor and put to ſea, and ſo honeſt were all the ſeamen on board theſe ſhips, that except one gunner, they all quitted them, and returned to England. But as for the ſhips they remained with the French, and were actually made uſe of againſt Rochelle, contrary to the King's intention, and to the great diſhonour of the nation. This affair made a great noiſe, and came at laſt to be an article in an impeachment againſt the Duke of Buckingham; though he acquitted himſelf, yet the clamour ſtill ſubſiſted, and he plunged himſelf into an error againſt all the rules of true policy.

The Queen's French ſervants, who were all bigotted Papiſts, had not only acted indiſcreetly in matters relating to their religion; but had likewiſe drawn the Queen to take ſome very wrong ſteps; upon which Buckingham engaged her Majeſty to diſmiſs her French ſervants, which ſhe did the 1ſt of July, 1626, and then ſent to the Lord Carlton to repreſent his reaſons for taking ſo quick a meaſure to the French King. That Prince refuſed him audience, and to ſhew his ſenſe of the thing, immediately ſeized 120 ſhips which were in his ports, and undertook the ſiege of Rochelle; though our King had been lately a mediator between him and his Proteſtant ſubjects. Upon this, the latter applied themſelves to King Charles, who ordered a fleet of thirty ſail to be equipped for their relief, and ſent it under the command of the Earl of Denbigh; but this being ſo late in the year as the month of October, his Lordſhip found it impracticable to execute his commiſſion; and after continuing ſome time at ſea in hard weather, returned into port, which not only diſappointed the King's intention, hut alſo hurt his reputation; for the Rochellers began to ſuſpect the ſincerity of this deſign, and whether we really intended to aſſiſt them or not. The Duke of Buckingham, to put the thing out of diſpute, cauſed a great fleet to be drawn together the next year, and an army of 7000 men to be put on board, reſolving to go himſelf as admiral and commander in chief. He ſailed from Portſmouth the 27th of June, and landed on the iſland of Rhé; though at firſt he intended to have made a deſcent on Oleron, and actually promiſed ſo much to the Duke of Soubiſe, whom he ſent to Rochelle to acquaint the inhabitants of his coming to their relief. They received this meſſage very coldly, for the French King having corrupted ſome by his gold, and terrifying many by his power, the Rochellors were now afraid to receive the very ſuccours they had demanded.

The Duke landed his troops on the laſt of July, not without a ſtrong oppoſition from Mr. de Toyras, the French governor, whom he forced to retire, though not without ſome loſs. Upon this occaſion the Engliſh fell into the ſame errors in conduct which they had committed in the Cadiz expedition. The fort of La Pre, which covered the landing place, they neglected, though the French themſelves in their flight had ſlighted it; and it might have been taken without any trouble, and was a place of ſo great conſequence, that if it had been in the hands of the Engliſh, it would have prevented the French from introducing any ſupplies. At firſt, it is certain, the French court was exceedingly alarmed, and it is ſaid the King fell ſick upon it; but their terrors quickly wore off when they were informed that the Duke had no great capacity as a commander, and withal too much pride to take advice. The town of St. Martin's was quickly taken by the Engliſh, and his Grace then inveſted the citadel, but gave evident proofs of his want of ſkill in managing the ſiege. At firſt he quartered his troops about the place without intrenching, which at laſt, however, he was forced to do; then he entered into conferences with the Governor, and refuſing to communicate the ſubſtance of them to his officers, diſcouraged his own people,

people, and enabled the French to deceive him by a ſham treaty, during which the fort received a ſupply. By this time the Rochellers had declared for the Engliſh, their confidence being as unſeaſonable for themſelves, as their ſuſpicions had been before for the Engliſh; for this declaration of theirs, and the expectation he had of ſuccours from England, which were to be ſent him under the command of the Earl of Holland, engaged Buckingham to remain ſo long in his camp, that his troops were much diminiſhed. At length, on the 6th of November, he made a general aſſault, when it appeared that the place was inacceſſible, at leaſt to forces under ſuch circumſtances as his were. Two days after the aſſault he reſolved upon a retreat, which was as ill conducted as the reſt of this unfortunate expedition. It was to be made in the ſight of an enemy as ſtrong in foot, and more numerous in horſe than themſelves, over a narrow cauſeway, with ſalt pits on each ſide; yet there was no precaution taken of erecting a fort, or ſo much as throwing up an intrenchment to cover the entrance of the paſſage; whereby the army was ſo much expoſed, that abundance of brave men were killed in this retreat, which the beſt accounts ſum up thus; fifty officers, 2000 common ſoldiers, and thirty-five volunteers of note. With equal ſhame and loſs, therefore, the Duke concluded this unlucky expedition, embarking all his forces on the 9th of the ſame month, and ſending the poor Rochellers a promiſe that he would come again to their relief; which, however, he did not live to perform. To complete his misfortune, as he entered Plymouth, he met the Earl of Holland with the promiſed ſuccours ſailing out, who now returned with him. There never was a more fatal undertaking than this. It hurt the King, as it entirely ruined the Duke. The merchants were diſcouraged from carrying on trade, by the impreſſing their ſhips; and the King was ſo little able to pay the ſeamen, that they came in crowds and clamoured at Whitehall.

To remedy theſe evils, a parliament was called in the beginning of 1628, where nothing paſſed but diſputes between the King and Commons, ſo that at laſt it was prorogued without granting ſupplies. The King, however, exerted himſelf to the utmoſt, in preparing to make good what the Duke of Buckingham had promiſed to the inhabitants of Rochelle. With this view a fleet of fifty ſail was aſſembled at Plymouth in the ſpring, and a large body of marines embarked, the command of it was given to the Earl of Denbigh, who was brother-in-law to Buckingham, and who ſailed from that port on the 17th of April, coming to an anchor in the road of Rochelle on the 1ſt of May. On his arrival, he found twenty ſail of the King of France's ſhips riding before the harbour, and being much ſuperior in number and ſtrength, he ſent advice into the town, that he would ſink the French ſhips as ſoon as the wind came weſt and made a higher flood.

About the 8th of May, the wind and tide ſerved accordingly, and the Rochellers expected and ſolicited for that ſeaſon of deliverance. But the Earl, without embracing the opportunity, weighed anchor and ſailed away, ſuffering four of the French ſhips to purſue, as it were, the Engliſh fleet, which arrived at Plymouth on the 26th of May. This other inglorious expedition was a greater diſcouragement to the poor Rochellers, and increaſed the fears and jealouſies of a Popiſh intereſt at home. One Le Brun, a Frenchman, captain in the Engliſh fleet, gave in depoſitions before the mayor of Plymouth, on the 16th of May, which argued treachery, or apparent cowardice in the management of this late expedition.

This account was certified by the mayor of Plymouth and the burgeſſes of that town in parliament, by whom it was communicated to the council-table, from whence a letter was directed to the Duke of Buckingham, as Lord High Admiral, dated the 30th of May, 1628, to ſignify his Majeſty's pleaſure, that the Earl of Denbigh ſhould return back to relieve the town of Rochelle with the fleet under his charge, and with other ſhips prepared at Portſmouth and Plymouth. But, notwithſtanding this order of council, no ſuch return was made, nor any inquiry into the obſtruction of it.

Notwithſtanding theſe repeated defeats, the cries of the Rochellers, and the clamours of the people were ſo loud, that a third fleet was prepared for the relief of that city, now by a cloſe ſiege reduced to the laſt extremity. The Duke of Buckingham choſe to command in perſon, and to that end came to Portſmouth; where on the 23d of Auguſt, having been at breakfaſt with Soubiſe, and the general officers, John Felton (late lieutenant of a regiment of foot, under Sir John Ramſey) placed himſelf in an entry through which the Duke was to paſs, who walking along with Sir Thomas Frier, and inclining his ear to him in the poſture of attention, Felton with a back blow ſtabbed him on the left ſide into the very heart, leaving the knife in his body, which the Duke pulled out with his own hand, and then fell down, crying only, "The villain hath killed me!" Felton ſlipt away, and might have gone off undiſcovered, but that either his conſcience or his inſolence betrayed him. For while the general rumour was that the murderer muſt be a Frenchman, and ſome began to ſuſpect Soubiſe as a party in it, Felton ſtept out and ſaid, "I am the man who did the deed; let no man ſuffer that is innocent." Upon which he was apprehended and ſent priſoner to London.

This accident did not prevent the King's proſecuting his deſign; the very next day his Majeſty made the Earl of Lindſay admiral, Moreton and Mountjoy, vice and rear-admirals; and, as an illuſtrious foreign writer aſſures us, his care and preſence had ſuch an effect in preparing for this voyage, that more was diſpatched now in ten or twelve days, than in many weeks before; which is a demonſtrative proof of two things, of which many of our writers of hiſtory have affected to doubt, viz. that the King was hearty in his deſign, and that the Rochellers were convinced of it. This expedition, however, was not more fortunate than the former. The fleet ſailed the 8th of September, 1628, and arriving before Rochelle, found the boom, raiſed to block up the entrance of the port, ſo ſtrong, that though many attempts were made to break through it, yet they proved vain, ſo that the Rochellers were glad

to

to accept of any terms from their own Prince, and actually ſurrendered the place on the 18th of October, the Engliſh fleet looking on, bnt not able to help them; and to complete their misfortunes, the very night after the city was given up, the ſea made ſuch a breach, as would have opened an entrance for the largeſt ſhip in the Engliſh fleet. With this expedition ended the war with France, though a peace was not made till the ſucceeding year.

ROCHESTER RAVAGED IN 679. Among the many places that felt the effects of civil war during the heptarchy, Rocheſter was ravaged and deſtroyed by Ethelred, King of Mercia. It was again ravaged by the Danes in 838, who committed unheard of cruelties here and in the adjacent country.

ROCHESTER, SIEGE OF. The diſcontented Norman lords in 1088, having taken arms againſt William Rufus in favour of his brother Robert, fortified themſelves in this city, where they for ſome time reſiſted the forces of William; but a contagious diſtemper weakened them, and compelled them to capitulate.

ROCHESTER, SIEGE OF. John and his Barons, in 1215, having publicly commenced hoſtilities, the latter poſſeſſed themſelves of this city, which made a long reſiſtance; but was at laſt obliged to ſurrender, notwithſtanding the Barons' endeavours to throw in ſuccours. John was ſo exaſperated, that he would have hanged the whole garriſon, if his generals had not repreſented to him, that it would expoſe his own troops to the ſame cruel uſage; however, he ſent the governor, and ſome of the principal defenders of the city to Corf Caſtle, and the ordinary ſoldiers, except the croſs-bow men, were all hanged.

ROCHEFORT, EXPEDITION AGAINST. *See* AIX.

ROCHEFORT, ACTION NEAR IN 1756. A town ſituated on the coaſt of France in the Bay of Biſcay.

On the 17th of May, 1756, the very day that his Majeſty ſigned the declaration of war, there happened a very warm engagement off Rochefort, between the Colcheſter of fifty guns, Captain O'Brian, with the Lime of twenty guns, and two French men of war, the Aquilon of forty-eight guns, M. de Maurville, with the Fidelle of thirty-ſix guns, M. de Litardais; an action that begun at ſix in the evening, and laſted till half an hour paſt twelve, between the Colcheſter and Aquilon, when diſtreſs and the darkneſs of the night obliged them to part honourably.

They engaged ſo cloſe and warmly, that the foreſail of the Lime was ſet on fire by the wads of her adverſary ſoon after the fight began. Which being extinguiſhed, the Lime returned to the charge and continued the battle, till the Frenchman ſlacked his fire, and ſhe was obliged to bear away, to ſtop the holes received between wind and water, having three feet and a half water in the hold; in about twenty minutes returned a ſecond time to the charge; but the Fidelle, though ſhe fired the ſignal of diſtreſs, made to ſhift to eſcape, the Lime being in no condition to give chaſe, all her rigging, main, fore, and mizen ſtays, all her main ſhrouds being ſhot a-way, except two on a ſide, and every maſt and yard in the ſhip wounded and rendered unſerviceable. Eighty-ſix ſhot went through the main-top-ſail; every ſail looked like a ſieve, and a great number of ſhot went through the hull.

The Colcheſter never quitted her adverſary till ſhe took fire, occaſioned by red-hot bullets fired by the Aquilon, as ſuppoſed, which obliged her to bear away.

ROCROY, BATTLE NEAR. A town of France, ſituated on the confines of Hainault, thirty-two miles ſouth from Namur. This battle was fought between the French and Spaniards in the year 1643, during the minority of Louis XIV. and directly after Mazarine had been made prime miniſter, who, while he was eſtabliſhing his form of government at home, rendered France formidable abroad.

Cardinal Richlieu, who had formed the project of reducing the then powerful Houſe of Auſtria, began a war with both branches of it, which continued through his miniſtry to this year, when it was carried on with great ſucceſs. The Duke de Enguien, whoſe marriage with that Cardinal's niece had made him a general at the age of twenty-two, commanded in Flanders. He had all the qualities and inclinations that form an hero. Intrepidity, preſence of mind, and a penetration that nothing could eſcape, joined to a ſtudy of the art of war, from his moſt tender infancy, had gained him the public ſuffrage in his firſt campaign at the ſiege of Arras, and appeared yet more conſpicuouſly at this period. The Spaniards, informed that Louis XIII. was at the point of death, and hoping that his demiſe would be followed by the inteſtine commotions, took the field early and laid ſiege to Rocroy, which they ſo vigorouſly preſſed, that nothing but a ſpeedy ſuccour could poſſibly ſave it.

The Duke de Enguien, knowing the importance of the place, and hearing at the ſame time of the King's death reſolved to ſtrengthen the hands of the regency by raiſing this ſiege. He obliged Mareſchal de l'Hopital, who was joined with him, to moderate his ardour, to conſent to this enterprize, and brought his army within ſight of the Spaniards on the 18th of May, which was the 5th day of the ſiege.

Having viewed their ſituation, and learned that there was a paſs half a league from their camp, which they had neglected to guard, he took poſſeſſion of, and marched his army through it. From this paſs to Rocroy is all a plain, with a wood to the right, which ſerved the Spaniards for an intrenchment. The Duke extended his army to this wood. The Spaniards, who were alſo eager to fight, did not ſtrive to hinder his approach; and both armies drew up as if they had been friends, without any previous ſkirmiſh. The Spaniards were 26,000, and the French 23,000 ſtrong, but the troops the former were obliged to leave before the town to keep in the garriſon, made them nearly equal. Theſe were conſiderable armies at that time, though now but large enough for flying camps; and victory then more certainly depended on the valour of the troops, and the ability of the commanders.

The Duke de Enguien, having under him the Count de Gaſſion, commanded the right wing; Mareſchal de l'Hopital, with the Marquis de la Ferte-Senneterre, the left; and M. de Eſpenan, at the head of

the infantry, the centre. There was a body of reſerve under the Baron de Siror; and as the ground was unequal, fifty muſqueteers were placed in the interval of each ſquadron.

The right wing of the Spaniards was commanded by the General Count de Melos, the left by the Duke de Albuquerque, and the infantry in the centre by the Count des Fontaines. A thouſand muſqueteers in the wood covered their left. Each army was upon an eminence, where they continued all night.

At day-break the Duke de Enguien ordered the 1000 muſqueteers to be attacked. Notwithſtanding their advantageous ſituation, they were forced, and the greateſt part of them put to the ſword. He improved this advantage with the utmoſt prudence, would not croſs the wood for fear of breaking his troops, but ordered the Count de Gaſſion to take the right of it with one line, whilſt he with the other took the left. The enemy's cavalry of the left wing were thus taken both in flank and front, and broken at the firſt charge, de Gaſſion purſued the fugitives, while the Duke fell upon the deſerted infantry, and cut in pieces or diſperſed it.

Mareſchal de l'Hopital was not ſo fortunate; by charging too ſuddenly he was repulſed, and ſome of his battalions defeated. He had his own arm broke, beſides the mortification of being defeated. But the young victorious hero fled to his ſuccour, paſſing behind the Spaniſh infantry to fall on the horſe which purſued his left wing. He found it in diſorder, broke it without difficulty, and recovered the Marquis de la Ferte who had been taken in the ſkirmiſh. De Gaſſion then arriving from the purſuit of the enemy's left wing, they completed the ruin of the whole Spaniſh cavalry.

The Count des Fontaines ſeeing the wings beaten, drew up all his infantry in a ſquare battalion, reſolved to defend himſelf to the laſt extremity. De Enguien attacked him with his horſe only, and was twice repulſed with cartridge-ſhot from eighteen field pieces. He rallied again, and when the reſerved body came up, with ſeveral ſquadrons from the purſuit, the Spaniards were all ſurrounded, and demanded quarter.

The Duke was riding up to treat with them, when they, ſuſpecting he would renew the attack, fired upon him. His troops enraged at this, fell on upon every ſide, and almoſt cut the whole body to pieces. The Spaniards left 8000 men dead on the field, and 6000 made priſoners. The Count des Fontaines, and almoſt all the officers of the infantry, were among the former. They loſt likewiſe eighteen field-pieces, ſix battering guns, 200 colours, ſixty ſtandards, with all their baggage and ready money: and their infantry eſteemed the beſt in Europe, ſuffered an irreparable damage.

The Duke de Enguien's victory, though in a great meaſure owing to his own courage, capacity, and preſence of mind, may partly be aſcribed to the faults which the enemy committed. They ſhould have diſputed the paſſage with him, and not have ſuffered him to extend his army on the plain; nor ſhould the Count de Melos have purſued the Mareſchal de l'Hopital ſo far. It was wrong alſo in de Enguien to riſk a victory more than half won, by engaging the Spaniſh foot with horſe only; and it was next to a miracle that his too great ardour, when the Spaniards cried out quarter, had not coſt him his life. The victory, however, was complete and deciſive, and being won the 5th day after the death of Louis XIII. it contributed much to eſtabliſh the Regent's authority, and to augment the power of the Houſe of Condé; and Mazarine who had adviſed the late King to truſt an army with the Duke de Enguien, had more depending on that Prince than on any other circumſtance.

ROHILLA IN THE EAST INDIES. In October 1794, the Rohilla Chiefs having committed ſome treſpaſs on the Nabob's territories, which the Britiſh were bound by treaty to defend, General Abercromby was diſpatched with a powerful force into the Rohilla country. The Chiefs in the mean time, had collected a formidable army, and a very ſevere action was fought between their troops and the Britiſh, in which the latter were ſucceſsful. The victory, however, was dearly purchaſed. The loſs in Britiſh officers was very great. No further reſiſtance was made by the Rohilla army, the Chiefs having accepted the terms offered them by the Britiſh, hoſtilities ceaſed on both ſides.

The whole line was ordered to be under arms in the morning an hour before day-light. The General and his Staff moved to reconnoitre ſome miles in front; they ſaw the enemy forming in full force, and after waiting ſome time to judge of the probable diſpoſition they would take, rode back to camp to direct the arrangement for action. Our army moved forward in one line; the artillery ſtationed in the intervals of the corps; the cavalry on the right flank: the charge of the enemy was moſt daring and gallant, and it is utterly impoſſible that it could have been ſurpaſſed; both lines met and intermingled; the bayonet prevailed, and our army purſued the enemy acroſs the Doojura Nullah. The enemy conſiſted, on a moderate computation, of 25,000 men; about 4,000 of them were cavalry, who directed their whole force againſt the reſerve, and made dreadful execution; the number of the enemy ſlain was very great. Our loſs in European officers was very afflicting; Major Boulton was ſhot after having cut down ſeveral of the aſſailants; his battalion behaved with a degree of ſteadineſs that would have done the moſt diſciplined corps in the world honour.

The charge on the part of the enemy was peculiarly ſingular: they formed in line infinitely beyond the extent of ours, in deep wedges, ſuppoſed of fifty deep. When the ſignal of our advancing, which was two guns from the centre of the line, was given, we moved ſlowly forward in good order, at that time about 1,200 yards from the enemy. They moved towards us; when both lines had come within about 500 yards, Golaum's people ſcattered individually, approached in that extraordinary manner, and conteſted the point with our bayonets; they appeared to diſpiſe our muſquetry; and upon every diſcharge of artillery embraced the ground, inſtantly riſing and advancing to the charge: their arms were ſpears, matchlocks and ſwords, which latter they employed with a deſtructive effect, and their attack, as if by univerſal conſent, was called the Highland charge. Nejeer Khan was killed in the action; Omer Khan wounded: both theſe men had deciſive influence in Golaum's

Golaum's Councils. Another brother of Golaum's is come in this evening, but he had quitted his brother yeſterday. There never was a more juſtifiable war than this, or, at leaſt, there never was groſſer provocation, or more deſire to avoid hoſtility.

Golaum Mahommed, whilſt he affected obedience to the Nabob, proceeded without the boundary of the Rampore Diſtricts; he was told, that when he retired within the limits of his father's jaghire, his ſtory would be heard with attention, and he was given until this evening to comply with that condition; inſtead of which, he advanced poſts within muſquet-ſhot of our picquets, and fired upon a party of our cavalry ſtationed in advance with the picquets; this intelligence determined the action, which commenced on Golaum's part, by opening his artillery at half paſt nine. Our ſignal guns were fired at thirty-five minutes after that hour, and the action at the different ſtages of it, until the enemy were beaten from the field, in every direction, laſted till near a eleven o'clock, when we arrived on the banks of the Doojura Nullah. Golaum left the greater part, if not the whole, of his guns and camp equipage. The enemy's retreat was ſo complete, that we could not diſcover a ſingle horſeman when we got to the Nullah; at this time the Vizier's corps, from Berelly, joined. *See* EAST INDIES.

ROME, 1797. The French having made a rapid progreſs in Italy, great inſurrections took place in this city. The French entered the city to prevent the miſchiefs attending the commotion; and the Pope and the Cardinals provided for their flight, when 12,000 men aſſembled round the Vatican, declaring they would murder the Cardinals, and even the Pope himſelf, if they ſhould attempt leaving Rome; the college had therefore relinquiſhed every thought of flight.

The campaign againſt the Pope is one of the ſhorteſt recorded in Hiſtory. It only laſted between two and three weeks.

Bonaparte, commander in chief of the army in Italy, to the Executive Directory.

The Diviſion of General Angereau, Citizens Directors, paſſed the Po at Borgoforte, on the 16th inſt. (28th Prairial). It arrived on the 19th at Bologna, and found there 400 of the Pope's troops, who were taken priſoners. I left Tortona the 17th, and arrived at Modena the 19th, from whence I ſent orders by Adjutant General Vignole to the garriſon of the Caſtle of Urbino to open their gates, lay down their arms, and ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war. I then continued my route to Bologna, and arrived their at midnight. We found in the Caſtle of Urbino fifty pieces of cannon in good order, 5000 firelocks of a moſt excellent conſtruction, and proviſions for 600 men for two months. The fort is very well adapted for defence, it has works with baſtions, ſurrounded with trenches full of water, and a covered way newly repaired. The governor a knight of Malta, was taken priſoner, with 300 men. The Cardinal Legate with all the ſtaff officers, were made priſoners at Bologna, where we took four ſtandards. We have alſo taken the Cardinal Legate of Ferrara, with the Governor of that fort, who is a knight of Malta. There are in the Caſtle of Ferrara 114 pieces of cannon.

The artillery found at Modena, Fort Urbino, and in the Caſtle of Ferrara, forms a train that will enable us to beſiege Mantua.

The twenty pictures furniſhed by Parma have been ſent away. The celebrated picture of St. Jerome is ſo highly valued in this country, that a million (of their money) has been offered to redeem it. Some of the paintings of Modena have been alſo ſent away, and Citizen Barthelemy is at this moment buſily employed in chooſing the beſt pieces at Bologna. He reckons about fifty in the moſt finiſhed ſtyle, and among them is the St. Cecilia of Michael Angelo, which is thought to be his chef d'oeuvre. Monge, Bertholet, and Thonin, the naturaliſts, are at Pavia, where they are engaged in collecting materials to enrich our botanical gardens, and our cabinet of natural hiſtory. I truſt they will find an abundant harveſt. I have ſeen, at Milan, the famous Oriano. He appeared quite confuſed the firſt time he came to ſee me, and could not anſwer the queſtions which I put to him. He at length got the better of his aſtoniſhment, and apologized for his confuſion by obſerving, "that it was the firſt time he had entered thoſe ſuperb appartments, and his eyes were not accuſtomed to ſuch ſplendor." He was not aware, that by thoſe few words he paſſed a very ſevere ſatire on the Archduke's government. I will ſend, for your ſatisfaction, the letters which I wrote to him the inſtant I received your recommendation in his favour.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

Letter from Bonaparte to the Directory. Head quarters at Piſtoia, 8th Meſſidor (June 26).

Citizens Directors,

You will find encloſed the armiſtice concluded with the Pope.

The diſtrict of Bologna is one of the richeſt parts of the Pope's dominions; and it is impoſſible to form an idea of the deteſtation in which the Papal Government is held by the inhabitants of this town.

The citadel of Ancona gives us the command of the Adriatic Gulph. We have taken, in the forts of Urbino, Ferrara, and Bologna, about 200 pieces of braſs cannon, 7 or 8000 muſquets, and a certain quantity of ammunition and proviſions.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

Letter from General Bonaparte to Cardinal Mattey, Archbiſhop of Ferrara.

The court of Rome has refuſed to accept of the conditions of peace which the Directory has offered. That Court has broken the armiſtice, has armed the people: it wiſhed for war and ſhall have it. But before I can ſee with indifference the ruin and death of theſe ſenſeleſs men, who would wiſh to oppoſe the phalanxes of the Republicans, I owe it to myſelf, to try a laſt effort to bring the Pope to conditions more moderate and more conformable to its true intereſts, to his character, and to reaſon. You know, Monſieur Cardinal, the force and the courage of the army which I command. To

deſtroy

deſtroy the temporal power of the Pope, I uſed no other power than my will. Go then to Rome, ſee the Holy Father, and inſtruct him with reſpect to his juſt intereſts. Deliver him from the intriguers who ſurround him, and who wiſh his ruin and that of the city of Rome. The French government ſtill permits me to liſten to propoſitions of peace. Every thing yet may be arranged. War has its cruel inflictions for the people; its reſult is terrible to the vanquiſhed. Save then the Pope from the greateſt of all misfortunes. You know how much I wiſh to terminate by peace a ſtruggle, which to me can bring no glory, becauſe it would be unaccompanied with danger.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

Treaty of peace, between the French and the Pope.

Article I. There ſhall be peace, friendſhip, and good underſtanding between the French Republic and Pope Pius the Sixth.

II. The Pope revokes all adheſion, aſſiſtance and conceſſion, open or ſecret, given by him to the coalition armed againſt the French Republic; and to every treaty of alliance offenſive and defenſive, with whatever power it may be. He engages himſelf not to furniſh either for the preſent or any future war, to any power armed againſt the French Republic, any ſuccours in men, ſhips, arms, warlike ſtores, proviſions or money, under any title or denomination whatever.

III. His Holineſs ſhall diſband, within five days after the ratification of the preſent treaty, the troops of the new formation, retaining only the regiments exiſting before the treaty of Armiſtice ſigned at Bologna.

IV. The ſhips of war or corſairs of the powers armed againſt the French Republic, ſhall not enter, or at leaſt ſhall not make any ſtay during the preſent war, in the ports or roads of the Eccleſiaſtical States.

V. The French Republic ſhall continue to enjoy as before the war, all the rights and prerogatives which France had at Rome, and ſhall be treated in every reſpect as the moſt reſpectable powers, and particularly ſo as to what relates to its ambaſſador or miniſter, its conſuls or vice-conſuls.

VI. The Pope ſhall renounce abſolutely and entirely, all the rights which he may pretend to have in the cities and territories of Avignon, the Comtat Venaiſſin, and its dependencies; and ſhall transfer, give up, and abandon the ſaid rights to the French Republic.

VII. The Pope in like manner renounces for ever, and gives up and transfers to the French Republic, all his right to the territories known by the title of the Legation of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna; and no attack ſhall be made on the Catholic Religion in thoſe Legations.

VIII. The citadel and villages forming the territory of the city of Ancona, ſhall remain in the hands of the Republic till a peace with the Continent ſhall be concluded.

IX. The Pope engages, for himſelf and his ſucceſſors, not to transfer to any one the titles of Seigniories attached to the territory by him ceded to the French Republic.

X. His Holineſs engages to pay and deliver at Foligno, to the treaſurer of the French army, before the 5th March 1797, the ſum of 15,000,000 of French livres Tournois, of which 10,000,000 ſhall be in ſpecie, and 5,000,000 in diamonds, and other valuable effects; beſides the ſum of 1,600,000 remaining due according to the 9th article of the armiſtice ſigned at Bologna on the 5th Meſſidor, in the 4th year of the Republic, and ratified by his Holineſs on the 27th of June.

XI. In order to ſettle finally what ſhall remain to be paid, in order to the complete execution of the armiſtice ſigned at Bologna, his Holineſs ſhall provide the army with 800 cavalry horſes accoutred, and 800 draught horſes, bulls and buffaloes, and other objects produced from the territory of the church.

XII. Beſides the ſum mentioned in the preceding articles, the Pope ſhall pay to the French Republic, in ſpecie, diamonds, and other valuables, the ſum of 15,000,000 of French livres Tournois, of which 10,000,000 livres ſhall be paid in the courſe of March, and five in the courſe of April next.

XIII. The VIIIth article of the treaty of armiſtice ſigned at Bologna, concerning the manuſcripts and objects of art, ſhall be carried into complete execution as ſpeedily as poſſible.

XIV. The French army ſhall evacuate Umbria, Perugia, and Camerino, as ſoon as the Xth article of the preſent treaty ſhall be executed and accompliſhed.

XV. The French army ſhall evacuate the province of Macerata, excepting Ancona and Fano, and their territories, as ſoon as the firſt five millions of the ſum mentioned in the XIIth article of the preſent treaty ſhall have been paid and delivered.

XVI. The French ſhall evacuate the territory of the city of Fano, and the Dutchy of Urbino, as ſoon as the ſecond five millions of the ſum mentioned in the XIIth article of the preſent treaty ſhall have been delivered, and the IIId, Xth, XIth, and XIIIth, ſhall have been executed. The laſt 5,000,000, making up the whole of the ſum ſtipulated to be paid by the XIIth article, ſhall be paid at fartheſt in the courſe of April next.

XVII. The French Republic cedes to the Pope all its right to the different religious foundations in the city of Rome, and at Loretto; and the Pope cedes entirely to the French Republic all the allodial property belonging to the Holy See, in the three provinces of Bologna, Ferrara. and Romagna, and particularly the eſtate of Meſola and its dependencies, the Pope reſerving to himſelf, however, in caſe they ſhould be ſold, a third of the ſums, ariſing from ſuch ſale, which ſhall be remitted as part of his contribution.

XVIII. His Holineſs ſhall diſavow, by his miniſter at Paris, the aſſaſſination of the Secretary of Legation, Baſſewhle; and, in the courſe of the year, the ſum of 300,000 livres, ſhall be paid to, and divided amongſt thoſe who have ſuffered by this event.

XIX. His Holineſs ſhall ſet at liberty all perſons in confinement on account of their political opinions.

XX. The Commander in Chief ſhall permit all the priſoners of war from the troops of his Holineſs, to return

turn home as ſoon as he ſhall have received the ratification of this treaty.

XXI. Until a commercial treaty ſhall be concluded between the French Republic and the Pope, the commerce of the Republic ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed and treated by the ſtates of his Holineſs on the ſame footing as the nation moſt favoured in its commerce.

XXII. Conformably to the 6th article of the treaty concluded at the Hague in April, in the 3d year, the peace concluded by the preſent treaty between the French Republic and his Holineſs is declared to extend to the Batavian Republic.

XXIII. The poſt of France ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed at Rome, in the ſame manner as it exiſted before.

XXIV. The ſchool of Arts, inſtituted at Rome for all the French ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed, and ſhall continue to be conducted as before the war. The palace belonging to the Republic, where this ſchool is held, ſhall be reſtored without waſte.

XXV. All the articles, clauſes, and conditions, of the preſent treaty, ſhall be, without exception, obligatory for ever, as well on his Holineſs as well on his ſucceſſors.

XXVI. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified with the ſhorteſt poſſible delay.

Made and ſigned at the head quarters of Tolentino, by the ſaid Plenipotentiaries, 19th Feb. 1797.

(Signed) BONAPARTE,
CACAULT.

The following details reſpecting the evacuation of Rome and Civita Vecchia by the French, dated Rome, October the 5th, 1799.

On the 26th of September, General Garnier, Commander of the French troops who compoſed the garriſon here, went to Civita Vecchia, where he had a conference with Lord Nelſon, commander of the Engliſh fleet in the Mediterranean. In conſequenc of the arrangement agreed upon, a body of the allied forces was landed, and took poſſeſſion of the works of Civita Vecchia. General Garnier returned upon the 28th. On the evening of the ſame day arrived the Vice-Admiral of the Engliſh fleet, who landed at the palace Corzini.

On the 29th, this officer went with General Garnier to Fraſcati, where the head-quarters of the Neapolitan army, commanded by d'Emmanuel Bouchard, were. After having ſettled with the latter reſpecting the entry of the Neapolitan troops into Rome, General Garnier and the Engliſh Vice-Admiral returned here the ſame day.

Upon the 30th, in the morning, the Neapolitan army entered Rome, and took poſſeſſion of the different poſts. Patroles were detached to ſcour the ſtreets, and preſerve order. The people teſtified their ſatisfaction by the liveleſt demonſtrations of joy. The trees of liberty were every where cut down and burnt, and the arms of the Republic torn down. The tri-coloured cockades immediately diſappeared.

By order from General Bouchard, the quarter of the Jews was inveſted by way of precaution, and the inhabitants were enjoined to give up all the arms they had in their poſſeſſion.

A detachment of troops was ſent to the fort of Poſto Miivio, which was taken poſſeſſion of, and the Neapolitan flag hoiſted. The reſt of the French troops, the Roman legion, and the carabineers, having gone to the caſtle of St. Angelo, the city remained entirely under the protection of the Neapolitans. General Bouchard ordered the quarters of the ſedentary National Guard to be ſhut up, and the corps was immediately diſſolved and ſuſpended.

Agreeably to the capitulation, the French and the Roman troops, on the 2d of October, evacuated the eaſt ſide of St. Angelo, and marched for Civita Vecchia. There had been tranſmitted, the evening before, to the commiſſary of his Sicilian Majeſty, a ſtatement of all the warlike ſtores and proviſions in the caſtle, the quanty of which is prodigious. Immediately after the departure of the French, the Neapolitan troops entered, and hoiſted the Neapolitan flag. At the ſame time, General Bouchard ordered ſeals to be put on all the apartments of the Quirinal Palace, the Vatican, and and all the offices of the Republic. The tree of liberty, which was planted in the palace du Vatican, was burnt with great ſolemnity. The populace, elated with joy, carried in deriſion the head of Brutus through the town and broke into the houſes of the patriots, where they committed every ſpecies of exceſs: but a proclamation from the Commandant immediately put a ſtop to theſe diſorders.

Copy of a letter from Lord Nelſon, dated Palermo, October 1, 1799.

I have deſired Commodore Troubridge to ſend you, for the information of their Lordſhips, extracts of all his letters to me, with the terms entered into with the French for the evacuation of the city of Rome and Civita Vecchia; on which event I ſincerely congratulate their Lordſhips,

And am, Sir, with great reſpect, &c.

NELSON.

Civita Vecchia, October 5, 1799.

I am to requeſt you will inform their Lordſhips, that I took poſſeſſion of Civita Vecchia, Corneto, and Tolſa, on the 29th and 30th ult. with two hundred marines and ſeamen of the Culloden and Minotaur, and have already embarked and ſent off near 3000 of the enemy; I now wait for tranſports to get off the remainder, which I ſuppoſe about 2000 more.

General Bouchard takes poſſeſſion of Rome at the ſame time by the ſame treaty; all public property to be reſtored: their Lordſhips may rely on every exertion on my part to put the capitulation in full force, and truſt I ſhall ſucceed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. TROUBRIDGE.

Civita Vecchia October 5, 1799.

In obedience to orders from Lord Nelſon, I have the honour to ſend you, for their Lordſhips information, a copy of the articles of capitulation I have made with

with the French General Garnier, to clear the Roman State. As I knew the French had all the valuables of the Roman State packed up ready for embarking, and the coaſt at Civita Vecchia forming a deep bay, with hard W. S. W. gales and heavy ſea, which prevented the blockade from being ſo cloſe as was neceſſary to prevent the enemy from carrying off thoſe truly valuable articles, I therefore thought it beſt to grant the liberal terms I have, to get them out of this country, where they have committed every exceſs poſſible.

I truſt what I have done may meet their Lordſhips' approbation.

I beg you to repreſent to their Lordſhips, that I received every aſſiſtance from Captain Louis, who went to Rome and arranged the evacuation, and taking poſſeſſion of that place, with General Bouchard, with great ability and exertion, and much to my ſatisfaction.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. TROUBRIDGE.

The capitulation of Rome and Civita Vecchia, as propoſed by the French General Garnier to Commodore Troubridge, acting in the name of Great Britain, and its Allies. The principal articles are,

I. Conſidering that Civita Vecchia, and the other places of the Roman territory, have not undergone regular ſieges, but were only blockaded, the reſpective garriſons ſhall be allowed to evacuate them with the honours of war, to retain their arms, and to proceed either to France or Corſica. They are to be ſupplied with proviſions from the public magazines.

II. They ſhall depart without loſs of time, as ſoon as the Caſtle of St. Angelo, and its dependencies, ſhall be occupied by the troops under the Neapolitan General Bouchard.

III. Civita Vecchia and Cornetto ſhall be taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh troops. General Bouchard will give a proper eſcort to the French garriſon of Rome, and its dependencies, to the ſea port, where they are to be embarked.

IV. The ſick ſhall be ſupported at the expence of the Republic and ſent to France after their recovery.

V. General Garnier ſhall be at liberty to make the neceſſary arrangements for the care of the ſick.

VI. General Bouchard will provide carriages for the garriſon of the Caſtle of St. Angelo, and the other places.

VII. The wants of the troops ſhall be ſupplied from the Roman magazines.

VIII. Private property ſhall be reſpected.

IX. All public property will be left at the diſpoſal of the ſtate, &c.

A body of Neapolitans, on entering the city encamped on the ſquare of the Vatican, and were told by their friends that the Caſtle of St. Angelo would ſurrender on the firſt ſummons. Windows were even hired by perſons deſirous of witneſſing the capitulation. The Neapolitans were however driven back on their approach by a ſhower of grape-ſhot; and Baron Charles d'Aſti, who was merely a ſpectator, was killed. A proclamation by General Bouchard announced the reſtoratin of the Pope's authority, and commiſſaries put ſeals in his name on all the public places. But two or three days after the King of Naple's ſeal was ſubſtituted, and the ſale and diſtribution of General Bouchard's proclamation prohibited. The entry of the Neapolitans was diſtinguiſhed by diſorder, and the protection they gave to the populace, who cut down the tree of liberty, demoliſhed General Duphot's tomb; took the bones of two Poliſh officers out of their tombs, and threw them into the Tiber. They next ran to the quarter of the Jews, and would have deſtroyed them all, had not the national guards haſted to their defence. The fear of maſſacre confined that unfortunate race for fourteen days to their houſes, where they would have been ſtarved, had not proviſions been ſent to them under a ſtrong guard.

ROSBACH, BATTLE AT. A village of Upper Saxony, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Sala, about ten miles ſouth from Halle, and eight north-weſt from Weiſſenfel. This battle was fought by the great King of Pruſſia, and was, perhaps, the moſt illuſtrious of all his Victories, inaſmuch as his ſituation a few weeks before was indeed the moſt deplorable; hemmed in on every ſide, he ſcarce knew what to do; at length Providence relieved him, and wonderfully changed the ſcene.

He deferred bringing on a deciſive action till the winter. He ſuffered the army of the Empire to advance to the frontiers of Miſnia, and even to threaten the ſiege of Leipſic, before he began to act againſt them; he then moved towards them, leaving an army in Luſatia to obſerve the Auſtrians.

On his firſt motions, the enemy retired with precipitation. But when they had reinforced themſelves with numbers and courage ſufficient to perſuade them to advance, the King of Pruſſia in his turn retired. His reſolution ſeemed to have been to fight as near the Miſnia as poſſible, and as deep in the winter as he conveniently might; for if he ſhould have the good fortune to ſucceed againſt the Imperial army, ſuch a blow at ſuch a ſeaſon, would effectually diſable them from acting any thing to his prejudice, for that year at leaſt; but if, on the contrary, he ſhould fail, Saxony was at hand, in which it would prove difficult for the enemy to make any impreſſion whilſt the winter continued. As for the time to be loſt by following this plan, and the advantage it would afford the Auſtrians in their deſign on Sileſia, they were not to be compared with the advantages which the King received from it. He knew that Schweidnitz was ſtrong and excellently provided, the Prince of Bevern was ſtrongly poſted near to obſtruct the enemy's operations; the winter would lean heavier on the beſiegers; and on the whole, he had reaſon to truſt that his troops, animated by his own preſence and example, would prove far ſuperior to the enemy in enduring all the hardſhips of a winter campaign.

After ſome time ſpent in various movements between the allied army of the Imperialiſts and French on one ſide, and the Pruſſians on the other, the King reſolved to give battle to his enemies, who were by this time advanced to the confines of Miſnia.

On

On the 24th of October, 1757, the King had taken his reſolution; at that time his army happened to be divided into ſeveral corps, ſome of them at a diſtance of no leſs than twenty leagues aſunder; yet ſuch was the ſpirit and excellent diſpoſition of the Pruſſians, that the junction of all theſe corps was fully affected on the 27th, and the King advanced toward the enemy. The two armies met near the village of Roſbach on the 5th day of November.

The united army, commanded by the Prince of Saxe Hildburghauſen, and the Prince of Soubiſe, was 50,000 men complete. But the troops of the Circles were new raiſed, and many of them not well affected to the ſervice, nor to their French allies. The Pruſſians did not amount to 25,000; but then they were Pruſſians, and led on by the King of Pruſſia. As ſoon as the armies were formed, and the battle going to begin, which was to decide the fate of ſo many nations, and to determine between force and virtue, the King of Pruſſia addreſſed his troops nearly in the following words:

"My dear friends, the hour is come, in which all that is, and all that ought to be dear to us, depends upon the ſwords which are now drawn for the battle. Time permits me to ſay but little, nor is there occaſion to ſay much. You know that there is no labour, no hunger, no cold, no watching, no danger, that I have not ſhared with you hitherto; and you now ſee me ready to lay down my life with you, and for you. All I aſk is the ſame pledge of fidelity and affection that I give. And let me add, not as an incitement to your courage, but as a teſtimony of my own gratitude, that from this hour until you go into winter quarters your pay ſhall be double. Acquit yourſelves like men, and put your confidence in God."

The effect of this ſpeech was ſuch as cannot be deſcribed. The general emotion burſt in an univerſal ſhout, and the looks and demeanor of the men were animated to a ſort of heroic phrenſy. In this diſpoſition, which prognoſticated good ſucceſs, the engagement began.

In the beginning of the action, the French cavalry came on with great ſpirit, but they were repulſed; ſome regiments having gained an eminence defended themſelves bravely, but in the end they were totally routed. The infantry, both French and Imperialiſts, made but a faint reſiſtance. The King of Pruſſia in perſon, expoſed to the hotteſt fire, led on his troops; the enemy gave way in every part; they were ſeized with a panic, and fled in the utmoſt diſorder. They left 3000 men dead on the field of battle; ſixty-three pieces of cannon, and many colours. Eight French generals, 250 officers of different ranks, and 6000 private men were taken. Night alone ſaved from total deſtruction the ſcattered remains of an army, that in the morning was ſo numerous and ſo formidable.

The glorious ſucceſs of the battle of Roſbach, was ſuch as hardly wanted to be improved, the enemy being left totally incapable of action. The King was ſet free on that ſide; but it was a freedom which gave him no reſpite from his labours; it only gave him an opportunity of undergoing new labours in another part. *See* BRESLAW.

ROUCOUX, BATTLE AT. A village in Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Liege, about ten or twelve miles ſouth from Maeſtricht. The Confederates finding themſelves not able to raiſe that ſiege, reſolved on giving the enemy battle; then they altered their reſolution; and after that returned to it, when Mareſchal Saxe, the French general, determined not to diſappoint them.

Accordingly, Prince Charles of Lorraine took poſſeſſion of the villages of Roucoux, Liers, and Warem, and obſerving the Mareſchal to be advancing to diſlodge him, he drew up his forces, and made preparation for giving him a warm reception.

On the 1ſt day of October, 1746, the battle was fought. About noon a terrible cannonading began. At two o'clock the Prince of Waldeck, on the left of the Confederates, was attacked with great fury, and after an obſtinate defence overpowered by numbers. The villages were attacked in columns, and as one brigade was repulſed, another ſucceeded, ſo that the Allies were obliged to abandon theſe poſts, and retreat towards Maeſtricht, with the loſs of 5000 men and thirty pieces of artillery.

The victory, however, coſt the French general a much greater number of lives, and was attended with no ſolid advantage. Sir John Ligonier, and the Earls of Crauford and Rothes, Brigadier Douglas, and other officers of the Britiſh troops, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their gallantry and conduct on this occaſion; particularly the Earl of Crauford. who was indeed very remarkable on the morning that preceded the battle. He and ſome volunteers, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, and attended only by two orderly dragoons, had rode out before day to reconnoitre the ſituation of the enemy, and fell in with one of their advanced guards. The ſerjeant who commanded it immediately turned out his men, and their pieces were preſented, when the Earl firſt perceived them; without betraying the leaſt mark of diſorder, he rode up to the ſerjeant, and aſſuming the character of a French general told him in that language, that there was no occaſion for ſuch ceremony. Then he aſked, if they had perceived any of the enemy's parties? and being anſwered in the negative, very well, ſaid he, be upon your guard, and if you ſhould be attacked, I will take care that you ſhall be ſuſtained. So ſaying he and his company retired, before the ſerjeant could recollect himſelf from the ſurpriſe occaſioned by this unexpected addreſs. In all probability, he was ſoon ſenſible of his miſtake, for the incident was that very day publicly mentioned in the French army.

The Prince of Tingray, an officer in the Auſtrian ſervice, having been taken priſoner in the battle that enſued, dined with the Mareſchal Count Saxe, who diſmiſſed him on his parole, and deſired he would charge himſelf with a facetious complement to his old friend the Earl of Crauford. He wiſhed his Lordſhip joy of being a French general, and ſaid, he could not help being diſpleaſed with the ſerjeant, as he had not

procured him the honour of his Lordſhip's company at dinner.

This action terminated the campaign. The Allies paſſing the Maeſe, took up their winter quarters in the duchies of Limburg and Luxemburg, while the French cantoned their troops in the places which they had newly conquered.

ROUEN, BATTLE NEAR. Henry I. of England having got poſſeſſion of Normandy, to the prejudice of William Crito, ſon of Robert, Henry's elder brother, then a priſoner in England; Louis the Groſs, King of France, made ſeveral clandeſtine attempts to excite diſturbances in Normandy, and as frequently had his deſigns fruſtrated by the prudence of Henry; at laſt in 1117, Louis inveſted William Crito with the dukedom, and openly appeared to ſupport him againſt his uncle Henry, who met Louis's army near Rouen, and totally defeated him, taking his ſtandard, which was carried to Rouen in triumph. During this engagement Henry was perſonally attacked by Criſpin a French cavalier, and was ſtruck on the head twice with ſuch force, that, notwithſtanding his helmet, the King was covered with blood, but by his intrepid courage he tumbled his adverſary from his horſe and took him priſoner.

After the murder of Arthur by John of England, Philip, King of France, invaded Normandy, and in 1204, having laid ſiege to Rouen, when the citizens ſeeing no likelihood of being relieved by John, ſurrendered upon condition they ſhould enjoy their ancient privileges.

As ſoon as Philip was maſter of the town, he ordered the walls to be demoliſhed, by which all Normandy was again reduced under the dominion of France, and united again to that monarchy, after 100 years ſeparation.

ROUEN, SIEGE OF. A city of France, capital of Normandy, ſituated on the north ſide of the Seine, ſixty-five miles north-weſt from Paris. This ſiege was undertaken by the famous Henry V. King of England, who two years after his victory at Agincourt, invaded France with only 25,000 men. He ſailed from England about the end of July, and before the beginning of December, had made himſelf maſter of Touques, Caen, Bayeux, Argentan, Chateau de l'Aigle, Alenſon, and ſeveral other places. Next year he continued his conqueſts, and having taken Cherbourg by capitulation, after three months ſiege, in the end of Auguſt, or the beginning of September, 1418, ſat down before Rouen. This ſiege was very remarkable for the vigorous defence of the beſieged, who held out five months, and endured the greateſt hardſhips. They applied to the Duke of Burgundy for ſuccours, but to no purpoſe. He put, however, the Pope's legate upon trying whether he could interrupt the ſiege by a negotiation; but this method failing likewiſe, he aſſembled all the forces in his power, and ſeemed reſolved to give the Engliſh battle. He even carried the King as far as Beauvais, but all this preparation came to nothing. The Duke of Burgundy ſending no relief to the beſieged, they applied to the Dauphin, who was as little able to raiſe the ſiege by force of arms, and therefore reſolved alſo to attempt it by negotiation.

Accordingly, he ſent a meſſage to the King of England, that he deſired to treat with him upon three articles, viz the means of reſtoring peace to France, the marriage ſome time ago propoſed, and an alliance between them two againſt the Duke of Burgundy. Henry did not abſolutely reject theſe propoſals, but appointed proper perſons to negotiate with the Dauphin; this negotiation, however, by no means hindered his proſecuting the ſiege of Rouen with the greater vigour, though his army ſuffered much by the ſharpneſs of the ſeaſon. Meantime the beſieged was in the greateſt diſtreſs, being reduced to eat horſe-fleſh, and all kinds of animals, and at laſt were in want even of ſuch unwholeſome proviſions. In conſideration of which they capitulated on the 13th of January, to ſurrender the town to the King on the 19th of that month, if they were not relieved before that time; and Henry engaged to continue the inhabitants in all their privileges upon the payment of 300,000 crowns. Mezeray, in his account of this ſiege, ſays, the Engliſh blockaded the town ſo effectually by a circumvallation on the land ſide, and chains on the river, that in a little time, no kind of proviſions could be conveyed to the beſieged. He adds, that this could not have been ſo eaſily effected, had not the citizens, too confident of their own ſtrength, obliged the Count d'Aumale, and the garriſon which the Dauphin had ſent them, to march out of the town. But that which hurt them moſt, continues he, was the treaſon of their governor, Guy Bouteiller, who ſent the Engliſh advice of every thing that was tranſacted within the walls. The Duke of Burgundy, continues this author, knowing that the loſs of a place of ſuch importance would be imputed to him, ſent the Princeſs Catharine's picture to Henry, and propoſed a congreſs at Pont de l'Arche to treat of a peace; but that the demands of the Engliſh were ſo exorbitant that nothing could be concluded. Meanwhile the inhabitants of Rouen, having conſumed all their proviſions, and even ſuch horſes, dogs, cats, and rats as they could find, lived upon hope more than any thing elſe. The Duke of Burgundy aſſembled what troops he could to their aſſiſtance, and if the inhabitants of Dauphiny had joined him, the ſiege of Rouen muſt infallibly have been raiſed. But hearing that the latter, inſtead of aſſiſting him, were plundering his lands, and had juſt retaken Soiſons, he turned ſhort, and abandoned the afflicted inhabitants of Rouen. In fine, after being reduced to the greateſt pitch of diſtreſs, extreme neceſſity obliged them at laſt to propoſe a capitulation; but the Engliſh irritated by their refuſal of the advantageous offers that had been made them, would grant no terms but that of ſubmitting at diſcretion. This being reported in the town, ſo provoked the inhabitants that they unaimouſly determined to ſet fire to the town, and then ſally out armed, men, women, and children, to periſh in the midſt of their enemies. Henry, informed of this deſperate reſolution by the ſpies he had in the place, dreaded the effects of it, and agreed to this capitulation, viz.

That the inhabitants ſhould pay 345,000 crowns of gold, and ſwear allegiance to him, and the garriſon ſhould march out with white rods in their hands.

Thus

Thus this ſtrong and opulent city, recovered out of the hands of the Engliſh by Philip the Auguſt, was again ſubjected to their empire by Henry V. who made his public entry into it on the 19th of January, 1419.

The French hiſtorian obſerves on this occaſion, that one of the King's pages carried before him a fox's tail tied to the point of a lance; to ſignify, though as ſome think with little probability, that he had made himſelf maſter of the town more by artful and prudent conduct, than by the ſtrength of his arms.

Almoſt all the towns of Normandy having by this time received Engliſh garriſons, moſt of them without oppoſition, the people of Rouen ſeeing themſelves abandoned by the French, transferred their allegiance, together with their affection, to the King of England, who left his brother, the Duke of Glouceſter, governor of the town.

ROUSSILLON, SPAIN 1793.—*Official account of the action which took place on November* 26, 1793, *between the combined Portugueſe and Spaniſh army, and the French, in Rouſſillon; and of the victory gained the ſame day by the Combined army over the French.*

The report of Lieutenant-General John Forbes of Skellaton, commander in chief of the auxiliary troops of S. M. T. F. dated from the camp of Ceret, the 26th and 30th of November, gives an account of the complete victory gained, on the 26th of November, by the left wing of the Combined army, under the command of Lieutenant-General Count de l'Union, over the right wing of the French, intrenched on the Heights oppoſite to the town of Ceret.

The four Portugueſe regiments of Caſcaes, of Friere d'Andrade, the ſecond of Porto, and the firſt of Olivena, were ſcarcely arrived at the camp at Ceret, after a ſevere march, without tents or baggage, attended with conſtant rain, when the Spaniſh General reſolved to attack the enemy on the morning of the 25th of November, and entruſted to the Portugueſe troops the defence of the town and bridge of Ceret, and other important poſts, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Ceret.

This attack, concerted between the General in Chief D. Antonio Ricardos, and Lieutenant-General Count de l'Union, could not take place on that day, on account of the heavy rains which not only cauſed the river to overflow to ſuch a degree that it was no longer fordable, but broke the bridge at the moment when the columns of the right and left wings advanced to the attack. This unexpected event obliged them to poſtpone the execution of their deſign till the 26th, for which purpoſe Lieutenant-General Count de l'Union had made the moſt wiſe diſpoſitions. The enemy, having perhaps foreſeen our intention, began to attack our advanced poſts, at ſeven o'clock in the morning of the 26th, with the greateſt impetuoſity, and got poſſeſſion of the redoubt, but from which they were ſoon obliged to retreat.

Lieutenant-general Count de l'Union, taking advantage of the occaſion, cauſed the enemy to be attacked; and Lieutenant-General Forbes, commanding the left, compoſed of the Spaniſh light troops and the regiment d'Eſpagne, advanced to the heights occupied by the right wing of the enemy; while the Marſhal de Camp D. Jaas Correia de Sa, at the head of the Portugueſe column, compoſed of the regiment d'Olivena, and of a part of that of Friere d'Andrade and Caſcaes, advanced by the right, under a continued fire, to diſlodge the enemy from the two batteries which they had eſtabliſhed on their left wing, which cut off the communication with the cauſeway that leads from Ceret to the head quarters at Boulo.

This column had been reinforced by ſome Spaniſh regiments of cavalry, to draw the attention of the enemy to that part; while the General in Chief D. Antonio Ricardos, having obſerved from his camp at Boulo the left wing in motion, ordered ſome troops to attack the rear guard of the enemy.

A third column, compoſed of the Spaniſh guards, and of part of the Portugueſe regiment of Frier d'Andrade, who defended a redoubt, marched at the ſame time to attack a third battery, placed nearly in the centre of the enemy's line, which quite enfiladed the bridge of Tech.

Lieutenant-General Forbes, with the troops which he commanded, having gained the heights of the left, perceived that the enemy were greatly ſuperior in numbers to the aſſailants; that, in advancing, they gained ground progreſſively, and that two columns of the Spaniſh troops fell back before them. In this critical ſituation, he ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Charles Claiviere to advance as faſt as poſſible with the ſecond regiment of Porto, to check the enemy's attack.

This corps was conducted to the attack with intrepidity, by the Marſhal de Camp Joze Correia de Mello, who ſucceeded in driving the French to a redoubt which they had at their rear guard. The Spaniſh troops ſeconded with bravery the attack of the Portugueſe.

The French were immediately diſlodged from the redoubt which they occupied, and, purſued by the combined troops, retreated to their camp, which they abandoned the following night, keeping up in the mean time a very briſk cannonade on our troops, who maintained themſelves firmly in the laſt poſition they had taken, and entirely cut off the enemy's communication.

While this attack was made on the left, the columns of the right and centre diſlodged the French from their poſts, and took poſſeſſion of their three batteries, which, ſeeing themſelves cut off by the laſt poſition which Lieutenant-General Forbes had taken on their right, they quitted with precipitation.

This combat, ſupported with the greateſt bravery for five hours, decided the victory. The French retreated the next day to the heights of Lauriol, two leagues from our advanced poſts, where they fortified themſelves, and from which they have an eaſy communication with the chapel of St. Lucas, and with the camp of their main army poſted at Baniol.

The loſs of the enemy in this action was conſiderable, as well in killed and wounded, as in ammunition and baggage. They left the whole artillery of their three batteries, and a great quantity of proviſions,

which we ſeized; we took a great many priſoners, among whom were a lieutenant-colonel and an officer of artillery.

The Portugueſe troops had nine killed and eighty-five wounded; among the latter were one captain, one lieutenant, and one ſub-lieutenant, whoſe names are given in the liſt ſubjoined.

Lieutenant-General Forbes highly extols the bravery and perſeverance of the troops of both nations; as alſo the diſtinguiſhed merit of the Count de l'Union, who directed the attack with the greateſt genius and military ſkill.—This general officer has not only thanked the Portugueſe troops, but has ordered to be diſtributed among the non-commiſſioned officers and privates, a gratuity of five days pay, by order of the General in Chief D. Antonio Ricardos; who very obligingly came the day after from his head quarters at Boulo, to facilitate Lieutenant-General Forbes, and aſſure him of his entire ſatisfaction.

On the 28th and 29th April 1794, ſeveral engagements were fought between our troops and the enemy, in the province of Rouſſillon. We were victorious in all of them, and drove the French from all the heights with great loſs. Our loſs was conſiderable, eſpecially among the corps of Walloons and the Prince's regiment. Our Commander in Chief was every where preſent in the height of the action, and had even a horſe ſhot under him.

The French renewed the attack of the 30th ult. and made great havoc in our army. The latter having been much reduced by ſickneſs, and ſo many battles and hardſhips during the late campaign, did not find themſelves able to reſiſt the efforts of an hoſtile corps of 60,000 men, who attacked our troops on the morning of the 30th in flank, drove them from all the ground which includes Andica, St. Genis, and Argelles, and took a great deal of baggage, and many pieces of cannon.

The Spaniſh General was obliged to fall back to Figueres, where he eſtabliſhed his head quarters. We are ſtill in poſſeſſion of Bellegarde, Collioure and Port Vendre. The French to make this effort, had received a great number of troops of the line from Nice and Navarre, and a numerous body of cavalry.

Official account of the actions of the 17th, 19th, and 20th of November 1794.

On the 17th the troops received orders to make a general attack upon the frontiers of Rouſſillon; but the French being apprized of their intention, made the firſt movement, by attacking our right wing, which, as well as the centre, made a gallant reſiſtance, and ſucceeded in repelling the enemy with conſiderable loſs. In the heat of the action the French General Dugommier fell by a cannon ball. Our left wing, under General Courten, was totally defeated, and one battalion of the Walloon Guards, one of the Portugueſe, and two of the Chaſſeurs of Andaluſia, with a corps of Emgrants, were made priſoners hy the enemy. Their attack, renewed on the 19th, continued till the 20th, when the Spaniards, no longer able to reſiſt the impetuoſity and ſuperiority of their numbers, were obliged to take refuge in Grime. Count de l'Union fell this day; and in conſequence of this defeat, our whole camp, &c. was taken poſſeſſion of by the enemy, who alſo made themſelves maſters of Figueres. All accounts agree that the ſlaughter on both ſides was dreadful.

RUMIGNIES, IN FRENCH FLANDERS, ſituated between Tournay and Liſle. On the 20th of May 1792, a detachment of the garriſon of Tournay, proceeded to this village, to diſlodge the advanced poſts of the French troops. The troops fled at their approach but the peaſantry contrary to the laws of war, in an unfair manner fired upon them from the windows and ſecret places, whereby the an officer and ſome ſoldiers of the regiment of Ligne were wounded, and an engineer killed. The troops enraged, turned their fury upon the peaſants, and ſixty of them periſhed, in conſequence of their treacherous conduct.

SABA. Is one of the Caribbees, about thirteen miles north-weſt of St. Euſtatia, about five leagues in compaſs, and belonged formerly to the Danes. At a very ſmall diſtance it appears only a rock, but on a nigh approach it diſcovers a very pleaſant abode; has however no port, and the ſea is ſo ſhallow that ſmall veſſels only can approach it. At the ſouth ſide of the iſland it is divided into two parts, containing about ſixty families and 200 ſlaves, whoſe chief employ is cultivating cotton, of which they make ſtockings, and alſo manufacturing ſhoes; they alſo raiſe a little indigo.

The iſland appears itſelf a fortification by nature; the plains where the inhabitants reſide, being through a paſſage in the rocks which admits of only two people at a time. *See* STATIA.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S ISLE. *See* CHRISTOPHER'S.

ST. DOMINGO.—*Copy of a letter from Major-General Williamſon, dated October* 8, 1793. I had the honour to inform you, in my letter of the 8th of September, that the next day the 13th regiment, the two flank companies of the 49th, and a detachment of artillery, were to ſail, to take poſſeſſion of Jeremie; the propoſitions for capitulation having been accepted.

Commodore Ford, in whoſe praiſe I cannot ſay too much, ſailed with the expedition. The greateſt part of the troops were embarked on board his Majeſty's ſhips. Tranſports were neceſſary for the proviſions and ſtores.

The whole arrived at Jeremie the 19th in the evening; and a deputation was ſent from the council, requeſting the Engliſh colours, that they might be immediately hoiſted; but it was judged beſt to land early the next morning, when the whole diſembarked, and the colours were hoiſted at both forts, with two ſalutes of twenty-one guns, and anſwered by the commodore and his ſquadron. The troops were received with the loudeſt acclamations from all ranks.

I mentioned in my letter, that a Monſieur Carles, of the etat major of the Mole, was on board of the Commodore.

The Commodore only remained a few hours at Jeremie after the troops were landed, and ſailed for the Mole,

Mole, where he arrived the 22d, and ſent Monſieur Carles on ſhore. The next day, at ſeven in the morning, a deputation of twenty perſons came on board the Commodore, who was cruiſing off the entrance of the Mole, to inform him, that they wiſhed to accept of the ſame capitulation as Jeremie, and begged the Commodore to grant it them, which was accordingly done, and the Europa ſailed up the harbour. When the fort at Preſque Iſle ſaw the ſhip under weigh, they fired three guns as a ſignal, and hoiſted the Engliſh colours; the ſame at fort Orleans; and when the Europa came to an anchor, ſhe was ſaluted with twenty-one guns from all the forts and all the veſſels in the harbour, which was anſwered by the Commodore. Fifty marines were landed, under Captain Robertſon, who took the command of the garriſon. The Commodore ſent a faſt-ſailing ſchooner to Jeremie for ſome troops: the grenadier company of the 13th regiment was immediately embarked, and arrived at the Mole the 28th.

It being a place of ſuch importance, and literally the key of St. Domingo, I judged it neceſſary to ſtrengthen the garriſon; accordingly Lieutenant-Colonel Danſey with five companies of the 49th regiment, ſailed the 7th on board two of the frigates; and I ſhall order the remaining three companies to hold themſelves in readineſs for embarkation on board of another frigate.

The packet not ſailing till the 21ſt, and two ſhips ſailing the 10th, one for London, the other for Liverpool, I have the honour to ſend you a ſhort ſketch of our operations, and ſhall be more explicit by the packet.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ADAM WILLIAMSON.

Right Honourable Henry Dundas, &c.

Terms of capitulation propoſed by the inhabitants of La Grande Ance (including the quarter at Jeremie) repreſented by Monſieur de Chamilly, poſſeſſed of full powers by a commiſſion from the council of public ſafety of the aforeſaid place, dated the 18th of Auguſt, 1793, and preſented to his Excellency Major-General Williamſon, his Majeſty's Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, for his acceptance.

Art. I. That the proprietors of St. Domingo, deprived of all recourſe to their lawful ſovereign to deliver them from the tyranny under which they now groan, implore the protection of his Britannic Majeſty, and take the oath of fidelity and allegiance to him; and ſupplicate him to take their colony under his protection, and to treat them as good and faithful ſubjects till a general peace; at which period they ſhall be finally ſubjected to the terms then agreed upon between his Britannic Majeſty, the government of France, and the allied powers, with reſpect to the ſovereignty of St. Domingo.—*Anſ.* Granted.

II. That, till order and tranquillity are reſtored at St. Domingo, the governor appointed by his Britannic Majeſty ſhall have full power to regulate and direct whatever meaſures of ſafety and police he ſhall judge proper.—*Anſ.* Granted.

III. That no one ſhall be moleſted on account of any anterior diſturbances, except thoſe who are legally accuſed in ſome court of juſtice, of having committed murder, or of having deſtroyed property by fire, or of having inſtigated others to commit thoſe crimes.—*Anſ.* Granted.

IV. That the mulattoes ſhall have all the privileges enjoyed by that claſs of inhabitants in the Britiſh iſlands.—*Anſ.* Granted.

V. That if, at the concluſion of the war, the colony remains under the ſovereignty of his Britannic Majeſty, and order is eſtabliſhed therein; in ſuch caſe, the laws reſpecting property and all civil rights, which were in force in the ſaid colony before the revolution in France, ſhall be preſerved: nevertheleſs, until a colonial aſſembly can be formed, his Britannic Majeſty ſhall have the right of determining proviſionally upon any meaſures which the general good and the tranquillity of the colony may require; but that no aſſembly ſhall be called till order is eſtabliſhed in every part of the colony; and, till that period, his Britannic Majeſty's Governor ſhall be aſſiſted in all the details of adminiſtration and police by a committee of ſix perſons, which he ſhall have the power of chooſing from among the proprietors of the three provinces of which the colony conſiſts.—*Anſ.* Granted.

VI. That, in conſequence of the devaſtations, which have taken place in the colony by inſurrections, fir and pillage, the governor appointed by his Majeſty, on taking poſſeſſion of the colony, to ſatisfy the demand of the inhabitants in this reſpect, ſhall be authoriſed to grant, for the payment of debts, a ſuſpenſion of ten years, which ſhall be computed from the date of the ſurrender; and the ſuſpenſion of all intereſt upon the ſame ſhall begin from the period of the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1791, and terminate at the expiration of the ten years above mentioned, granted for the payment of debts; but all ſums due to minors by their guardians, or to abſent planters by thoſe who have the management of their property, or from one planter to another, for the transfer of property, are not to be included in the above ſuſpenſion.—*Anſ.* Granted.

VII. That the duties of importation and exportation upon all European commodities ſhall be the ſame as in the Engliſh colonies.—*Anſ.* Granted. In conſequence, the tariff ſhall be made public and affixed, that every one may be made acquainted therewith.

VIII. That the manufacturers of white ſugars ſhall preſerve the right of exporting their clayed ſugars, ſubject to ſuch regulations as it may be neceſſary to make with reſpect to them.—*Anſ.* Granted. In conſequence, the duties upon white ſugars ſhall be the ſame as were taken in the colony of St. Domingo in 1789.

IX. That the Catholic religion ſhall be preſerved and maintained, but that no other mode of evangelic worſhip ſhall be excluded.—*Anſ.* Granted. On condition that ſuch prieſts as have taken the oath preſcribed by the perſons exerciſing the powers of government in France ſhall be ſent away, and replaced by others.

X. The local taxes deſtined to acquit the expences of garriſons, and of the adminiſtration of the colony, ſhall

ſhall be aſſeſſed in the ſame manner as in 1789, except the alleviations and remittances which ſhall be granted to the inhabitants whoſe property has ſuffered by fire, till their poſſeſſions are repaired. An account ſhall be kept by the colony of all the ſums advanced on the part of Great Britain for ſupplying the deficiency of the ſaid taxes; which deficiency, as well as all the public expences of the colony, (except thoſe of his Majeſty's naval forces deſtined for its protection), ſhall always be defrayed by the ſaid colony. — *Anſ.* Granted.

XI. His Britannic Majeſty's governor of St. Domingo ſhall apply to the Spaniſh government, to obtain reſtitution of the negroes and cattle ſold upon the Spaniſh territory by the revolted ſlaves.—*Anſ.* Granted.

XII. The importation, in American bottoms, of proviſions, cattle, grain, and wood of every kind, from the United States of America, ſhall be allowed at St. Domingo.—*Anſ.* Granted. On condition that the American ſhips, which ſhall be employed in this trade, ſhall have only one deck; and this importation ſhall be allowed only as long as it ſhall appear neceſſary for the re-eſtabliſhment or ſubſiſtence of the colony, or until meaſures have been taken for putting it in this reſpect upon the ſame footing as other Engliſh colonies; and an exact account ſhall be kept of the ſaid veſſels, with the deſcription of their cargoes, and ſhall be tranſmitted every three months to the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, as well as to one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate; and on no account whatſoever ſhall any of the ſaid veſſels be allowed to take in return any production of the colony, except molaſſes and rum.

XIII. No part of the aforeſaid conditions ſhall be conſidered as a reſtriction to the power of the parliament of Great Britain, to regulate and determine the political government of the colony.—*Anſ.* Granted.

The Addreſs from the Members of the Council of Public Safety at Jeremie, to his Majeſty.

SIRE,

Permit your new ſubjects to offer their firſt homage to your Majeſty, and to pay to you the tribute of gratitude due to your kindneſs to us.

Fame had along ago informed us of your Majeſty's many excellent virtues, by which your Majeſty has been guided in the generous part you have taken reſpecting the misfortunes of France, and the iſland of St. Domingo.

We were informed by Monſieur de Charmilly, one of our countrymen, who came to this part of the world with orders from your Majeſty's miniſters, of the deep concern your Majeſty had felt at our misfortunes, from which we have been delivered by the goodneſs of your Majeſty, to whom we owe our preſent happineſs.

Governor Williamſon, Commodore Ford and Colonel Whitelocke, animated by the ſame ſentiments as your Majeſty, have already made us ſenſible of the great advantage of belonging to your Majeſty.

We humbly ſupplicate your Majeſty to be perſuaded that our gratitude will be equal to the kindneſs we have experienced, and that your new ſubjects will emulate thoſe who have long lived under your laws in obedience, ſubmiſſion, and reſpect.

We are, SIRE,
Your Majeſty's very humble
and very faithful ſubjects,
The Members of the Council of Safety.
LACOMBE, Preſident.
CHAPEAU.
MATHIEU.
(Signed) DOBIGNIER.
TATTEGRAIN.
FAVERANGE.
CATTEGRAIS.
P. TROZE MAGNAN, Secretary.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel William Danſey to Major-General Williamſon, dated Cape Nicola Mole, October 18, 1793.

In conſequence of the commiſſion you honoured me with, I took the command of this town and garriſon on the 12th inſt. I found every thing properly arranged by Major Robertſon, and I had then nothing to do but to confirm his orders and regulations. I have ſince been menaced with an attack by Mr. Santhonaux, who is come into the neighbourhood, and continues his threats. No exertions of mine ſhall be wanting on that head.

You have already heard, from Commodore Ford, the ſituation and importance of this poſt, which nothing can more manifeſt than his remaining here to protect us.

Admiralty Office, December 9 —Letters were this Day received from Commodore Ford, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Jamaica, to Mr. Stephens; of which the following are Extracts, together with the Copies of Papers therein referred to.

Europa, Mole of Cape St. Nicholas,
September 26, 1793.

In my letter of the 8th inſt. I informed their Lordſhips that I was proceeding to Jeremie with a detachment of troops, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke of the 13th regiment, to take a poſt at that place in the name of his Britannic Majeſty, agreeable to a capitulation ſigned by General Williamſon and Monſieur Charmilly; and I have the ſatisfaction to add, that the ſquadron arrived there on the evening of the 19th, that the troops landed the ſubſequent morning, and were received by the inhabitants with every demonſtration of joy and fidelity, and the Britiſh colours hoiſted under a royal ſalute, with the uſual ceremonies on ſuch occaſions. No time was loſt in landing the artillery and ſtores, and, as the weather was ſuſpicious, the anchorage bad, and a heavy ſea ſetting in, I judged it beſt to quit the bay in the evening, there being no danger to be apprehended from the naval force of the enemy; and, in order to give Colonel Whitelocke an opportunity to ſecure himſelf as ſoon as poſſible, I directed Captain Rowley, of his Majeſty's ſhip Penelope, to take the Iphigenia,

genia, Hermione, and Spitfire ſchooner, under his command, and proceed to Bay des Flamands, near St. Louis, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, and endeavour, by way of diverſion, to take or deſtroy ſome merchant ſhips that were to remain there during the hurricane months, and I proceeded myſelf with the Europa, Goelan brig, and Flying Fiſh ſchooner, towards the Mole, with Major Carles, a French officer belonging to the town of Cape St. Nicholas, who had been captured and carried into Naſſau, by a Providence privateer, and afterwards ſent by Lord Dunmore to Jamaica, where he arrived the day before the ſquadron ſailed, with letters to the Governor and myſelf; upon examination of the Major, it appeared that the garriſon and inhabitants would ſurrender themſelves to the arms of Great Britain, provided a certain number of troops could be ſent to ſupport them: and it was agreed that I ſhould carry him up in the Europa to Jeremie, and, when the troops were landed, to ſend a flag of truce to the Mole to ſound their diſpoſitions, and then for him to return for Jamaica and fix on the plan; but as I found at Jeremie that a ſpeedy attack on the Mole was meditated by the Civil Commiſſaries, I thought it would be moſt conducive to his Majeſty's ſervice to proceed there myſelf, in order to give all poſſible countenance to the miſſion; and, in conſequence, I ſent Major Carles, on the evening of the 21ſt, on board the Flying Fiſh ſchooner, to be landed in the night at a certain ſpot, and directed the Goelan to keep between the Flying Fiſh and Europa, to give him ſupport if neceſſary.

Soon after day-light, a ſignal that the enemy was in ſight, was diſcovered on board the Flying Fiſh, and upon the Europa opening the South Point of the Mole, ſeveral armed veſſels were ſeen in chace of her, but which returned to the town immediately, by which circumſtance Lieutenant Prevoſt was enabled to join me, and from whom I was informed that the Major, with three other French gentlemen, a midſhipman and boat's crew, had been taken, in landing, by an armed ſchooner, and carried to the town, from which I drew a concluſion not very favourable to our views, and the day paſſed in ſilent apprehenſions for the Major's ſafety; but, about five P. M. a gun was fired from Preſque Iſle, and with joy I diſcovered a private ſignal, which I had previouſly concerted with the French officer; on which I approached the battery as near as poſſible, under the neceſſary precautions, and about nine o'clock, a boat came off with ſeveral officers belonging to Dillon's regiment, with profeſſions of friendſhip and fidelity to the King of Great Britain; at the ſame time aſſuring me that, unleſs they received immediate ſupport all would be loſt; that the Blacks and Mulattoes at Jean Rabel, amounting to 8 or 10,000, were expected every hour to attack them; that the inhabitants, from ſevere duty and extreme miſery, were divided and relaxed into deſpondency, and in contemplation to fly to America, and that their goods were embarked in the veſſels in the port for that purpoſe; that the troops of the line (through the intrigues of the civil commiſſaries) manifeſted ſtrong ſymptoms to a general mutiny, and that they had ſent fifty-five mutineers of Dillon's regiment to Charleſtown the day before: from theſe circumſtances I evidently ſaw that no time was to be loſt, and I determined, from that moment, to try what could be done with the force of the ſquadron; to which end I ſent the officers on ſhore to get the capitulation ſigned (it being exactly the ſame as that of Jeremie, with the addition of the laſt article reſpecting the officers and troops of the garriſon) with which they returned ſoon after day-light in the morning; and, having publicly accepted it upon the quarter deck, with Vive le Roi d'Angleterre, and three cheers on each ſide, I proceeded to the anchorage without heſitation, hoiſted the Britiſh flag on ſeveral batteries, and took poſſeſſion of the town and its dependencies (the pariſh of Bombarde and Platform included) in the name of his Britannic Majeſty, with the marines of the Europa, commanded by Captain Robinſon, an officer of diſtinguiſhed merit and abilities in his profeſſion, and whom I have directed to act as brevet-major for the preſent, in order to give him ſuperior rank to the late commandant, till General Williamſon can make the neceſſary arrangements; holding 200 ſeamen in readineſs to land, if neceſſary, at a moment's warning; and I have the ſatisfaction of informing their Lordſhips, that we are in full poſſeſſion of the fineſt harbour in the Weſt Indies, guarded by batteries incredibly ſtrong. An account of the ordnance, ammunition, and military ſtores in the magazines, you will receive herewith.

I cannot conclude my letter without expreſſing my approbation of the firm and regular conduct of the officers, ſeamen, and marines of the ſquadron under my command, particularly Captains Gregory and Wolley, whoſe zeal and attention have been unuſually conſpicuous on this occaſion: and I ſhould be wanting in juſtice to the officers and troops of the garriſon, if I did not ſtate their merit in having ſo long reſiſted the dangerous principles of the civil commiſſaries, and maintained, with firmneſs and energy, thoſe of a monarchical government, which no perſuaſion could ſhake, or intrigue confound.

I am, &c.
JOHN FORD.

Article XIV. Being the laſt of the Capitulation referred to in the preceding letter.

The Staff, the detachment of royal artillery, and the ſecond battalion of Dillon, compoſing the garriſon of Cape Nicholas Mole, accept the above conditions, requeſt to continue upon their eſtabliſhments, and to be taken into the pay of Great Britain; and if, at the general peace the colony of St. Domingo ſhall remain in the hands of his Britannic Majeſty, and that the above-mentioned French officers cannot, by the laws of England, continue in his ſervice, they ſhall, in ſuch caſe, be entitled to half-pay for life.

We, the Commanders and Staff Officers of Cape Nicholas Mole, Commanders, Officers, and ſoldiers of the corps of royal artillery, inhabitants and proprietors of the town of the Mole, accept, as far as we are individually concerned, and for all the other inhabitants of the ſame, the fourteen articles of the above capitu-

capitulation, promiſing faithfully to adhere to every part of them.

Done at Cape Nicholas Mole,
the 22d of September, 1793.

Signed by the Staff Officers, the Officers of the royal artillery, and thoſe of Dillon, and ſeveral inhabitants of Cape Nicholas Mole, and accepted by Comm. Ford.

(Here follows a return of ordnance, ammunition, and artillery ſtores, including 150,000lb. of powder, 140 cannon, &c. &c.)

Europa, Mole of Cape St. Nicholas,
October 27, 1793.

In addition to my letter of the 26th ult. your will be pleaſed to inform their Lordſhips, that the Flying Fiſh ſchooner, which I ſent to Colonel Whitelocke, at Jeremie, with a requiſition for a ſmall force for the preſent, returned on the 28th ult. with the grenadier company of the 13th regiment: and his Majeſty's ſhip Penelope and Iphigenia arrived on the 11th and 12th inſtant, from Jamaica, with five companies of the 49th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Danſey, whom Governor Williamſon has appointed commandant of this diſtrict. On the arrival of theſe ſhips I was informed of the ſucceſs of the frigate which I ordered to make a diverſion at Flammand's Bay, near St. Louis, and have incloſed an account of the captures they have made, though their merchant ſhips, to a conſiderable amount, had eſcaped to Aux Cayes, upon their receiving intelligence of the Britiſh troops being landed at Jeremie.

You will alſo acquaint their Lordſhips, that I ſeized, upon my arrival here, a large ſchooner in the ſervice of the Republic, commanded by Monſieur Anquetin, formerly a lieutenant of the Jupiter; and, as ſhe is a very fine veſſel, mounting ten ſix and four-pounders, I have taken her into his Majeſty's ſervice.

The ſchooner was, at that time, called the National Convention, but formerly the Marie Antoinette, which laſt name I have thought proper to continue, and have given the command of her to Lieutenant Perkins, an officer of zeal, vigilance and activity.

I have alſo to acquaint their Lordſhips that we have hitherto remained in ſecurity; but the civil commiſſaries, upon their receiving accounts that the Mole was in our poſſeſſion, had prepared an expedition to attack it, and had actually proceeded as far as Port au Paix, with the Hyæna and ſeveral other armed tranſports and ſmall craft, with all the troops that could be collected, amounting to 5000 or upwards; but the frigates arriving very opportunely from Jamaica, I was enabled to block them up in that port, where they ſtill remain: and, as Mr. Santhonaux has in conſequence gone by land to Port au Prince, I am in great hops, that by this means, the expedition will be entirely fruſtated.

JOHN FORD.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Ford, dated Mole St. Nicholas, the 22d of January, 1794.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the pariſhes of Jean Rabel, St. Marc, Arcahaye, and Boucaſſin, on the north, and Leogane on the ſouth-ſide of the Bight, are in our poſſeſſion, by capitulation, and the Britiſh flag flying therein; and, as our poſt at Boucaſſin is within twelve or fourteen miles of Port-au-Prince, I proceeded, without loſs of time, with the ſquadron under my command, to the neighbourhood thereof, in order to give countenance and protection, according to the exigency of the caſe; and finding, on my arrival there, that the Spaniards had taken poſſeſſion of Borgne, Gonahives, Petite Riviere and Verrette, I proceeded off Port au Prince, in order to induce a capitulation to the King my maſter; and accordingly ſent Captain Rowley of the Penelope, on the 2d inſtant, with a flag of truce, to the Civil Commiſſary Santhonaux; offering the ſame capitulation which the inhabitans of St. Marc had voluntarily accepted, but which he refuſed in toto. As I found that intreaty had no effect, I determined to eſtabliſh a blockade, which has continued ever ſince, and not a veſſel of any deſcription has entered.

Extract of a letter from Major Bradſhaw to his Excellency Sir Adam Williamſon, St. Marc's April 18.

I have the honour to inform you, that on the morning of the 14th inſtant we diſcovered that the brigands, during the preceding night, had formed two batteries on the mountains above our two forts (Belle-Air and Block-houſe) which completely commanded them, and on which they had placed an eighteen-pounder and a twenty-four-pounderr They began firing on the fort about ſix o'clock, A. M. and continued firing from time to time, with little intermiſſion, during the whole of the day, doing material damage to our works, which were entirely beat down by their ſhot. During the night they ceaſed firing: I therfore took the opportunity to cauſe the forts to be repaired, and embrazures formed with ſacks of earth: which was executed with no oppoſition from the brigands.

Receiving information the next morning, from various channels, that the brigands were in great force againſt us, both as to cavalry and infantry, that they nearly ſurrounded the town, and had approached during the day as near as Fort Guyon, which they ſeemed to have an intention to attack, I judged it expedient to order in the detachment of Deſſource's volunteers, ſtationed on the heights of St. Marc, as I could afford them no aſſiſtance in the event of their being attacked, and their ſervices being abſolutely neceſſary in town, in conſequence of the ſickneſs that prevailed in the garriſon. Fortunately, this detachment arrived the next morning, without loſing a man, and reinforced us with 200 men.

On the morning of the 15th, the brigands began firing again from their batteries, which was returned with much ſucceſs from our forts; and fortunately one of their eighteen-pounders diſmounted by a ſhot from Belle-Air. Obſerving that this circumſtance had diſconcerted them much, and that they had nearly deſerted the battery where it was placed, I determined to ſend a ſtrong party of Deſſource's corps, under cover of our forts, to deſtroy the diſmounted gun, and

if

if poſſible gain poſſeſſion of the twenty-four-pounder; which ſervice the gallantry of the officers and ſoldiers of the volunteers, under the command of Major Deſſource, performed to the admiration of the whole garriſon, who were witneſſes to the alacrity with which they executed the orders received.

The cannoneers of the legion, who are highly deſerving of your approbation, having worked the guns in the forts, and performed the duty aſſigned them with the moſt unremitting labour and attention, I have taken upon myſelf to promiſe Deſſource's corps a pair of colours for their good behaviour: which I have no doubt your excellency will approve.

I have the honour to be, &c.

L. BRADSHAW, Major 13th Regt.

The twenty-four-pounder was brought into St. Marc's the next morning.

It being judged that the poſt of l'Acul about ſix miles from Leogane at the extremity of the Plane of Leogane ſhould be taken, Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke made a proper diſpoſition of his troops, and on the night of the 18th of February 1794, detached 200 colonial troops with one field-piece and ſome of the Britiſh artillery from Martinico; they were embarked on board two tranſports, and were to land at five o'clock the next morning.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke marched, at four o'clock on the morning of the 19th, with the flank companies, artillery, two howitzers, two field pieces, and about fifty of the colonial troops, took a mountain road, which led to the oppoſite flank upon which the detachment of colonial troops was to commence the attack.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke advanced with the main body juſt within cannon-ſhot of the fort, to cooperate with the detachment, but from the miſmanagement of one of the tranſports, and an unfavourable wind, the troops could not land.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke drew his artillery back a little, which the enemy perceiving, a heavy fire of muſquetry commenced from a wood on their right, which was inſtantly ſilenced by a corps commanded by Major Spencer. All this time four guns fired inceſſantly from the fort, but fortunately did little execution.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke finding that he could not have any aſſiſtance from the troops that were embarked, determined at once to ſtorm the poſt. He ordered ſome refreſhment for the men, and ſent away the howitzers.

About half paſt four P. M. Major Spencer was ordered, with two flank companies to join Captain Vincent to advance and fire on the fort, which he did according to a ſignal given, and Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke advanced in front under the fire of two guns loaded with grape, and a heavy fire of muſquetry. They aſcended the hill, which was rendered as difficult as poſſible by trees placed in all directions, gallantly puſhed on with fixed bayonets, and the enemy from their works.

Many of the enemy were killed; and had the colonial corps been landed, not a man would have eſcaped. The garriſon was ſuppoſed to conſiſt of about 600 men, commanded by a white man of the name of De Liſle, who had ſerved in the late King's time, and is ſaid to have murdered, or cauſed to be murdered, near 300 white perſons.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of both officers and men, and particularly of Major Spencer, Captain Smith of the Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant M'Kerras of the engineers.

I have the honour to ſend herewith returns of ſtores, and of the killed and wounded; and I have to lament the death of Captain Morſhead, who gallantly entered the work, and was blown up by a quantity of combuſtible matter, which was ſet fire to by one of the brigands, who alſo periſhed in the exploſion. Captain Morſhead had received a wound in the body before, but that did not prevent his going on.

The attack was ſo ſpirited, that the garriſon had not time to carry off any thing.

Return of the killed and wounded of a detachment of his Majeſty's forces and a corps of Loyaliſts under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, at the attack on the poſt of L'Acul, St. Domingo, February 20, 1794.

Royal Engineers. 1 lieutenant wounded.—Light Infantry, 1ſt battalion of royals. 1 captain killed; 1 captain, and 3 rank and file wounded.—13th, flank companies. 1 rank and file killed; 1 ſerjeant and 1 rank and file wounded.—20th, flank companies. 1 lieutenant and 10 rank and file wounded.—49th, flank companies. 1 lieutenant and 2 rank and file wounded.—Detachment of the 13th battalion. 1 rank and file wounded.—62d regiment. 1 lieutenant wounded.—French colonial volunteers and artillery. 3 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded.—Captain Morſhead, of the light company 1ſt battalion of Royals, killed.——Captain Hutchinſon, 1ſt battalion of royals; lieutenant M'Kerras, of the engineers; lieutenant Tinlin, of the 20th grenadiers; lieutenant Lord Aylmer, of the 49th light infantry; and lieutenant Caulfield, of the 62d regiment, wounded. Total. 5 killed, 32 wounded.

Return of Ordnance and Ordnance ſtores, found in Fort L'Acul, after ſtorming it the evening of the 20th of February, 1794.

Braſs Ordnance. 3 four-pounders French, on travelling carriages with limbers, 1 two pounder on travelling carriages without limbers.

Iron Ordnance. 2 twelve-pounders on travelling carriages without limbers.

Round Shot. 190 twelve-pounders.—20 four-pounders fixed to cartridges with wooden bottoms.—124 two-pounders fixed to ditto with ditto.

Caſe Shot. 18 twelve-pounders.—117 four-pounders fixed to cartridges with wooden bottoms.—130 two-pounders fixed to ditto with ditto.

Bar Shot. 18 twelve-pounders.—Corned powder, in cannon cartridges and barrels, 707 lbs. weight.—1800 muſquet cartridges with ball.

N. B. The greateſt part of the ſmall ſtores, ſuch as ſide arms for the guns, &c. &c. were blown up by the exploſion of one of the enemy's magazines upon the Britiſh entering the fort.

A Diſpatch from Brigadier-General Whyte, of which the following is a Copy.

Port-au-Prince, June 8.

In the letter which I had the honour of writing to you from the Mole, by the laſt pacquet, I acquainted you of the very critical ſituation in which I had found this country, and of the numberleſs detachments that were obliged to march for the defence of the different poſts: that the neighbouring pariſhes of Bombarde, &c. to the Mole, had deſerted our cauſe: and that, with the ſmall body of troops within, the garriſon, though ſtrong to a degree in the Sea front, was totally defenceleſs to the land. Having obviated this defect, by a chain of redoubts and fleches, which defended each other, and ſeeing that two frigates, with a garriſon ſufficient for the ſecurity of the Mole, was all that was wanted there, I determined on bold and decided meaſures to ſave the country; and, with the concurrence of Commodore Ford and Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, who had commanded here with ſo much credit, I reſolved to attack Port-au-Prince, the reſidence of the commiſſioners, and the capital of this ſide of the iſland; and proceeded with three regiments, viz. the 22d, 23d, 41ſt, (except their flank companies, which had been left at Martinique) in their tranſports, with a detachment from the flank companies of the regiments here, in all 1465 rank and file fit for duty, eſcorted by one 74, two 64, one 50, three frigates, and three ſloops, I left the Mole for that purpoſe. The Commodore was unfortunately ſeized with a fever ſoon after our ſailing. We picked up what ſmall craft we could along ſhore, and arrived in the bay of Port-au-Prince on the 31ſt of May, where, ſeeing the ſituation favourable to our plan of attack, (which was on both flanks and centre at the ſame time, as near as circumſtances would admit) the militia cavalry of Leogane was ordered to move from their quarters, and to advance on the Bizzoton road, where the right attack was to be made; the L'Arcahaye cavalry by the left to the Salines, where the enemy was poſted, and intrenched with cannon. This diſpoſition having been made, I ordered Major Spencer, with 300 Britiſh and ſome of the Colonial troops, to land within one mile of Fort Bizzoton, covered by two ſloops of war. As ſoon as the two line of battle ſhips and a frigate, ordered againſt this, had ſilenced the fire, which they effected in four hours, the troops landed, and advanced, through a different road, towards the fort, with little oppoſition. On their arrival within a ſmall diſtance of the ſpot, a violent thunder-ſtorm took place, and taking advantage of the lucky minute afforded to them by ſo favourable a circumſtance, the advanced troops ruſhed forward with their bayonets, and carried the place by aſſault. Unfortunately we loſt a gallant young man, Captain Wallace, of the 22d; and Captain Daniel, of the 41ſt, was wounded.

This great point being carried, I repaired (with Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, whom I ordered to take the command of the centre) to the oppoſite ſide of the bay; and, having landed Major Handfield, with 200 Britiſh troops, to ſupport the attack on the poſt of Salines, (the frigates ſcouring the beach and enfilading the intrenchments) he attacked and carried the poſt without loſs, and, continuing his march, the next day he turned the batteries which defended the landings near to and on the left of Port-au-Prince. The enemy being thus hemmed in on all ſides, excepting in the rear, and perceiving numbers moving out, by a road called the Charbonier, we determined on a general aſſault, and the fleet and army advanced; when the enemy perceiving our motions, ſtruck the flags, and abandoned the place, having previouſly ſpiked their cannon on the land defences; and the two commiſſioners from France, Pulverele and Santhonaux, with the Black General Monbrune, (who was wounded by a bayonet at Bizzoton) eſcaped, and I have not ſince been able to learn any certain accounts of them; but being informed that a body of the enemy had aſſembled near to this place, with nine pieces of cannon, I gave orders to attack them, which was accordingly done; they were ſoon diſperſed, with the loſs of their guns. Another party, at the Croix de Bouquet, on the further ſide of the plain, and bordering on the Spaniſh territories, was alſo diſperſed. The inhabitants of this part of the iſland inſiſting on the Britiſh colours being erected, it was accordingly done.

The importance of this conqueſt to Great Britain, you, Sir, muſt know: there is more ſugar now nearly ready to cut than in all Jamaica.

I was ſent here with diſcretional orders by Sir Charles Grey, and deſired to communicate with Major-General Williamſon. The orders of the fleet were to aſſemble at Tiberoon Bay, and if no orders had arrived from Jamaica, they were to proceed there; but comparing the different reports received from the Mole, as well as what I ſaw of their danger at Tiberoon, I called upon the commanding officer of the fleet, and requeſted he would immediately ſail for the Mole: from the reaſons I ſtated to him, he moſt readily acquieſced, and we were welcomed on our arrival there by all as their deliverers. I hope, Sir, my conduct may meet with my Sovereign's approbation.

Allow me, Sir, to expreſs how ſenſible I am of the zeal and activity which the navy and army have ſhewn on this intereſting occaſion, and how uniform their unanimity has been on every occaſion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, will have the honour to deliver this diſpatch, and there is none can give more real information of this country; he has commanded here with infinite merit, and acquitted himſelf on many arduous and trying occaſions in a manner which has contributed to the good of the King's ſervice, and to his own honour. He has done the duty of Quarter-Maſter-General during the expedition, and for colonial reaſons I gave him the rank of Colonel. I have alſo given to Major Spencer, the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, meaning to appoint him Deputy Quarter-Maſter-General. He is an officer of great merit, and has diſtinguiſhed himſelf on many occaſions; but as it belongs not to me to give rank, I hope their merits may be conſidered by his Majeſty.

Incloſed

Inclosed are ſtatements of the killed and wounded, and of the ſtores belonging to the ſeveral departments, &c.

Having taken this place on his Majeſty's birth-day, I honoured the fort with the name of George; the Port remains as before.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN WHYTE, Brigadier-General, Commanding St. Domingo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lenox is juſt arrived with eight flank companies from Martinique.

Return of the killed and wounded of the Britiſh and Colonial troops at the attack of Fort Bizzoton, June 4, 1794.

22d regiment. 1 captain, 2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.—41ſt regiment. 4 rank and file killed; 1 captain wounded.—Colonial. 2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.—Total. 1 captain, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded. — Captain Wallace, 22d regiment, killed. —Captain Daniel, 41ſt ditto, wounded.

J. GRANT, Deputy Adjutant-General.

John Whyte, Brigadier-General, commanding St. Domingo.

Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores taken at Port au-Prince, in the arſenal and in the different forts and batteries, and forts in the vicinity of the city, on the 4th of June, 1794.

4 braſs twenty-four pounders, 1 twelve ditto, 1 eight ditto, 4 four ditto.—2 iron thirty-ſix pounders, 23 twenty-four ditto, 17 eighteen ditto, 6 twelve ditto, 27 eight ditto, 24 four ditto, 8 three ditto, 3 two ditto.—2 thirteen-inch braſs mortars, 2 eight ditto howitzers.—6 thirteen-inch iron mortars, 1 four-inch two-fifths do. howitzers.—Total pieces of ordnance 131.—Shells—65 thirteen-inch, 276 eight ditto.

Round Shot—3217 thirty-ſix pounders, 6185 twenty-four ditto, 5223 eighteen ditto, 1776 twelve ditto, 9937 eight ditto, 2380 four ditto, 200 three ditto, 548 two do. 3560 ditto of lead.

Double-headed Shot—191 thirty-ſix pounders, 872 twenty-four ditto, 1183 eighteen ditto, 1620 twelve do. 820 eight do. 8000 langridge in bags of different natures.

Caſe Shot fixed—325 eight-pounders, 1957 four ditto, 2549 two ditto, 500 one ditto.

105,800 pounds weight corned powder, in barrels and cannon cartridges, 140,000 muſquet and carbine cartridges. 90,000 muſquet flints.

Travelling carriages—3 twenty-four pounders, 23 eight ditto, 6 four ditto, 4 two ditto.

Garriſon carriages—6 thirty-ſix pounders, 37 twenty-four ditto, 19 eighteen ditto, 2 twelve ditto, 6 eight do. 19 four ditto, 22 three ditto. 11 Covered waggons for ammunition, 6 carts for carrying ſtores, 2 devil carriages, 5418 lb. of ſlow match, 217 dozens port-fires, 4594 tubes, 2180 fuzees for ſhells, 514 ſponges, of different natures, 490 ladles ditto, 236 wadhooks ditto, 656 handſpikes.

N. B. A very large proportion of laboratory and other ordnance ſtores for the ſervice of the abovementioned ordnance; but no returns being found, and from information received of ammunition, &c. concealed in different parts of the town, the quantity of each ſpecies cannot be aſcertained till time will allow for a regular ſurvey being made.

W. P. SMITH, Captain commanding the Royal Artillery.

WILLIAM M'KERRAS, Captain commanding the Royal Engineers.

Proclamation of his Excellency Brigadier-General Whyte, commanding his Britannic Majeſty's forces in St. Domingo.

The Commiſſioners and their agents, in order to carry into execution thoſe perfidious deſigns which have proved ſo fatal to the lives, the laws, the liberty, and the happineſs of this once flouriſhing colony, have every where calumniated the Britiſh government.

General Whyte, who has the honour to repreſent his Britannic Majeſty, aſſures the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince, and its vicinity, that the object of his Majeſty and of his government is to reſtore peace among every claſs of inhabitants.

Thoſe parts of the colony, which have already placed themſelves under his Majeſty's protection, can bear a faithful teſtimony that there is nothing oppreſſive in the behaviour and laws of the Engliſh.

A conſiderable part of the people of St. Domingo has been ſeduced from its duty; theſe perſons are hereby invited to return to their occupations, to lay down their arms, and to forget every cauſe of reſentment.

The Engliſh government demands, and will obtain, by force if neceſſary, that peaceful obedience which is due to its mild and juſt laws.

The Mulattoes will find in the General and the government every diſpoſition to favour their intereſts; they are conſidered by the Engliſh, who are and will continue to be their friends.

The negroes, who have been ſo long the dupes of the vile artifices of the Commiſſioners, will ſoon be convinced that the Engliſh diſdain falſehood and deceit.

Let them, relying with confidence on the generoſity of the Britiſh people, return to their maſters, lay down their arms, and enjoy the advantages of a life devoted to induſtry; their preſent ſufferings will ſoon be relieved, and the laws will protect them againſt cruelty and oppreſſion.

The forces, which are now in this colony to ſupport the happineſs of the inhabitants, and the glory of the Engliſh nation, are but a part, even a ſmall part, of the army deſtined for its ſervice; it being his Majeſty's reſolution to puniſh in a manner as certain as ſevere, thoſe who will not accept the offers of this and the preceding proclamations.

All perſons who ſhall repair to Port-au-Prince, and to the Engliſh General, within the delay of eight days from the date of this proclamation, except thoſe who have been guilty of murder, or of taking a part in inſurrections, will be received and pardoned; but all thoſe

who are taken in arms after the above-mentioned period, will be put to death as traitors.

Done at Port-au-Prince, the 18th of June, 1794.

(Signed) JOHN WHYTE,
Brigadier-General Commandant.

Admiralty-Office, July 16.

A letter from Rear-Admiral Ford to Mr. Stephens, dated in Port-au-Prince Road, the 9th of laſt month, of which the following is an extract, was received at this office laſt night by Captain Rowley, of his Majeſty's ſhip Penelope.

In my letter of the 22d ultimo, per Cumberland packet, I acquainted you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that Brigadier-General Whyte, with the 22d, 23d, and 41ſt regiments, (flank companies excepted) had arrived at the Mole, with the Irreſiſtible, Belliqueux, and Fly ſloop; and that, notwithſtanding the difficulties we had to ſurmount, (the rainy ſeaſon being ſet in, the ſhips and troops ſickly, &c.) it was the intention of the General and myſelf to proceed immediately againſt Port-au-Prince, and every exertion was uſed accordingly. It was thought expedient for the ſhips of war and tranſports to rendezvous in L'Arcahaye Road, on the north ſhore of Port-au-Prince, where they arrived on the 25th, in order to collect and prepare the ſmall craft and boats neceſſary to land the troops, and to get the colonial troops, both on the ſide of Leogane and L'Arcahaye, in readineſs to co-operate with the army; which being completed by the 30th, the ſquadron ſailed at noon on that day, and I proceeded in the Europe, with the Irreſiſtible, Belliqueux, Sceptre, and Fly ſloop, with a detachment of the Britiſh and colonial troops, of the advanced poſt of Bizzoton, on the ſouth ſide; while Captain Hills, with the Hermione, Iphigenia, Swan, and Marie Antoinette ſchooner, went on, with the tranſports and the grand body of the troops, to Point Saline, where they anchored the ſame evening. The whole force being thus collected, and the operations ready to commence, a flag of truce was ſent, on the following morning, to demand the ſurrender of the place; but on approaching the harbour, the officer, charged with the diſpatch, was informed that no flag of truce would be admitted, and the letter was, conſequently, returned unopened.

As the General concurred with me in opinion that the poſſeſſion of fort Bizzoton was an object of the firſt conſideration, the Belliqueux and Sceptre were ordered to attack the ſea front; the Penelope, at the ſame time, to anchor cloſe to the ſhore, to flank a ravine to the eaſtward on the back of the fort, while a party of troops, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer of the 13th regiment, were to be landed juſt out of gunſhot to the weſtward, in order to act, on the moment, according to the exigency of ſervice: and at half-paſt eleven o'clock, A. M. on the 1ſt inſtant, the ſea-breeze ſetting in, Captains Brine and Dacres, the Commanders of the two firſt mentioned ſhips, weighed, per ſignal, and placed themſelves with the utmoſt preciſion againſt the fort, and immediately commenced a very briſk and well-directed fire againſt it, and the Penelope in the ſame manner upon the ravine. The Europa and Irreſiſtible alſo weighed and kept under ſail, to throw in a broadſide when opportunity required, as well as to keep off a body of the enemy's horſe, and ſome Brigands, who appeared diſpoſed to annoy the landing of the troops. At five o'clock the detachment was wholly diſembarked, under the direction of Captain Affleck, of the Fly ſloop; and, although the fort returned the fire of the ſhips but ſlowly after they were placed, and ſometimes appeared quite ſilenced, yet the colours were ſtill flying, and a ſhot now and then fired till ſix o'clock, P. M. when a moſt tremendous thunder ſtorm and deluge of rain put an end to all firing; and, about half an hour paſt eight o'clock, the fort was ſtormed and carried, by Captain Daniel of the 41ſt regiment, with ſixty men, who was ſoon after joined by Lieutenant Colonel Spencer and his detachment; and in the morning the Britiſh colours were hoiſted.

On the evening of the 2d, a party of 200 Britiſh, under the command of Colonel Hampfield, were landed at Point Saline; and early next morning the Hermione and Iphigenia were under ſail, firing on an advanced poſt of the enemy, named Bernardon, in order to divert their attention from Colonel Hampfield's detachment, while he effected a junction with a body of colonial cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel La Pointe, as well as to prepare for the landing of the grand body of the troops, with which the general intended to diſembark, and poſſeſs himſelf of the heights above fort Robin, and after ſecuring the advanced poſts of Foſſe and Dimanche, to attack that fort, while the ſhips were to engage the ſea batteries; and Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer was to make a diverſion from Bizzoton, aſſiſted by a body of colonial cavalry: but the weather proving bad in the evening, the troops on the north ſide could not be diſembarked, though the enemy ſhewed every appearance of fear and confuſion; and during the night I received information, by ſome deſerters from the town to the Europa, that the Commiſſaries, with the principal part of their force, had made their eſcape towards Aux Cayes before they could be ſurrounded by our troops, by which means the town and ſhipping were ſaved, as they had fitted ſeveral merchant ſhips with combuſtibles, moored expreſsly for the purpoſe of ſetting fire to the whole.

As ſoon as the ſea-breeze ſet in on the 4th inſtant, the ſhips of war got under ſail, and hoiſted the Britiſh colours on the ſea batteries, while the General landed at the north part of the town, and Lieutenant Colonel Spencer marched in on the ſouth at the ſame time, and took poſſeſſion of the principal poſts, without much oppoſition or loſs; upon which I ordered a royal ſalute to be fired, in honour of the day, and of the important advantage gained over the enemy: and I have the moſt heart-felt ſatisfaction in aſſuring their Lordſhips, that a cordial and diſtinguiſhed zeal prevailed between the army and navy; and that the captains, officers, ſeamen, and marines, under my command, conducted themſelves in a manner truly ſpirited, active, and commendable, and deſerving the name of True Britons.

Incloſed

Incloſed are returns of the loſs ſuſtained by his Majeſty's ſhips, and of the ſhips found in the harbour, upon poſſeſſion being taken.

Return of the loſs ſuſtained by his Majeſty's ſhips in the attack of Port au Prince.

Belliqueux, 10 ſeamen and marines wounded.—Hermione, 5 ſeamen killed, 6 ſeamen wounded.

Return of ſhips and veſſels found in the harbour of Port-au-Prince, the 4th day of June, 1794.

Ship La Clementine, 550 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Ship La Suſette, 300 tons, laden with ſugar, coffee, cotton and indigo.—Ship La Lydia, 250 tons, laden with ſugar and indigo.—Ship La Fidele, 500 tons, laden with ſugar and indigo.—Ship L'Ocean, 340 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Brig La Manon, 260 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Ship La Momus, 300 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Ship L'Aimable Petite Suſette, 270 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Ship Le Caſimir, 400 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Brig Le Charles Honoré, 280 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Ship Le Courier, 500 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Brig La Margaretta, 200 tons, laden with indigo, ſugar and coffee.—Ship Le Bon Accord, 350 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Brig, name unknown, 300 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Brig, name unknown, 150 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Brig, name unknown, 200 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Brig La Catherine, 160 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Ship La Roſalie, 260 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Brig, name unknown, 200 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Ship Le Metier, 350 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Brig, name unknown, 200 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.—Ship La Petite Riviére, 500 tons, laden with ſugar and coffee.

All in ballaſt.—Ship Le Du Gueſclin, 400 tons.—Ship La Henriette, 600 tons.—Ship Le Bien Aimé, 600 tons.—Ship Le Courier du Cap, 400 tons.—Ship L'Eſperance, 400 tons.—Sloop, name unknown, 60 tons.—Sloop, name unknown, 40 tons.—Ship Le Sage, 700 tons.—Polacre Theodore Joſephine, 200 tons.—Brig Le Charles, 350 tons.—Brig Les Deux Couſins, 250 tons.—Ship L'Eſpoir, 400 tons.—Ship Le Forbé, 350 tons.—Snow Le Jeune Deſire, 300 tons.—Sloop, name unknown, 40 tons.

Old veſſels in the Careening-harbour.—Ship Le Cuſtard, 550 tons.—Ship L'Amphitrite, 550 tons.—Ship Lempriere, 300 tons.—Brig Le Charlotte Deſiré, 200 tons.—Brig La Jennings, 90 tons.—Brig La Ville, 200 tons.—Ship Le Manuel, 550 tons.

Extract of a Letter from Monſieur le Compte O'Gorman, Major of the Britannic Legion, dated the 8th of Auguſt, 1794.

Conformably to the diſpoſitions made by Monſieur le Vicompte de Bruges for the 8th, I marched at day-break with 480 men, moſtly cavalry; I turned the poſt occupied by the brigands. Arriving at the place of rendezvous, I found the Vicompte de Bruges, who had attacked them in front, purſuing them, I joined him. We have killed and taken more than ever has been done in any action during the war, and I can aſſure you that in a ſhort time this army will not be talked of.

Le Vicompte de Bruges will ſend official accounts to the Baron de Montalembert; he expects to be to-morrow at Banique, where he will act according to circumſtances.

Auguſt 14.—The official letter of M. le Vicompte de Bruges, dated the 9th in the morning, to Monſieur le Baron de Montalembert, puts it in our power to give to our readers details which will be intereſting to them, of what happened that day.

More than 400 brigands were reckoned dead on the field, where the principal action was fought, and every inſtant, as our troops advanced, many others were diſcovered ſlain in the woods and gullies. The greateſt part of the banditti periſhed on the other ſide in the river, which was very high; and upon the bank of which was placed in ambuſcade, a piquet of the Prince of Wales's huſſars, who, with their carbines, killed thoſe who fled. On the moſt moderate calculation the number of Brigands killed in this affair may be reckoned at 1200 men at leaſt, while we have not a ſingle man killed. If in proportion to the killed we reckon the wounded, we may be aſſured that the army of Touſſaint, compoſed of 4200 choſen men, enliſted in all the pariſhes of the north and of the weſt (except thoſe of the Cape, Port de Paix, of Verettes. and Petite Riviere, whoſe garriſons have been beat by the Chevalier de Bruges, and whoſe chief, Prunier, has been killed in the action) has been deſtroyed. With regard to the cavalry, compoſed of 600 men, it was ſo ſtruck with terror, that at the firſt onſet it fled with ſo much precipitation, that Major le Compte O'Gorman could only get up with a few men in the rear.

It is impoſſible to add any thing to the eulogiums given by the Vicompte de Bruges to the Compte O'Gorman, to all his officers, and to all the troops, who have fought under him. 'I have ſeen,' ſays he, 'all the huſſars ſo tranſported with their courage, as to abandon their horſes, and to climb on foot the hills with the chaſſeurs and the militia, to precipitate themſelves into the ravines, there to ſeek, follow, and exterminate the brigands. In ſpite of the rains, fatigues, and want of proviſions, &c. not a murmur is heard; officers and ſoldiers, equally boaſt of one ſentiment, the deſire to conquer.'

The public will ſmile without doubt, on learning that, among the dead, ten black citizens were found clothed in the ſame dreſs, and each decorated with two large gold epaulets, and lately arrived from France. General Touſſaint, afraid of loſing his, prudently quitted his army the morning of the action, and ſtationed himſelf twelve leagues from the field of battle. The appearance of our warriors had, without doubt, made him forget the promiſe he had made to his, viz. to give them in a few days, at the Croix des Bouquets, and at Port-au-Prince, ſhirts, bread, and breeches, all of which they have long ſince, by the reports of priſoners, been deprived.

The quantity of rain, and the rivers being down, prevent

prevent the arrival of convoys with proviſions. The army ſtationed at Laſcahove remained there on the 9th, and the Vicompte de Bruges on that day was to ſet out with 500 men for Blanique.

Before his ſetting out, the Vicompte de Bruges learnt, that the militia which he had ſent as a reinforcement to the poſt of Tournebroche had corrupted the fidelity of the garriſon, who had ſo bravely defended it on the 1ſt and 2d, and had on the 8th given up that poſt to the Brigands, who, upon hearing of the defeat of the army of Touſſaint, burnt it. This event does not in the leaſt affect the ſituation of Mirabelais. The Vicompte de Bruges reckoned that poſt of ſo little importance, that he himſelf had reſolved upon burning it after the affair of the 2d, and he only held it becauſe the property in it belonged to the militia that defended it.

We have every reaſon to hope a continuance of brilliant ſucceſſes by the army of Mirabelais, Monſ. le Baron Montalembert having ſet out to regulate the further operations, after having received the orders of the Commander in Chief to that effect.

Extract of a Letter from Port-au-Prince, Aug. 18.

Baron de Montalembert and the Viſcount de Bruges have this day returned from a ſucceſsful expedition againſt the Brigand Touſſaint, who, having attacked ſeveral of our poſts in the Mirabelais, was repulſed with loſs. The above Generals afterward attacked him in their turn, defeated him, diſperſed his troops, took his camps by ſtorm, and carried off his artillery and ammunition.

In an attack upon St. Marc, the Brigands were alſo repulſed with the loſs of 210 men, left on the field, beſides a number of wounded, whom they carried off with them. The poſt of Yrois was defended with equal ſucceſs by General Bowyer and M. de Civray. The Brigands of the north have riſen againſt General Lavaud and Santhonaux, the Directory's commiſſary, over whom they have obtained ſome advantages, the particulars of which we have not yet received.

Several cantons in the Spaniſh part of the iſland perſiſt in rejecting the republican ſyſtem, and ſolicit the Engliſh to come to their aſſiſtance. The Britiſh flag is flying at Baniek and Loxovon. All the Spaniſh monks and clergy exert that powerful influence which they enjoy over a devout people, to inſpire them with horror againſt the republicans, who deſtroy, wherever they prevail, the eſtabliſhed form of worſhip, all ſocial principles, and all private property; ſo that that part of the iſland which did us ſo much injury, while under the dominion of the Spaniards, who were then our allies, exhibits an aſpect peculiarly favourable to us, now that it is under the domination of the revolutioniſts, who are our enemies. Arms, ammunition, and a ſmall reinforcement, are all that we want, in order to profit by the diviſions which exiſt among our enemies.

The true friends of peace, and of the colony of St. Domingo, are very few in number. On all ſides a diſunion is ſeen for the preſent, menaces for the future, and not the ſmalleſt proſpect either of reconciliation, or a forgetfulneſs of private injuries. Nothing is ſpoken of beſides ſchemes of revenge, expulſion, and maſſacres; and all this with a view of keeping up diviſion and animoſities, and retarding the re-eſtabliſhment of St. Domingo. What muſt appear almoſt incredible is, that theſe very perſons, who are ſo implacable as to the future, and ſo reſentful of old wrongs, agree openly that they have armed the negroes.

Major General Whyte, led away by thoſe who profeſs theſe principles, iſſued a proclamation tending to the expulſion from the colony of all thoſe who had been members of any aſſembly, municipality, committee, &c. and ſentenced to a very heavy pecuniary fine thoſe even who had remained tranquil, without declaring any political opinion. Fortunately, General Williamſon, Governor of Jamaica, from a conviction of its danger and injuſtice, cancelled this proclamation.

The bad conduct of the Spaniards has tended to augment conſiderably the diſaſters theſe diviſions have occaſioned in the colony. The city of Fort Dauphin, without having been beſieged, called for the aid of the Spaniards and was delivered up to them. One of the articles of capitulation provided that the entry of the revolted negroes ſhould be prohibited; but after the ſurrender of the place, a proclamation was made by the Spaniards, importing, that ſuch of the French as would ſeek a refuge there would find ſecurity and protection, and even a pecuniary help to re-eſtabliſh them in their property. Seduced by this proclamation, a conſiderable number of French repaired thither from North America and this iſland; and when the Spaniards found they had a ſufficient number of victims, they put in execution all the horrors contained in the following extract from the proces verbal, dated St. Nichola Mole, July 15:

An extraordinary meeting of the council having been convened, by an order from the commandant, M. Belin de Villeneueve, and Bayon de Libertat, inhabitants of Limbe; Petit de Champeaux, merchant reſident at the Cape; de Manſury, an officer of the regiment of the Cape; de Fabas, a captain of the regiment d'Agenois; de Maynard; the Chevalier d'Onous, lieutenant colonel of the regiment Royal Marine, and others, appeared before the ſaid council, and declared, that on Monday the 7th inſtant, Jean Francois, a negro, entered Fort Dauphin, where they then reſided: this man had been the leader of the revolt, conflagrations, and maſſacres, which commenced in 1791, and had afterwards gone over to the Spaniards with his troop, and was known under the title of General of the auxiliary troops in the pay of the King of Spain. He had the rank of Lieutenant General, and was decorated with the gold medal of the Order of Merit.

This negro entered the city with his troop, compoſed of 5 or 600 armed men, without meeting with the ſmalleſt reſiſtance, either at the advanced poſts, or the barriers occupied by the Spaniſh troops; the inhabitants keeping their houſes, with the hope of being protected by the commandant, a few excepted, who ſought the protection of the Spaniſh Commandant. In an inſtant every part of the city reſounded with the cry

of

of long live the King of Spain! kill all the French, but offer no violence to the Spaniards. The maſſacre inſtantly commenced. At the firſt onſet, M. de Mont Calvos, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Havannah, who commanded the troops, drew them out in the place d'Armes, and admitted ſeveral Frenchmen into the ranks for their ſecurity, dreſſing them in a Spaniſh uniform: but wherever this officer was not preſent, the Spaniards drove the French into the hands of their aſſaſſins.

M. de Calvos did every thing in his power to prevent the maſſacres, but was impeded by Don Caſalola, the commandant, and his troop, conſiſting of 700 men, continued drawn up on the ſquare, without making any movement, during the whole time the maſſacres laſted in the city.

Jean Francois repaired with his troops to the ſquare, and converſed there for a quarter of an hour with Caſalola, and Vaſquez, a Spaniard, and Rector of Laxavon: the latter a mulatto, and had a great influence over the negroes; and Jean François kiſſed his hand in ſaluting him.

The reſult of this conference was, a whiſtle on the part of Jean François: at this ſignal, the maſſacre, which had been partial, became general, and laſted for three hours. Fifty or ſixty white men and women, whom the negroes, endued with ſome degree of feeling, had ſpared, were conveyed to the water's ſide and there put on board a ſhip.

A ſtill more conſiderable number, who had ſought ſhelter in the government houſe, were ſtationed by M. de Mont Calvos, and ſome Spaniſh officers, in the ranks among the ſoldiery, and conveyed to the fort in the evening, while the negroes, who remained in poſſeſſion of the city, plundering every where, without even reſpecting the lodgings of the Spaniſh officers. They even went ſo far as to murder ſeveral Spaniards.

On the day after the maſſacre, the whites, who had ſought refuge in fort Dauphin, were embarked, and conveyed to Monte Chriſti, where the Marquis de Coſo Calvos, the commandant, promiſed them ſuccour: this conſiſted in affording them the ſhelter of a barn. It was from hence that the declarants, twenty in number, were received on board the Hope of Salem, an American veſſel, commanded by Captain Thorſwick, who conveyed them to Cape Nichola Mole.

The declarants add, as an acknowledged fact, that the negroes murmured aloud at the return of the proprietors, ſaying, that this was not what had been promiſed them. They further ſtated, that the Preſident, Don Joachim Garcia, would ſcarcely allow them a reception, urging that their preſence would not be agreeable to the negroes under Jean François: that for a fortnight the faithful negroes inceſſantly warned the French that they were not in ſafety; and that the Preſident, who had been appriſed of what was meditated, having departed, M. de Mont Calvos took every meaſure which ſeemed calculated to enſure the ſafety of the French. The order, however, he had ſolicited to arm the inhabitants, did not arrive till the day after the maſſacre. The Preſident and the Cantados (Mayor) ſet out with the treaſure and their effects; while the prieſt, the wife of Jean François, and all the principal female mulattos and free negreſſes, retreated to Laxavon, carrying their property thither. Before his departure, the Preſident armed the mulattoes, notwithſtanding the repreſentation of the whites; and the prieſt, who had been ſo much ſuſpected, came from Laxavon a quarter of an hour only before the entry of the aſſaſſins and by the ſame route. Jean François, on being queſtioned whether he had any Republican negroes with him, replied, that he had not, and that he had always been attached to the Spaniards. Finally, the declarants learned at Monte Chriſti, that Jean François eſtimated at 771 the number of murdered whites, whoſe bodies were found in the city after the maſſacre.

A Letter from Major-General Sir Adam Williamſon, K. B, dated Jamaica, the 20th of December, 1794.

I have the honour to incloſe the copy of a letter to Brigadier General Horneck, from Captain Grant of the 13th regiment, who commanded at Bizzoton in St. Domingo, when attacked by three columns of the brigands, of at leaſt 2,000 men. The garriſon conſiſted of not more than 120 men. Captain Grant and his two Lieutenants, Lieutenant Clunes of the royals, and Lieutenant Hamilton of the 22d regiment, merit every attention that can be ſhewn them. They were all three ſeverely wounded early in the attack; but tied up their wounds, and continued to defend the poſt. It has been a very gallant defence, and does them great honour.

Bizzoton, Dec, 5, 1794.

I have the honour to inform you, that between the hours of four and five this morning, immediately as the moon ſet, the two poſts at this place were attacked by three colums, almoſt at the ſame moment, commencing by an attempt on the Redan, which was followed by others from the Old Mill Houſe, and on the work conſtructed on the oppoſite hill.

The enemy advanced perfectly ſilent, and in ſuch ſecrecy that they were cloſe under the works before they were diſcovered; but having had the garriſon under arms for ſome hours, as is cuſtomary, and the militia being in readineſs on their poſts, the enemy met with an inſtant check.

After an ineffectual attack of about three quarters of of an hour, and day-light breaking faſt upon them, they retreated, carrying with them all their wounded, and (as it is ſuppoſed) many of their dead, as thirty-ſeven bodies only were found.

I ſhould not do juſtice to his Majeſty's troops, both officers and men, under my command, if I did not acquaint you, Sir, with what cool and determined ſpirit they conducted themſelves on this occaſion; to the former, Lieutenants Hamilton and Clunes, I am particularly indebted for their exertions, though I am ſorry to ſay they were both ſeverely wounded.

J. GRANT.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Parker, dated Swiftſure, at Port-au-Prince, March 27, 1796.

Agreeably to my letter of the 28th ultimo, I proceeded to Port-au-Prince with General Forbes, where, upon our arrival, a meeting was called of the general officers,

officers, and the propoſal for attacking Leogane diſcuſſed.

On the 21ſt the army was landed, in two diviſions, to the eaſtward and weſtward of the fort and town, covered to the weſtward by the Ceres and Lark, and to the Eaſtward by the Iphigenia, and Cormorant and Serin ſloops, with the Africa and Leviathan placed againſt the fort, and the Swiftſure to cannonade the town. The fire of the latter was interrupted in the courſe of half an hour from the ſituation of the army on ſhore; but the two former kept up an unremitting cannonade, for near four hours, againſt the fort, until dark, and the land wind coming freſh, the ſhips were moved off to a proper anchorage.

The day following the army were chiefly employed reconnoitring, and the next day, from what they had obſerved and the intelligence gained, the enemy were found ſo exceedingly numerous that it was reſolved beſt for his Majeſty's ſervice to reimbark the army, &c. and poſtpone the operations for the preſent.

In the courſe of the night, and by noon the next day, the artillery, army, &c. were reimbarked; but, I am ſorry to add, that the army loſt a few men, and that the Africa had one man killed and ſeven wounded; and the Leviathan five killed and twelve wounded, two ſince dead, with damage done to the maſts and yards of both ſhips, inſomuch that they muſt go down to Jamaica to have them made good.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Gordon Forbes, Mole St. Nicholas, June 20, 1796.

I mentioned ſome time ſince my intention of taking poſſeſſion of the pariſh of Bombarde; accordingly I marched from hence on the 8th inſtant, with a conſiderable body of troops againſt the fort, a diſtance of fifteen miles. The only road by which cannon could be tranſported was filled with abbatis, the road broke up, ſtone walls built acroſs, and every poſſible impediment made uſe of to prevent our approach; added to which, there was not a drop of water to be procured. From all theſe circumſtances, and the exceſſive heat of the weather, our troops ſuffered conſiderably, but, by the great exertions of both officers and men, all difficulties were removed; and, after we had ſurrounded the Fort, the garriſon, conſiſting of about 300 whites, ſurrendered on condition of laying down their arms, and retiring to the next republican territory. I have left a ſufficent garriſon to protect the place, and I have no doubt the pariſh will be productive of great benefit to the garriſon of the Mole, the air being remarkably wholeſome, and it affords a great quantity of vegetables and freſh proviſions.

COOTE MANNINGHAM, Adj. Gen.

Diſpatches from Major-General Gordon Forbes, dated Port-au-Prince, October 9, 1796.

I am happy to have the power of aſſuring you, that our ſituation in St. Domingo is by far more favourable at this time than ſince his Majeſty as been in poſſeſſion of any part of it. The ſucceſs of the very judicious arrangements made by Major-General Bowyer, at Jeremie, and the diviſions amongſt the enemy in the ſouth part of the iſland, where almoſt all the Republican whites have been maſſacred ſince their defeat, has aſſured the ſafety of the important quarter of the Grand Ance.

The ſame ſpirit of diſcord prevailing alſo in the north, and the ſucceſs of our troops towards the Spaniſh frontiers, have encouraged the remains of Jean François army to co-operate with us; they have, in conſequence, fought ſeveral battles with the Republican party, and have ſent us a number of priſoners.

St. Marc's and Mole St. Nicolas are alſo in a ſtate of perfect ſecurity, and the pariſh of L'Arcahaye was never in a higher ſtate of cultivation, nor the Negroes more peaceable and orderly than at this moment. Indeed, ſuch is the public confidence, that the planters are now actually importing from Jamaica a conſiderable number of new negroes.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Gordon Forbes, dated Port-au-Prince, October 9, 1796.

It is with the utmoſt ſatisfaction I have the honour to inform you that the enemy, who had made uſe of the utmoſt exertion to collect all their force in the ſouthern part of their colony for the attack of Jeremie in various points at the ſame time, have been defeated every where with very conſiderable loſs on their ſide, and on our part fortunately very trifling. Major-General Bowyer, whoſe account of the buſineſs I incloſe, has conducted himſelf, in the difficult ſituation of a command of very extenſive country and poſts, in the moſt maſterly and judicious manner; and I beg leave to expreſs my marked approbation of this moſt meritorious officer, whoſe conduct on all occaſions will, I am confident, highly recommend him to his Majeſty's moſt gracious favour. I beg leave alſo to recommend all thoſe officers and men under his immediate command, particularly Lieutenant Gilman, of the 17th regiment of foot, of whom he ſpeaks in terms of high approbation. I am happy to inform you, that the Major-General, who was wounded in the above gallant defence of the important quarter under his command, is perfectly recovered.

This important defeat of the enemy aſſures the tranquillity of Jeremie, and particularly as it is certain Rigaud, the chief of the blacks to the ſouthward, has decidedly declared againſt Santhonaux and the Republic, and has cauſed all the white people to be maſſacred.

Government-Houſe, Jeremie, Sept. 3, 1796.

From the intelligence you will probably have received from other quarters, you will not be ſurpriſed to hear of the poſts on the extremities of this dependency, both eaſt and weſt, being attacked in force on the ſame day. On the 8th of Auguſt, I ordered Lieutenant Bradſhaw, with twenty-two of the 13th dragoons, mounted, to march for Du Centre; and Captain Whitby, two ſubalterns, and ſixty privates of the light-dragoons, with non-commiſſioned officers in proportion, embarked the ſame evening from Caymites, from whence they arrived, without any accident, at Du Centre and Raymond; which was a fortunate circumſtance, as the next day, the 11th, the enemy appeared before Poſt Raymond; and, after keeping a very heavy fire

fire on the Block-Houſe, with little effect, they attempted to ſtorm it in conſiderable force four different times, and where each time repulſed with great loſs, and their chief killed. In this buſineſs only one Britiſh and two Chaſſeurs were wounded. On Captain Whitby's arrival at Du Centre, he detached Lieutenant Gilman, of the 17th light-dragoons, with twenty men, to Poſt Raymond, who immediately placed himſelf in the Block Houſe, with a party of Chaſſeurs.

On the 12th the enemy ſtill continued before the Block houſe, which is ſituated on a ſmall height about 100 yards from the fort, keeping up a fire with muſquetry with as little effect as before, when Lieutenant Gilman made a ſucceſsful ſortie with the whole of the 17th and ſome chaſſeurs, driving the enemy before him into the woods, who left ſixteen whites and forty-ſeven blacks dead on the ſpot, and many dead and wounded were afterwards found in the woods and road leading over the mountains to Aux Cayes. Some four-pound ſhot, a two-pounder mounted, ſeveral firelocks, and other articles, were left by the enemy in their retreat.

I am happy to report, that in this gallant affair the 17th regiment had only two privates wounded. The chaſſeurs had one officer, Captain Dutoya, and three chaſſeurs killed, and fourteen wounded. It is ſuppoſed the loſs of the enemy muſt have been very conſiderable indeed, as from every account of ſpies and deſerters, above forty whites are among the killed and thoſe dead of their wounds and found in the woods; which I can eaſily conceive, as the aſſault of the Block Houſe was made by about 200 whites, formerly ſoldiers in the regiment of Berwick, aſſiſted by the brigands.

Captain Whitby reports, that the honour of the Britiſh ſervice was never more ably maintained than in the engagement at Poſt Raymond, and expreſſes himſelf highly grateful to Lieutenant Gilman and the ſoldiers of the 17th, as well as thoſe of the colonial corps, for their active exertions in ſo bravely checking the enemy in the attempt on this poſt.

Indeed, Lieutenant Gilman's intrepidity and cool conduct on this occaſion, appear to me ſo praiſeworthy, that I ſhould not do juſtice to him and my own feelings on this occaſion, if I did not ſtrongly recommend him to you, Sir, for promotion.

I am alſo happy to have it in my power to report, that the enemy has been under the neceſſity of raiſing the ſiege of Irois, before which they lay eighteen days. On the 11th ult. General Rigaud, with 3000 or 4000 brigands, appeared before it, and ſent a ſummons to Captain Beamiſh to ſurrender the fort to the Republic of France. Captain Beamiſh very properly anſwered, he ſhould defend it to the laſt extremity. The enemy had, in the night, landed a ſixteen-pounder and a mortar, which, with incredible labour, they got up, and opened on the fort next day, within about 450 yards. The moment I heard Irois was inveſted, I ordered 100 privates, officers and non-commiſſioned officers in proportion, with Lieutenant-Colonel Hooke of the 17th, to embark for that place where they arrived ſafe. Lieutenant-Colonel Hooke took the command of the fort and troops, in which ſtation he has rendered very meritorious ſervices.

Finding the enemy had advanced a conſiderable force between Irois and L'Ance Eros, which ſhut up by land the communication with Jeremie, I determined, with what force I could collect, to attack them on the Morne Gautier. On my arrival at L'Ance Eros, the 16th. a plan was agreed upon to march in three columns on the 19th, ſo as to arrive before Morne Gautier at day-break. Obſerving, on my approach, that a few men of the 17th dragoons were killed and wounded, and that firing at a diſtance anſwered no purpoſe, I determined, to attempt the carrying of the hill by aſſault; had formed the 17th dragoons for that purpoſe, ordered the 13th to diſmount, and was endeavouring to rally the negroes, who had been thrown into ſome confuſion, when I received a ſhot in my left breaſt, which cauſed me to fall from my horſe: afterwards I know nothing of what paſſed, except by report; and I was ſorry to hear that we were under the neceſſity of retreating, with the loſs of the three-pounder we had with us.

Fortunately this little check did not affect the ſafety of the fort; on the contrary, the enemy, who muſt have ſuffered more than ourſelves, evacuated Gautier, and retired the next day to Rigaud, on the other ſide of Irois; and on the 29th, Lieutenant-Colonel Hooke wrote me he had raiſed the ſiege entirely. So that, Sir, I may now congratulate you on this Dependency being wholly freed from the enemy, and on your having it in your power to acquaint his Majeſty's miniſters that he has been beaten and foiled in every quarter of this iſland under your command.

I have not hitherto been able to procure exact returns of the killed and wounded; but I conceive that the 17th regiment had about ſeven killed, and fourteen or fifteen wounded; none dangerouſly in my affair of the 19th ult. Lieutenant-Colonel Hooke has not yet made his report; but I do not believe more than two were killed at Irois, and three or four wounded; ſo that the enemy's ſhot and ſhells had little effect.

I am ſorry to ſay that my Brigade-Major Manners received a ball through his thigh; but as it miſſed the bone, no bad effect will ariſe, and he is getting well.

HEN. BOWYER, Major-General.

Diſpatches from Lieut. Gen. Simcoe, dated Port-au-Prince, June 20.

I do myſelf the honour of incloſing Brigadier-General Churchill's report of the attack made by the enemy on the Grand Ance, and the repulſe they met with in that quarter,

The Brigadier-General acknowledges, in the ſtrongeſt manner, the important ſervices which Captain Ricketts, of the Magicienne, with the ſquadron under his command, effected in the deſtruction of the veſſels of the enemy in Carcaſſe Bay.

(Signed) J. G. SIMCOE.

Jeremie, April 30.

The Republican General, Rigaud, thinking the moment favourable to make a ſecond attempt on Irois, collected his very beſt troops to the amount of 1200 men. On the night of the 20th of April, at twelve o'clock, they attempted to ſtorm the fort, in which

was only at the time twenty-five of the 17th infantry, with their officers, commanded by Lieutenant Talbot of the 82d regiment, and about twenty-ſeven colonial artillery-men, commanded by Captain Brueil. The attack was one of the moſt formidable and determined I ever heard of, they returning to the charge three ſeveral times with ſuch increaſed vigour, that many of them were killed in the fort; but, to the immortal honour of its brave defenders, they were repulſed with equal courage and intrepidity, which gave time to Colonel Dagreſs, with 350 men of Prince Edward's black chaſſeurs, to gain the fort from the Bourg below, from whence, indeed, they were obliged to cut their way. This reinforcement ſaved the place, for it would have been impoſſible for the Engliſh and cannoneers to have withſtood much longer the perſevering and reiterated attacks of the moſt daring and deſperate enemy, which never ceaſed until morning, when they retired, leaving the fort, ſurrounded with their dead, to a higher ground, where they made a ſtand, in ſpite of a ſortie that was immediately made with ſome advantage. Here they continued till the 22d inſt. when they made an incurſion into the interior of our cordon, took and burnt the Bourg Dance Marie, and made an attack upon the fort of L'Iſlet, from whence they were driven with great loſs. In the mean time they were making every diſpoſition for a regular ſiege of Irois, when, fortunately the Magicienne frigate attacked their ſmall fleet in the Bay des Carcaſſes, ſunk three of their barges, and took two ſchooners, all loaded with cannon and military ſtores for the ſiege. The loſs in their various attacks is generally eſtimated at 1000 men, it cannot be leſs than 800; before Irois alone were found upwards of 200 bodies, among which were many whites and mulattoes. Our loſs was trifling indeed, conſiſting only of three privates killed; but I have to lament Lieutenant Talbot of the 82d regiment, an officer of the moſt extraordinary bravery and good conduct, and Lieutenant Colville of the black chaſſeurs, the only perſons wounded, and ſince dead. My moſt pleaſing taſk, Sir, is to bear teſtimony of the courage, alacrity, and ſpirit with which all the troops diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the various combats, particularly Monſieur de Brueil, commanding the artillery, whom I beg leave to recommend to your favour and protection.

GEORGE CHURCHILL, Brigadier-General.

Port-au-Prince, June 20.

I do myſelf the honour of informing you, that, on various conſiderations of great military importance, I determined to re-poſſeſs myſelf of the poſt of Mirebalais. In conſequence, I collected the forces, and calling Brigadier-General Churchill from the Grand Ance, gave him the command, with directions to execute a plan that Colonel La Pointe, from whom I have experienced the moſt friendly and active aſſiſtance, had ably digeſted.

The Brigadier-General's letter, which I beg permiſſion to incloſe, will inform you of the ſucceſs of this expedition; but I have to regret, that, from ſome delay of the columns, they did not move with that exactitude and concert I had hoped, by which circumſtance a conſiderable object of the expedition failed of ſucceſs; for it was my intention to afford the protection of his Majeſty's arms, in the beſt manner poſſible, to the inhabitants of theſe diſtricts, by directing the troops, in their different routes, to march with a ſecrecy and rapidity that might enſure on all ſides the ſurpriſal of the enemy, compel them to a haſty retreat, and, driving them before them, might prevent their having an opportunity of burning the plantations, as had recently happened at Jeremie, or from carrying off the negroes and property beyond the Artibonite, at this time ſo ſwollen by the rainy ſeaſon, as to render any paſſage over it difficult and precarious. But I have reaſon to believe, from the report of Colonel Depeſtre, who commands in that quarter, that many of the negroes will eſcape and return to their plantations; many were left upon them; and I learn with pleaſure that the enemy had not the time or means to remove the coffee from the plantations in the Grand Boiè, which is daily coming into Port-au-Prince.

As the troops were on their march to their deſtined cantonments in the Arcahaye mountains to protect St. Marc's from an attack preparing againſt it at Gonaives, I received information of that town's being beſieged. The greater part of the army aſſembled under the command of General Churchill, by forced marches proceeded to its aſſiſtance; and as the retaking the Mirebalais was unexpected by the enemy, it had not only a tendency to diſconcert their meaſures, but as I had foreſeen, gave me an opportunity of ſending a conſiderable detachment by ſea from the plain of the Cul de Sac to the immediate aſſiſtance of St. Marc's, without hazard.

At the ſame time Colonel the Count de Rouvray, with a detachment of 300 men, was detached to ſtrike at a camp of the brigands in the mountains on the ſide of Leogane. The energy and activity of this officer overcame the difficulties of the ſituation; he effectually burned the camp, and beat the enemy from their ſeveral poſts, killing between forty and fifty; and he returned to Gremer with the loſs of two men killed and ſeven wounded.

The enemy, having attacked and carried ſome of the out-poſts of St. Marc, began the ſiege of that important place, but were fortunately driven from before it with conſiderable loſs. In the ſucceſsful defence of St. Marc, the undaunted and active courage, and the military conduct of the Marquis de Cocherell, have merited my fulleſt approbation.

J. G. SIMCOE.

Mirebalais, June 2, 1797.

I have the honour to inform you, that, after giving previous orders to Colonel Deſſources to proceed with his column, in the morning of the 30th ult. to his deſtined poſt of La Selle, where, according to your Excellency's inſtruction, he was enabled to take poſt, I moved forward with the centre column, under Colonel Depeſtre. We arrived, after two very hot days march, at Fort Mitchell, not quite completed, and occupied by about fifty of the enemy, who retired on our

our approach. In the evening we diſcovered a column of troops deſcending the hills on our left, where they encamped. A detachment of cavalry was immediately ſent to reconnoitre them; they proved to be Colonel Deſſource's column. This officer was unable, from the badneſs of the roads, and the heavy rains which we have had every evening, to proceed to the place of his deſtination; he therefore, in a very proper and ſoldier-like manner, marched and joined us, which, in ſome meaſure defeated your original plan of cutting off the enemy's retreat by La Selle: but I cannot help deeming this junction rather a fortunate circumſtance, as it enabled us to drive the enemy from a very advantageous poſition they had taken the next day, to diſpute our paſſage, which, from their ſuperiority of numbers (about 1200 men, with three pieces of cannon) muſt, in all probability, have coſt us a number of valuable lives to have carried; but this additional ſtrength gave us an eaſy victory; for no ſooner did they perceive a detachment of infantry and cavalry, which I ſent to gain the heights and turn their right flank, than they immediately fled in the utmoſt confuſion, and with ſuch precipitation, that though Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, with the detachments of the 14th, 18th, and 21ſt Britiſh light dragoons, purſued them with that alacrity and ſpirit which has ever diſtinguiſhed him, he could only come up with a very few. He ſucceeded, however, in driving a great many into the river Artibonite, moſt of whom periſhed, and he had the good fortune to take two of their guns, with their ammunition, mules, &c. The third was moſt probably loſt in the river, the carriage being left behind. We found the fort in the Bourg of Mirebalais as perfect as it had ever been, and in no manner deſtroyed.

We did not ſee Colonel Bazil and his column till near an hour after we were in poſſeſſion of Mirebalais; he was, however, at the place appointed, and, had the enemy made any ſtand, would have fallen on their rear, and have enabled us, no doubt, to have given a better account of them.

Although the action, from the rapid retreat of the enemy was very ſhort, yet, Sir, I have the ſatisfaction to inform you time enough was given to evince as much alacrity and ſpirit to enter it, both in the officers and men, as I ever remember to have witneſſed.

I incloſe a return of the artillery and ammunition found in the fort of Mirebalais; and I am happy to inform your Excellency that the repoſſeſſion of this important poſt and diſtrict was effected without loſs, one ſerjeant and one private of the dragoons being all our wounded.

GEORGE CHURCHILL, Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-General Simcoe.

A Diſpatch, from Brigadier-General the Honourable Thomas Maitland, dated on board his Majeſty's Ship Thunderer, off Mole St. Nicholas, the 10th of May, 1798.

I embrace the very firſt opportunity of informing you, that on the 22d of laſt month, I came to the reſolution of immediately evacuating the towns of Port-au-Prince and St. Marc's, with their dependences, together with the pariſh of L'Arcahaye; and it is now with great pleaſure I have the honour of acquainting you, that this meaſure has been carried into complete effect, without the ſmalleſt loſs of any kind, and in a manner, I flatter myſelf, to give perfect ſatisfaction, as far as, under the circumſtances, it was poſſible, to all the French inhabitants and planters, whether theſe chooſe to follow the fortune of his Majeſty's arms, or to remain in the part of the colony about to be evacuated.

In conſidering the modes of effecting this very difficult but important object, there ſeemed to me but two in any degree practicable; the one, to withdraw the ſmall Britiſh force, and ſuch of the colonial troops as it was immediately poſſible to induce to go with us, in a precipitate manner, after blowing up the forts; the other, to ſtate fairly my determination, and, acting as events occurred, to endeavour, in a deliberate way, to withdraw the whole of our ſtores and force, and at the ſame time to attempt to obtain ſome terms for the numerous inhabitants, who, either from neceſſity or choice, wiſhed to remain.

The firſt of theſe meaſures ſeemed to me (however falſe to the Britiſh nation) to be ſo perfectly contrary to the ſpirit of generoſity and liberality which has ever actuated the Britiſh nation, and ſo certain of being attended with immediate and ſhocking ſcenes of bloodſhed among the inhabitants, whoſe natural impetuoſity of character would be increaſed by contending paſſions, deluded hopes, and different intereſts, that I determined at once to ſet it aſide; and begun the 23d ult. in conſequence of adopting the ſecond, to embark the heavy ſtores of every deſcription; ſtating my full determination to all the parties concerned, and ſending at the ſame time a flag of truce to General Touſſaint L'Ouverture, of Gonaives, to acquaint him with my reſolution, and leaving to his option either to obtain the poſſeſſions we evacuated in a ſtate of ruin, or in a ſtate of perfect order, provided he would guarantee, in a ſolemn manner, the lives and properties of ſuch perſons as choſe to remain.

General Touſſaint immediately agreed to the laſt propoſition, and ſent to Port-au-Prince on the 28th inſt. a confidential officer, who, having met Lieutenant-Colonel Nightingall, deputy adjutant-general, on my part, on the 30th of April, the accompanying agreement was mutually exchanged and ratified by both parties.

The ſtipulation in favour of the inhabitants and planters afforded them the only ſecurity in my power to obtain, and with which they were ſo entirely ſatisfied, that although at firſt they had univerſally reſolved to follow the King's forces, yet, upon hearing of this agreement in their favour, many of them who had actually embarked re-landed, and I think I may ſafely aſſure you, there are not ten rich proprietors who have, ultimately, upon this occaſion, quitted their properties.

By the 6th inſt. the whole of the heavy Britiſh ſtores of every deſcription being embarked, and all the French braſs guns, mortars, with ſuch of the inhabi-

tants as voluntarily wiſhed to go, and all the merchandiſe belonging to Britiſh merchants, I ordered the pariſh of L'Arcahaye to be evacuated, which was accordingly done the 7th at noon. The 8th, at two o'clock in the morning, I withdrew the whole of the force from Port-au-Prince, and embarked it at Fort Bizzoton, and on the 9th in the morning the whole fleet ſailed to its different deſtinations.

I have not heard from Colonel Grant, who commanded at St. Marc's, but I have every reaſon to believe he evacuated that place on the 6th or 7th of this month, and I entertain no doubt but that he is now at the Mole, where I ordered him to proceed with his garriſon.

You will readily believe, that on ſuch an occaſion much military precaution, and much exertion in all the departments muſt have been neceſſary, as well for the honour and ſecurity of his Majeſty's arms, as to enable me to move off within a reaſonable period.

Of the conduct of the officers and men of his Majeſty's Britiſh and colonial forces, I have nothing to ſay, but what tends infinitely to their credit.

To the heads of departments I feel myſelf extremely indebted for the zeal and activity with which they ſeconded my wiſhes, moſt particularly to Lieutenants-Colonel Nightingall and Littlehales, deputies adjutant and quarter-maſter generals, and to Captain Spicer commanding the royal artillery; nor can I here omit doing myſelf the pleaſure of ſignifying to you what very eſſential aid I have received from the zeal and intelligence of Mr. Wigglesworth, his Majeſty's commiſſary-general.

To the royal navy I am under every obligation for their cordial aſſiſtance throughout the whole of this ſervice; to Captains Couchet and Ogilvie, of his Majeſty's ſhips Abergavenny and Thunderer, it is principally owing that I was enabled to carry my wiſhes into early effect.

Lieutenant Young, of the navy, chief agent of tranſports, conducted himſelf in the execution of this arduous taſk in ſuch a manner that I ſhould neglect a very material, though pleaſant part of my duty, were I not to ſeize this opportunity to recommend him in the ſtrongeſt manner to your notice. He is a very old officer, but his length of ſervices has neither impaired his zeal, or diminiſhed his activity.

THOMAS MAITLAND.

Conditions agreed upon between Lieutenant-Colonel Nightingall, deputy adjutant-general to his Britannic Majeſty's forces, and Monſieur Huin, adjutant-general to the army of General Touſſaint L'Ouverture, who are reſpectively inveſted with full powers for that purpoſe.

Firſt. The towns of Port-au-Prince, St. Marc's, and their dependencies, with their preſent works, and the pariſh of L'Arcahaye, ſhall be left to General Touſſaint L'Ouverture in the ſtate agreed upon between us, viz. All the iron guns to be rendered unſerviceable, except three or four, by verbal agreement between us, in a given time, which ſhall be fixed at the period when the Britiſh forces can conveniently be withdrawn.

Second. As an expreſs condition, and in conſequence of the firſt article, General Touſſaint L'Ouverture engages, in the moſt ſolemn and poſitive manner, to guarantee the lives and properties of all the inhabitants who may chooſe to remain therein.

Third. In order to facilitate and accompliſh theſe conditions, it is agreed that there ſhall be a ſuſpenſion of arms for a limited time, not exceeding five weeks from this day.

Done on board his Majeſty's ſhip Abergavenny, in the Road of Port-au-Prince, this 30th day of April, 1798.

(Signed) HUIN, Adjutant-General of the Army of the French Republic.

(Signed) M. NIGHTINGALL, D A. General to his Majeſty's Forces.

See TIBERON CAPE.

ST. EUSTATIA.—*A Diſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, was received from Lieutenant-General Trigge, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee Iſlands.*

Martinique, April 27, 1801.

I loſe not a moment in having the honour to communicate the information which has been juſt now received, of the iſlands of St. Euſtatia and Saba having ſurrendered on the 21ſt inſt. to a detachment of the 3d regiment of foot, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt, and Captain Perkins, of his Majeſty's ſhip Arab.

The encloſed extract of a letter from Mr. Preſident Thomſon, commanding at St. Chriſtopher's, ordering Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt to proceed on that ſervice, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt's official letter, acquainting me with the reſult, will explain to your ſatisfaction all ſuch circumſtances as you may wiſh to be informed of.

I have only to add, that the officers charged with the conducting of this ſervice have acquitted themſelves with ſuch judgment and promptitude as to merit and receive my entire approbation.

I have the honour to encloſe to you herewith, copy of the terms on which theſe iſlands were ſurrendered, and have been placed under his Majeſty's government; but am unable to tranſmit by this opportunity the return of ordnance, as there is not ſufficient time at preſent to have it made out correctly.

THOMAS TRIGGE, Lieutenant-General.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt, of the 3d Regiment of Foot, to Lieutenant-General Trigge, dated St. Euſtatia, 22d of April, 1801.

I have the honour to encloſe an order addreſſed to me by the preſident of St. Kitt's, in conſequence of which I embarked on board his Majeſty's ſhip Arab, Captain Perkins, and an armed ſchooner, his prize, 100 men of the Buffs, with Lieutenant Brown and ten men of the royal artillery; we ſummoned the iſland of St. Euſtatia on the morning of the 21ſt, which ſurrendered

rendered by capitulation; the terms of which accompany this, and I hope will not be diſapproved by your Excellency. They had no proviſions in the garriſon, and very little in poſſeſſion of the inhabitants.

From the extent of the batteries it will not be in my power to forward, by this opportunity, Lieutenant Brown's report of the ordnance.

RICHARD BLUNT, Lieutenant-Colonel, Buffs.

Extract of a Letter from the Preſident of St. Kitt's to Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt of the 3d Regiment of Foot, dated Baſſeterre, 20th of April, 1801.

I have juſt received information that the iſland of St. Euſtatia was evacuated by the French on the 16th inſt.

Under theſe circumſtances, and conſidering that a favourable opportunity now preſents itſelf to acquire the poſſeſſion of that iſland, and thereby give ſecurity to the iſlands in its neighbourhood, and recover a number of negroes who have eloped from hence, and which may be loſt by delay; you will therefore embark with 100 men of the Buffs, on board his Majeſty's ſhip Arab, Captain Perkins, and take poſſeſſion of the iſland of St. Euſtatia, which you will retain until his Excellency General Trigge's pleaſure thereupon be known.

(Signed) ROBERT THOMSON.

Articles of capitulation propoſed to Lieutenant Colonel Blunt, commanding the 3d regiment of foot, and John Perkins, Eſq. Commander of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Arab, off this iſland, by Daniel Roda, Captain Commandant of the iſland of St. Euſtatia.

Art. I. The inhabitants of St. Euſtatius ſhall enjoy full ſecurity to their perſons, and the free exerciſe of their religion, with the immediate and entire poſſeſſion of their property of every denomination whatſoever; the ancient laws and uſages which have hitherto been obſerved in the colony, continuing in force.—Anſ. The inhabitants ſhall enjoy full ſecurity for their perſons, the free exerciſe of their religion, and continue in poſſeſſion of their private property. The preſent laws and uſages will be continued in force until his Majeſty's pleaſure is known.

II. In caſe the iſland of St. Euſtatia remains in the poſſeſſion of his Britannic Majeſty, at the concluding of a general peace, it ſhall enjoy every right and every commercial privilege enjoyed by the Britiſh colonies in the Weſt Indies.—Anſ. Agreed.

III. In caſe this iſland ſhould be attacked by the Dutch forces or their allies, the inhabitants ſhall not be obliged or forced to take up arms, but remain neutral and quiet. The ſame privilege has been always granted to the Britiſh-born ſubjects who lived formerly, in great numbers, in this iſland.—Anſ. Agreed. The inhabitants, who reſide, to take an oath not to aſſiſt the enemies of his Britannic Majeſty, while the iſland remains under Britiſh government.

IV. A free exportation of produce made in this iſland.—Anſ. The commerce of St. Euſtatia to be ſubject to the ſame reſtrictions as the other conquered iſlands.

V. The garriſon placed here ſhall be at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty.—Anſ. The garriſon to be upon the ſame footing as the Britiſh forces in the other conquered iſlands.

VI. The garriſon in this iſland will ſurrender the fortreſſes to his Britannic Majeſty's forces, and march out with the honours of war, and ſhall be provided every one according to his rank, until a veſſel is prepared to carry them to Holland.—Anſ. The forts to be ſurrendered at five o'clock this evening. The garriſon to march out with the honours of war; the men to lay down their arms; officers to retain their ſide arms, and be provided with a paſſage to Martinique, where their Excellences the Commanders in Chief will determine on the latter part of the article.

VII. All ammunition and magazines, with an inventory thereof, ſhall be given up to commiſſaries.—Anſ. Proper perſons will be appointed to receive in charge warlike ſtores of every deſcription.

VIII. The property of the military ſhall be reſpected, as that of the inhabitants.—Anſ. Their private property will be ſecured to them.

IX. There ſhall be given at leaſt a month's time to the officers of the military to ſettle their private buſineſs before their departure for Europe.—Anſ. A reaſonable time will be allowed previous to their departure for Martinique.

X. Should any of the military officers, even of inferior rank, wiſh to remain on their parole in this iſland, it ſhall be granted.—Agreed; on their taking the oath preſcribed, and conducting themſelves as peaceable ſubjects.

XI. Should any of the foregoing articles convey a double meaning, it ſhall be explained in favour of the capitulants.—Anſ. Agreed.

XII. The iſland of Saba is included in the capitulation.—Anſ. Agreed.

DANIEL RODA.
(Signed) RICHARD BLUNT, Lieutenant Colonel.
JOHN PERKINS, Captain.
RA. DARLING, Military Secretary.

Admiralty Office, June 2, 1801.—*Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Duckworth, dated Martinique, the 27th of April,* 1801.

On the 16th inſtant the French garriſon evacuated the iſland of St. Euſtatia, carrying with them field-pieces, and as much powder, with other plunder, as their veſſels could ſtow, which circumſtance having been communicated to Preſident Thompſon, of St. Chriſtopher's, he very judiciouſly availed himſelf of the moment, by making the application (of which I encloſe you a copy) to Captain Perkins, of the Arab, which he directly complied with; and on the 21ſt, Colonel Blunt, with a detachment of his Majeſty's 3d regiment of Buffs, and Captain Perkins, of the Arab, took poſſeſſion of the iſland, under the accompanying capitulation, which included the iſland of Saba.

The ordnance ſtores taken in the iſland of St. Euſtatia conſiſt of forty-eight pieces of cannon of different calibres, 338 barrels of powder, with a quantity of filled

ed cartridges, as alſo muſket ditto, with ſome ſhot, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Arab, St. Euſtatia, April 22, 1801.

The encloſed is a copy of a letter I received from the Preſident of St. Kitt's, in conſequence of which I immediately proceeded, in compliance with the contents, after having embarked the troops at Sandy Point, on board the Arab, and the Spaniſh armed ſchooner her prize; I have to inform you that after having ſent into St. Euſtatia to be acquainted with their reſolutions, on the morning of the 21ſt inſtant, I received the incloſed articles of capitulation.

I am, &c. JOHN PERKINS.

Baſſe Terre, April 20, 1801.

I have juſt received information that the iſland of St. Euſtatia was evacuated by the French on the 16th inſtant, and conſidering this a favourable opportunity of acquiring the poſſeſſion of that iſland, I have to requeſt that you will take on board a detachment of the Buffs under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Blunt, and proceed to take poſſeſſion of the iſland of St. Euſtatia in his Majeſty's name.

ROB. THOMSON, Preſident of St. Chriſtopher's.

St. Euſtatia, 22d April, 1801.

I have to inform you of the ſurrender of this iſland yeſterday to his Britannic Majeſty's forces, on terms of capitulation, in which your iſland is included; you will therefore have to receive the officer that will hand you this, and leave the Britiſh flag behind.

DANIEL RODA.

(Signed) RICHARD BLUNT, Lieutenant Colonel.
JOHN PERKINS, Captain of the Arab.

For its capture in 1781, *ſee* EUSTATIA.

ST. JAGO, ENGAGEMENT AT IN 1781. One of the Cape de Verd iſlands, ſituated on the coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean; for the particulars of which ſee the following letter.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore George Johnſtone to the Earl of Hilſborough, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Romney, in Port Praya Road, in the Iſland of St. Jago, April 30, 1781. *Brought by Captain Lindſey of the Porto Sloop of War.*

MY LORD,

On the 16th of April, at half paſt nine o'clock in the morning, being at anchor at Port Praya in the iſland of St. Jago, with the ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips under my command, viz. Romney, fifty; Hero, ſeventy-four; Monmouth, ſixty-four; Jupiter, fifty; Iſis, fifty; Terror, bomb-veſſel; Infernal, fireſhip; together with the Eaſt-India ſhips, tranſports, and victuallers, who ſailed with us from England; the Iſis (which ſhip lay the fartheſt to leeward) made the ſignal for ſeeing eleven ſail in the offing, towards the N. E.

I was then abſent in a boat, giving directions for moving ſome ſhips which had driven too near each other.

As ſoon as I ſaw the ſignal for ſo many ſtrange ſhips, I inſtantly returned on board the Romney, and made the ſignal for all perſons to come from the ſhore, and to repair on board their reſpective ſhips, having at that time not leſs than 1500 perſons abſent from the fleet, who were employed in watering, fiſhing, and embarking live cattle, with other occupations neceſſary to the diſpatch required in refitting ſo many ſhips, beſides a number of the officers and troops who were taking the recreation of the ſhore.

As ſoon as this ſignal was made, and enforced by the repeated firing of guns, and after a boat had been diſpatched to the ſhore, to give more expedition and effect to the embarkation, a ſignal was made to unmoor, and another to prepare for battle.

I went on board the Iſis to make my obſervations on the ſtrange ſhips, as they could only be ſeen from that ſhip, on account of the eaſt point of land which intervened.

From the Iſis I plainly diſcovered five large ſhips of the line, and ſeveral ſmaller ſhips ſtanding in for the land; the large ſhips being ſeparated from the convoy, and making ſignals by ſuperior and inferior flags, which plainly denoted that they were French.

Upon this I returned on board the Romney, calling to the Eaſt-India ſhips, as I paſſed and repaſſed to prepare for battle; for moſt of them as yet were heedleſs of the ſignals which had been made.

At a quarter before eleven o'clock, the ſtrange ſhips appeared coming round the eaſt point of land, drawn up in a line, and leading into the bay. His Majeſty's ſhips of war (excepting as to the people who were abſent on ſhore) were by this time prepared to receive the enemy, if they ſhould offer any inſult.

We plainly perceived they intended an attack, by the ſprings which were paſſed to their cables along the outſide of the ſhips; and we knew the ſmall regard which the French uſually pay to the law of nations, when they are poſſeſſed of a ſuperior force, or find it convenient to diſpenſe with ſuch obligations, and in this our expectations were not diſappointed; for with ſuch courage and ſeeming determination the French Commodore led on within two cables lengths of the Monmouth, Jupiter, and Hero, paſſing the Diana, Terror bomb, and Infernal fireſhip, who lay without the reſt of the ſhips; here he hoiſted his broad pendant, and diſplayed the French colours, he then hauled up his courſe and fired two ſhot at the Iſis from his larboard bow as he luffed up, and immediately after permitting his ſhip to ſhoot up in the wind, as far as the force with which the ſhip was ſailing enabled her, he dropt his anchor abreaſt of the Monmouth, and began to fire away among the ſhips as faſt as he could diſcharge and load; his ſails however were ſtill flying about in great confuſion, ſo that his ſpring on the cable did not hold when the ſhip was checked to bring up, and he drove abreaſt of the Hero.

After the two guns mentioned above had been diſcharged with ſhot, the fire from his Majeſty's

ſhips

ſhips opened upon the enemy with great power and effect.

The next French ſhip which followed their Commodore anchored ahead of him; the third endeavoured to paſs through for the Romney; but being unable to weather the different ſhips, he anchored aſtern of his Commodore, and continued there for a ſhort ſpace, driving about with his ſails looſe, until he boarded the Fortitude and Hinchinbrook Eaſt-India ſhips, and then went to ſea. The fourth ſhip run on different lines, luffing and bearing up as he paſſed among the ſkirt of our ſhips, and firing and receiving fire as he ſailed along, but ſeemingly in great confuſion alſo, and at laſt with much difficulty he wore clear of the reef on the weſt point without us.

The fifth ſhip run among the merchant veſſels alſo, firing at all, and attempting to board two or three as he paſſed along without ſucceſs.

In a quarter of an hour after the firſt gun, ſeveral of our Eaſt-India ſhips had recovered the alarm, and were firing at the enemy, and ſome of them in well-directed lines, two or three however had ſtruck their colours, and thrown the Company's packets overboard, and others prudently put to ſea.

The Romney could only fire in two openings, and this under a preciſion which was cautiouſly obſerved; neither could ſhe veer away cable to open a larger ſpace, as the Jaſon lay right aſtern of her. Seeing the Romney was like to have little ſhare in the action, after the fourth ſhip had paſſed her, I ordered the barge to be manned, to go on board the Hero. General Meadows and Captain Saltern inſiſted they ſhould accompany me, with a degree of generoſity and good humour which I could not reſiſt. It is pleaſant to be near the General at all times, but on the day of battle that ſatisfaction is felt in a peculiar degree. We were received by Captain Hawker with as cheerful and affable civility as if we had come to dinner, while the Hero kept up a conſtant, awful, and heavy diſcharge of artillery.

The action bordered upon a ſurpriſe, and the nature of the ſervice in which we were engaged, rendered us liable to much confuſion; yet, upon the whole, until the enemy were beat off, I ſaw nothing on our part but ſteady, cool, and determined valour.

Captain Alms of the Monmouth kept up a well directed fire.

Captain Paſley had worked hard from the beginning of the buſineſs, and had got a ſpring on his cable by which effort every ſhot told from the Jupiter.

The French Commodore now found his ſituation too hot, and he cut his cable in three quarters of an hour, and went away through the ſhips, as his ſecond aſtern had done before him; the other ahead was now left behind, an object to be fired at by all the ſhips in our fleet who could get guns to bear upon him. In this ſituation he remained for 15 minutes, hardly firing a gun during the whole time; ſuch a ſpectacle of diſtreſs I never before beheld.

I am ſatisfied myſelf he ſtruck his colours, and they were not merely ſhot away as ſome allege; and this I believe becauſe different ſhips thought he ſtruck at the ſame time; but, it was impoſſible to get all the ſhips to ceaſe firing at once; and one gun being afterwards diſcharged from the enemy's ſhip, the firing began again, even from ſuch of our ſhips as had left off.

Whether his cable was ſhot away, or he cut the cable, I cannot ſay, but off the ſhip went round upon the heel, her ſtern falling cloſe to the broadſide of the Iſis; her maſts were tottering, her yards were hanging different ways; her ſails were flying about in rags, and full of holes. Firſt fell the mizen-maſt, next went the main-maſt, and laſtly the fore-maſt and outer-end of the bowſprit tumbled into the water.

I inſtantly returned to the Romney, and made the ſignal for all captains; and after hearing the condition of every ſhip, I directed the men of war to cut and ſlip as faſt as they could get to ſea to follow up the victory, with orders to make any India ſhips who lay in their way to cut their cables alſo, that they might not be impeded.

I ordered the merchant ſhips to lie faſt and repair their damages, until we joined them again.

As ſoon as the Jaſon was out of the way, the Romney was caſt by a ſpring on the cable, and ſhe went out to ſea under the acclamations of the whole fleet.

The Jupiter inſtantly followed, and we ran between our ſcattered ſhips and the enemy. Perceiving neither the Iſis nor Diana making any ſignal to follow, though both of them lay in clear births for ſo doing, their ſeveral ſignals were made. The Diana anſwered, and ſoon after followed; but although gun after gun was fired to enforce the ſignal to call out the Iſis, ſhe ſtill remained without any ſigns of obedience to my ſignal then abroad. At laſt the Hero came under my ſtern with a meſſage from Captain Sutton, ſaying that his maſts and yards, ſails and rigging were ſo wounded, that he could not come out without repairing them, but that he would follow as faſt as he could.

My anſwer was, all this is no excuſe for diſobeying my poſitive orders; beſides, I think his damages immaterial to a man of any reſources.

Captain Sutton's ſignal was therefore again enforced by another gun; he then hoiſted his anſwering flag, and came out, after three hours delay.

All the ſhips being now come out, the ſignal was made to form the line ahead on the larboard tack. The French ſhips had before this collected and taken the diſabled ſhip in tow, and they had raiſed a ſtump forward, and fixed a ſail upon it, with which they had wore the hulk, and put before the wind in a line of battle abreaſt, and ſent off their convoy under all the ſail they could ſet.

When the Iſis joined us ſhe ran under our ſtern, and repeated an account of her diſtreſs and her damages, particularly the want of a mizen-top-ſail yard, which I told the Captain was nothing at all.

The ſignal was now made to bear up in a line of battle abreaſt. At that inſtant the Iſis loſt her fore top-maſt above the top-ſail-yard, which yard was not injured by the fall, nor was the ſail hurt, or any other damage ſuſtained to prevent the ſhip from working, the fore-topſail being cloſe reefed and ſet.

I imme-

I immediately ſhortened ſail, to give time to the Iſis to clear the wreck, which was done in half an hour or forty minutes.

This increaſed our diſtance from the enemy. As ſoon as I ſaw the Iſis could make ſail, I bore up and ſet the foreſail, and made the ſignal for the line abreaſt. When we came near the enemy, I found the Iſis and Monmouth had dropt aſtern between two and three miles, though both of them ſail much better than the Romney. Their ſignals were therefore made to call them to their ſtations: the Monmouth immediately anſwered, and made ſail accordingly; but the Iſis ſtill kept behind.

By theſe various obſtructions and delays, added to a ſtrong lee current, the enemy had drawn us far to leeward of St. Jago. The ſun was ſet; the ſea had increaſed: I could not propoſe a deciſive action in the night. If I followed until daylight, my proſpects were great and tempting; but I muſt then determine to leave my convoy in diſtreſs, and ſeparate from the troops, without any fixed determination concerning them or their deſtination; and I muſt alſo have relinquiſhed the object of the preſent expedition; becauſe, after getting ſo far to leeward that we could not fetch the iſlands of Bravo or Fogo, it is a well known fact that no ſhip can beat up againſt the north-eaſt winds, and the ſouth-weſt currents, which always prevail here, much leſs after ſuch an action as muſt be expected.

On the other hand, if the principal force of the enemy ſhould arrive before us at the place of our deſtination, it might prove equally fatal to the object of the expedition.

The dilemma was great indeed, and I felt the cruel ſituation with an anguiſh which I never before experienced: but after maturely weighing the ſubject in all its conſequences, with thoſe perſons on whoſe judgment I have moſt confidence, I thought myſelf bound to return to join the ſhips under my protection, and to purſue the object of the expedition, it being moſt probable that the enemy muſt either ſend off two of their diſabled ſhips of war to the Weſt-Indies, in which caſe I ſhall have a ſuperior naval force, or they muſt touch at the Brazils for water and repairs; and perhaps they will be obliged to do both; in either of which caſes, we ſhall have a great advantage by the preceding action.

Next day we retook the Hinchinbrook, Eaſt-India ſhip, with twenty-five Frenchmen on board; and I learn from them that the ſquadron who attacked us was compoſed of

Le Heros, 74 guns, M. de Suffrein, Brigadier des Arme, Grand-Commander de Malte.
L'Annibal, 74 guns, M. de Tremigon, Captaine de Vaiſſeau.
L'Arteſien, 64 guns, M. de Cardaillac, Chevalier de Malte.
Le Sphynx, 64 guns, M. de Duchillou, Captaine de Vaiſſeau.
Le Vengeur, 64 guns, M. le Chevalier de Forbin, Captaine de Vaiſſeau.
La Fortune, 16 guns, Corvette.
M. de Caſtries, Commandant de l'arme de terre.
Regiment de Pondicherry, deux bataillons.
Detachment du Regiment d'Auſtraſie.
Four Vaiſſeaux des Indes, viz.

1. Le Briſon,
2. Les Trois Amis,
4. L'Iſle de France,
4. Pondicherry,

} et cinq Vaiſſeaux de tranſport armee en flute;—all doubled with copper.

The Annibal was the ſhip which was diſmaſted; the Heros led in, and ſuffered damages in proportion to the Annibal; the Arteſien, Sphynx, and Vengeur, came in according as they were named, but the laſt three did not receive much injury. The Captain of the Arteſien, to to which ſhip the priſoners belong, was killed by a grape-ſhot in the ſhoulder.

They informed me that they ſailed from Breſt the 22d of March, with Monſieur le Graſſe, and twenty ſail of the line, three of which are of three decks, bound to Martinique, beſides the Sagittaire frigate of 50 guns, bound to North America. That they ſeparated off Madeira, and their purpoſe was to attack the ſquadron under my command wherever they could find it, of which they had received a correct liſt at Breſt. That the Arteſien firſt diſcovered us lying in the road, and tacked towards M. Suffrein to acquaint him of it; that he inſtantly ordered them to prepare for the attack; and being aſked by M. Cardaillac, the Captain of the Arteſien, what they ſhould do if the Portugueſe forts ſhould fire upon them, he deſired them to fire at the Portugueſe forts alſo.

After an action of ſuch a length, in ſuch a ſituation, in ſmooth water, with large ſhips ſo near each other, it is ſurpriſing to find how few men have been killed, and what ſlight damages his Majeſty's ſhips have received.

The Monmouth, lying within a cable's length, had not a man killed, and only ſix wounded.

The Jupiter had two wounded.

The Iſis had four killed and five wounded.

The Romney had ſeven wounded; and the other ſhips according to the liſt incloſed.

The Jaſon and Latham Eaſt-India ſhips, who lay at the furtheſt diſtance from the enemy, had 4 killed and 14 wounded. Among the number of the killed is Lieutenant Keith of the Jaſon, a brave and worthy officer.

Several of the laſt India ſhips have ſuffered in their maſts, yards, and rigging, but nothing that will impede the voyage, or which cannot be repaired even here with ſecurity.

The fate of the Infernal fireſhip, and Terror bomb, deſerves to be particularly related. They had come from the iſle of May two days before, and lay to the eaſtward without all the ſhips, notwithſtanding my orders in writing had been ſtrictly given, and punctually communicated, for all the ſmall ſhips to anchor within the reſt. The Terror had ſprung her bowſprit, and was fiſhing of it, with her rigging looſe, when the enemy appeared, and one of the 64 gun ſhips laid her on board.

The Terror catched fire, and the enemy durſt not take poſſeſſion of her, though often invited ſo to do by Captain

Captain Wood. She then cut her cable, and drove to ſea, where ſhe loſt her bowſprit and foremaſt.

One of the French ſhips again followed her in this miſerable condition, and fired ſeveral ſhot at the Terror; yet Captain Wood, ſeeing us preparing to come out, would not ſtrike his colours, but bravely contrived to ſet ſome ſtay-ſails, and ſlide off in that ſhattered condition.

The fireſhip went to ſea, and was taken by the enemy, by what means I cannot relate; but I have good reaſon to believe ſhe was afterwards either abandoned by the enemy, or retaken by the crew, as the Jupiter ſaw her next day to leeward, and ſtanding towards us, with her diſtinguiſhing vanes, and anſwering flag abroad.

The Fortitude India ſhip behaved with uncommon bravery. She was boarded by the Arteſien, who fired many guns into her: ſeveral of the enemy's crew jumped on board the Fortitude: yet in this ſituation, Captain Jenkinſon, of the 98th regiment, kept up a conſtant fire with ſmall arms: ſeveral of the enemy were ſhot on the ſhrouds, and two were forced overboard, and taken up again into the Fortitude, after the two ſhips had ſeparated.

The Hinchinbrook was alſo miſerably cut and mangled by the Arteſien, before ſhe was taken.

Many of the other India ſhips ſuffered conſiderable damages, particularly the Lord North, Oſterly, and Aſia: and the Edward victualler was nearly ſunk and carried out to ſea, though afterwards abandoned.

With great difficulty, after turning many days, we recovered this bay with the Fortitude, and we towed in the Hinchinbrook and Edward.

Every poſſible exertion has been uſed ſince to repair the various damages which the ſhips had ſuſtained, and the whole convoy are now as completely refitted as circumſtances will allow; in the execution of which ſervice, I am chiefly indebted to the indefatigable attention of Capt. Paſley, whoſe zeal on this and every other occaſion I wiſh may be repreſented to his Majeſty.

To add to our embarraſſment, the Porto ſloop, who joined us that day we got back, ran foul of the Hero, and loſt her foremaſt and bowſprit.

I have judged it proper to put Captain Sutton of the Iſis under an arreſt.

Since writing the above account, the Infernal fireſhip has joined us. The enemy had abandoned her on our approach; having taken away Captain Darby and five ſeamen, and nine ſoldiers of the 98th regiment.

Lieutenant Hamilton has been ever ſince turning up to gain this port, which ſhews the impoſſibility of joining the convoy if I had followed the enemy.

The fireſhip has ſuſtained little or no damages.

We ſhall ſail from this iſland to-morrow; and the Porto ſloop will be ready to proceed for England the day after with theſe diſpatches.

I am, with the greateſt reſpect,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervant,
GEORGE JOHNSTONE."

ST. JOSEPH, BURNT IN 1595. The chief city of the Iſland Trinidad, or Trinidada, ſituated on the coaſt of New Andaluſia, in Terra Firma, North America. Sir W. Raleigh having again incurred the diſpleaſure of his Royal Miſtreſs, by a private amour with one of her ladies of honour, who could not help diſcovering the natural effects of their love, was not only baniſhed the court, but was impriſoned during the Queen's pleaſure.

Under this diſgrace, his natural inclination for attempting new diſcoveries of things and places, and the hopes of retrieving the royal favour, by reducing the country of Guiana, in South America, reported to be extremely rich in gold mines, to the obedience of the Engliſh crown, put him upon a voyage to Guiana.

His deſign was no ſooner repreſented to the Queen, than ſhe gave him his liberty and countenance; as it ſeemed a likelier means of annoying the Spaniards, and the moſt profitable road to vaſt treaſures. And he ſailed in perſon only with one ſhip and a ſmall bark on this mighty expedition from Plymouth, on the 6th day of February, 1595.

The proceedings and event of this voyage have been variouſly repreſented; but the moſt genuine account thereof is tranſmitted to poſterity by Sir Walter himſelf, who, in a letter to Lord Charles Howard, admiral of England, and Sir Robert Cecil, Knt. one of her Majeſty's privy-council, informs us, that they made the Burlings on the coaſt of Portugal, and from thence ſtretched away for the Canaries, where, after cruiſing off Teneriff for ſeveral days, waiting for my Lord Howard's ſhip, called the Lion's Whelp, and a ſmall galego, which had parted company on the coaſt of Spain; without meeting with either, Sir Walter with his own ſhip, and a ſmall bark of Captain Croſs's, made the beſt of his way for Trinidad, and caſt anchor at Punta de Gallo, or Curiapan, 8 deg. lat. on the 22d of March, but could not entice any of the inhabitants to ſpeak to him. "I myſelf," ſays Sir Walter, "coaſted it in my barge cloſe aboard the ſhore, and landed in every cove, the better to know the iſland, while the ſhips kept the channel. From Curiapan I came to a port and ſeat of Indians, called Parico, where we found a freſh water river, but ſaw no people. From thence I rowed to another port, called by the natives Piche, and by the Spaniards, Tierra de Brea. In the way between both were divers little brooks of freſh water, and one ſalt river, that had ſtore of oyſters upon the branches of the trees, and were very ſalt and well taſted. All their oyſters grow upon thoſe boughs and ſprays, and not on the ground: the like is commonly ſeen in other places of the Weſt-Indies, and elſewhere.

At this point called Tierra de Brea, or Piche, there is that abundance of ſtone-pitch, that all the ſhips of the world may be therewith loaden from thence; and we made trial of it in trimming our ſhips ſo be moſt excellent good, and melteth not with the ſun as the pitch of Norway, and therefore for ſhips trading to the ſouth parts very profitable. From thence we went to the foot of the mountain called Annaperima, and ſo paſſing the river Carone, on which the Spaniſh city was ſeated, we met with our ſhips at Puerto de los Eſpannoles, or Conquerabia.

We found at the landing place a company of Spaniards, who kept a guard at the deſcent, and they offering a ſign of peace, I ſent Captain Whiddon to ſpeak with them. The ſame evening there ſtole alſo aboard us in a ſmall canoe, two Indians, the one of them being a cacique, or lord of the people called Cantyman, who had the year before been with Captain Whiddon, and was of his acquaintance: by this Cantyman we underſtood what ſtrength the Spaniards had, how far it was to their city, and of Don Antonio de Berreo the governor, who was ſaid to be ſlain in his ſecond attempt of Guiana, but was not.

While we remained at Puerto de los Eſpannoles, ſome Spaniards came aboard us to buy linen of the company, and ſuch other things as they wanted, and alſo to view our ſhips and company, all which I entertained kindly, and feaſted after our manner; by means whereof, I learned of one and another, as much of the ſtate of Guiana as I could, or as they knew; for theſe poor ſoldiers having been many years without wine, a few draughts made them merry, in which mood they vaunted of Guiana, and of the riches thereof, and all what they knew of the ways and paſſages, myſelf ſeeming to purpoſe nothing leſs than the entrance or diſcovery thereof, but bred in them an opinion that I was bound only for the relief of thoſe Engliſh which I had planted in Virginia, which they had heard.

I found occaſions of ſtaying in this place for two cauſes: the one was to be revenged of Berreo, who the year before, 1594, had betrayed eight of Captain Whiddon's men, and took them while he departed from them to ſeek the Edward-Bonaventure, which arrived at Trinadad the day before from the Eaſt-Indies; in whoſe abſence, Berreo ſent a canoe on board the pinnace only, with Indians and dogs, inviting the company to go with them into the woods to kill a deer, who like wiſe men, in the abſence of their Captain, followed the Indians; but were no ſooner one harquebuſs-ſhot from the ſhore, but Berreo's ſoldiers lying in ambuſh had them all, notwithſtanding that he had given his word to Captain Whiddon, that they ſhould take water and wood ſafely. The other cauſe of my ſtay was, for that by diſcourſe with the Spaniards, I daily learned more and more of Guiana, of the rivers and paſſages, and of the enterprize of Berreo, by what means of fault he failed, and how he meant to proſecute the ſame.

While we thus ſpent the time, I was aſſured by another cacique of the north ſide of the iſland, that Berreo had ſent to Margaritta and Cumana for ſoldiers, meaning to have given me a caſſado at parting, if it had been poſſible. For although he had given orders through all the iſland, that no Indian ſhould come aboard to trade with me, upon pain of hanging and quartering (having executed two of them for the ſame, which I afterwards found); yet every night there came ſome with moſt lamentable complaints of his cruelty; how he had divided the iſland, and given to every ſoldier a part; that he made the ancient caciques, who were lords of the country, to be their ſlaves; that he kept them in chains, and tortured their naked bodies with burning bacon, and ſuch other torments, which I found afterwards to be true: for in the city, after I entered the ſame, there were five of the lords, or little kings (which they called caciques in the Weſt Indies), in one chain, almoſt dead with famine, and waſted with torments. Theſe are called in their own language Acarewana; and now of late, ſince Engliſh, French, and Spaniſh are come among them, they call themſelves Captains, becauſe they perceive that the chief of every ſhip is called by that name. Thoſe five captains in the chain were called Waunawanare, Carroaori, Maquarima, Tarroopanama, and Aterima. So as both to be revenged of the former wrong, as alſo conſidering that to enter Guiana by ſmall boats, to depart 400 or 500 miles from my ſhips, and to leave a garriſon in my back, intereſted in the ſame enterprize, who alſo daily expected ſupplies out of Spain, it would have favoured very much of the aſs; and therefore taking a time of moſt advantage, I ſet upon the corps du guard in the evening, and having put them to the ſword, ſent Captain Calfield onwards with ſixty ſoldiers, and myſelf followed with forty more, and ſo took their new city, which they called St. Joſeph, by break of day; they ſtood not the fight after a few ſhot, and all being diſmiſſed but only Berreo and his companion, I brought them with me on board; and at the inſtance of the Indians, I ſet their new city of St. Joſeph on fire.

ST. LUCIA.—*A Diſpatch, dated, April 4, of which the following is an Extract, from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B.*

I have the honour to acquaint you with the further ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms, in the conqueſt of this fine iſland; the French garriſon under the command of General Ricard, in the works on Morne Fortune, having marched out and laid down their arms this morning by nine o'clock; at which time his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, with his brigade of grenadiers, and Major General Dundas, with his brigade of light infantry, marched in and took poſſeſſion. On the 30th ultimo the brigade of grenadiers, commanded by his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward; the brigade of light infantry, by Major General Dundas; and the 6th, 9th, and 43d regiments, by Colonel Sir Charles Gordon, with engineers, &c. under Colonel Durnford, with ſome light ordnance, under Lieutenant Colonel Paterſon, embarked on board his Majeſty's ſhips in the bay of Fort Royal, having left the tranſports and heavy artillery at Martinico; and alſo left there the 15th, 39th, 56th, 58th, 64th, and 70th regiments, artillery, &c. as a garriſon, under Lieutenant General Preſcott, Brigadier General Whyte, and Colonel Myers; but that day proving very rainy, hazy, and calm, we did not ſail till the 31ſt, and reached St. Lucia the 1ſt inſtant. Every neceſſary matter being previouſly concerted and arranged with the admiral, we proceeded and effected three different landings with little reſiſtance, and no loſs, viz. Major General Dundas's diviſion, conſiſting of the third battalion light infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, and conducted by Captain Kelly and Lord Garlies of the navy, at Ance du Cap; and the 2d light infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Blundel, conducted by Commodore

dore Thompſon, at Ance du Choc, who were ordered to join, taking the enemy's batteries in reverſe, and to occupy a near poſition for the purpoſe of inveſting the works of Morne Fortune, on the ſide of Carenage, which was executed with the uſual ſpirit and ability of that Major-General, and the flank battalions. His Royal Highneſs Prince Edward's diviſion, the 1ſt and 3d grenadiers, diſembarked at Marigot des Roſeaux, immediately under the Admiral's own direction, aſſiſted by Captain Hervey, and immediately proceeded to inveſt Morne Fortune. Lieutenant Colonel Coote, with the 1ſt battalion of light infantry, did not diſembark till ſeven o'clock the ſame evening from the Boyne, and landed at Ance de la Toeque, proceeded to and took the four-gun battery of Ciceron, inveſting Morne Fortune on that ſide, at the ſame time covering Cul de Sac, or Barrington-Bay, for our ſhipping, which anchored there next morning, the 2d inſtant. The 2d grenadiers, and Colonel Sir Charles Gordon's brigade (the 6th, 9th, and 43d regiments) were kept in reſerve on board ſhip. About ſeven o'clock in the evening of the 2d inſtant, Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, with four light companies, ſtormed a redoubt and two batteries by my order, cloſe to the enemy's principal works on the Morne, killed two officers and near thirty men, made one priſoner, and releaſed one Britiſh ſailor from captivity, ſpiking ſix pieces of cannon. The ability and meritorious conduct of that excellent officer Colonel Coote on this enterprize, are ſuch as to do him the higheſt honour, and cannot be ſurpaſſed, in which he was well ſupported by the whole detachment; particularly by Major Evatt, Captains Buchanan, Croſbie, Welch, J. Grey, aide du camp to the Commander in Chief, and Stobin; and by Major of Brigade Viſcher, with Lieutenant Drozier, and the detachment of Royal Artillery, who ſpiked the guns.

The exemplary good conduct of the brigade of grenadiers, under the immediate command of his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, and of the brigade of light infantry under Major-General Dundas, and, indeed, of all the troops, affords me the higheſt ſatisfaction.

When his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward had hoiſted the Britiſh colours on Morne Fortune, the name of it was changed to Fort Charlotte; and the entire conqueſt of this iſland has been affected without the loſs of a man, although there has been a good deal of cannonading from the enemy's batteries and works.

I tranſmit the colours, to be preſented to his Majeſty. Captain Finch Maſon, one of my aids de camp, will have the honour of preſenting this diſpatch, being an officer well qualified to give any further information that you may deſire to receive.

I tranſmit herewith a general return of ordnance and ſtores found in the fort of Morne Fortune, and alſo a general return of the batteries on the Coaſt of St. Lucia.

General return of the ordnance and ſtores found in the fort and detached works of Morne Fortune.

Three iron guns, 36 pounders; 10 ditto, 18 pounders, (1 ſpiked, 1 diſmounted); 5 ditto, 12 pounders; 9 ditto, 8 pounders (1 ſpiked); 4 ditto, 4 pounders (2 ſpiked); 2 braſs guns, 4 pounders; 2 ditto, 2 pounders; 1 iron mortar, 12 inch, diſmounted; 1 braſs mortar, 12 inch, unſerviceable; 1 ditto, 9 inch; 1 braſs howitzer, 8 inch; 1 ditto, 6 inch; 1 perrier, 2 pounder; 20 ſhells, 12 inch; 100 ditto, 9 inch; 20 ditto, 8 inch; about 1080 ſhot, 36, 24, 18, 12, 8, and 4 pounders; 107 large barrels of powder, of 200lb. each; 29 ſmall barrels ditto, of 100lb. each; 1554 parchment cartridges, filled, of different calibres; 625 empty ditto; 18340 muſquet ball cartridges; 100 muſquets, large; 150 ditto, ordinary.

J. Paterson, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the Artillery, Windward and Leeward Iſlands.

General return of the ordnance on the batteries on the coaſt of the Iſland of St. Lucia, April 4, 1794.

Gros Iſlet, four 24 pounders, four 18 pounders, two 4 ditto, two 12 inch mortars, ſix howitzers on ſwivels. —Battery St. Nicholas, three 12 pounders.—Battery Trouillac, ſix 36 pounders.—Battery l'Eſperance, one 12 pounder, one 6 ditto.—Battery Fort des Francais, three 18 pounders.—Redout de Chock, three 18 pounders, ſpiked. Vielle, Ville et Vigie, four batteries, three 9 pounders.—Third battery, two 12 inch mortars. Battery du Tapion, three 18 pounders.—Battery de la Claire, two 18 pounders, three 12 ditto.—Battery de la Bathe, three 18 pounders.—Battery de Morne Fortune, vide above return.—Battery du Ciceron, four 24 pounders.—Battery, Bounetaire, two 12 inch mortars.—Battery Petit, four 12 pounders.—Battery Debzin, five 12 pounders.—Battery d'Egalite, one 12 pounder.—Battery de la Convention, two 24 pounders, one 12 ditto.—Battery de Tricolor, two 12 pounders.—Battery le Patriote and Battery de la Loi, number of guns not mentioned. Battery de l'Union, two 4 pounders.—Battery la Conſtitution, two 6 pounders.—Battery du Republicain, two 6 pounders.

Total of each nature. Six 36 pounders, ten 24 ditto, eighteen 18 ditto, twenty 12 ditto, three 9 ditto, five 6 ditto, four 4 ditto, ſix 12 inch mortars, ſix howitzers on ſwivels.

General remark. The above is taken from the French officer's return, who has omitted mentioning the nature of the ordnance on ſeveral of the batteries.

There is a proportion of ſhot, ſhells, and ſmall ſtores of every kind on the different batteries, which are not included in this return.

J. Paterson, Lieutenant Colonel, commanding Royal Artillery.

ST. MARTHA, engagement near, in 1702. An iſland ſituated in the Weſt Indies. In the year 1702, Admiral Benbow was ſent to the Weſt Indies, with a ſquadron of ten ſail. At Jamaica he received intelligence that Monſieur du Caſſe, the French admiral, was in the neighbourhood of Hiſpaniola, and reſolved to beat up to that iſland. At Leogane he fell in with a French ſhip of fifty guns, which her captain ran aſhore, and blew up. He took ſeveral other veſſels, and having alarmed Petit-Gouave, bore away for Donna Maria

Bay, where he underſtood that Du Caſſe had ſailed for the coaſt of Carthagena. Benbow reſolved to follow the ſame courſe; and on the 19th of Auguſt, 1702, diſcovered the enemy near St. Martha, conſiſting of ten ſail, ſteering along ſhore. He formed the line, and an engagement enſued, in which he was very ill ſeconded by ſome of his captains. Nevertheleſs, the battle continued till night, and he determined to renew it next morning, when he perceived all his ſhips at the diſtance of three or four miles aſtern, except the Ruby, commanded by Captain George Walton, who joined him in plying the enemy with chaſe guns.

On the 21ſt, theſe two ſhips engaged the French ſquadron; and the Ruby was ſo diſabled, that the Admiral was obliged to ſend her back to Jamaica. Next day the Greenwich, commanded by Captain Wade, was five leagues aſtern; and the wind changing, the enemy had the advantage of the weather gage. On the 23d, the Admiral renewed the battle with his ſingle ſhip, unſuſtained by the reſt of the ſquadron. On the 24th, his leg was ſhattered by a chain-ſhot; notwithſtanding which accident he remained on the quarter-deck in a cradle, and continued the engagement. One of the largeſt ſhips of the enemy lying like a wreck upon the water, four ſail of the Engliſh ſquadron poured their broadſides into her, and then ran to leeward, without paying any regard to the ſignal for battle. Then the French bearing down upon the Admiral with their whole force, ſhot away his main topſail-yard, and damaged his rigging in ſuch a manner, that he was obliged to lie by and refit, while they took their diſabled ſhip in tow.

During this interval, he called a council of his captains, and expoſtulated with them on their behaviour. They obſerved, that the French were very ſtrong, and adviſed him to deſiſt. He plainly perceived that he was betrayed, and with the utmoſt reluctance returned to Jamaica, having not only loſt a leg, but alſo received a large wound in his face, and another in his arm, while he in perſon boarded the French admiral. Exaſperated at the treachery of his captains, he granted a commiſſion to Rear-Admiral Whetſtone, and other officers, to hold a court martial, and try them for cowardice. Hudſon, of the Pendennis, died before his trial: Kirby and Wade were convicted, and ſentenced to be ſhot: Conſtable, of the Windſor, was caſhiered and impriſoned: Vincent, of the Falmouth, and Fogg, the Admiral's own captain, of the Breda, were convicted of having ſigned a paper, that they would not fight under Benbow's command; but as they behaved gallantly in the action, the court inflicted upon them no other puniſhment than that of a proviſional ſuſpenſion. Captain Walton had likewiſe joined in the conſpiracy, while he was heated with the fumes of intoxication; but he afterwards renounced the engagement, and fought with admirable courage until his ſhip was diſabled. The boiſterous manners of Benbow had produced this baſe confederacy. He was a rough ſeaman, but remarkably brave, honeſt, and experienced. When one of his lieutenants expreſſed his ſorrow for the loſs of the Admiral's leg, "I am ſorry for it too," replied the gallant Benbow, "but I had rather have loſt them both, than have ſeen this diſhonour brought upon the Engliſh nation. But, do you hear? If another ſhot ſhould take me off, behave like brave men, and fight it out."

When Du Caſſe arrived at Carthagena, he wrote a letter to Benbow to this effect:

"SIR,

I had little hope on Monday night laſt, but to have ſupped in your cabin, but it pleaſed God to order it otherwiſe. I am thankful for it. As for thoſe cowardly captains who deſerted you, hang them up, for by G—d they deſerve it.

Your's, DU CASSE.

Benbow took this miſcarriage ſo much to heart, that he became melancholy, and his grief co-operating with the fever, occaſioned by his wounds, put a period to his life. Wade and Kirby were ſent home in the Briſtol, and on their arrival at Plymouth, ſhot on board their ſhip, by virtue of a dead warrant for their immediate execution, which had lain there for ſome time. The ſame precaution had been taken in all the weſtern ports, in order to prevent applications in their favour.

ST. MARTIN. An iſland ſituated in the Atlantic, and one of the Caribbees; is about five leagues in circumference, and has commodious bays and roads. Its productions are tobacco, which is reckoned the beſt in all the iſlands; but it is chiefly valued for its ſalt-pans and lakes, in the latter of which there are great quantities of fiſh, particularly turtle. The candle tree is peculiar to this iſland, and a native. The French and Dutch have jointly inhabited it ever ſince the Spaniards were drove out. The latter have by far the ſmalleſt, though the beſt part of the iſland. The inhabitants are eſtimated at about 300 whites, and 600 negroes. *See* STATIA.

ST. PIERRE ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND.—*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Ogilvie dated Iſland of St. Pierre, May 18, 1793.*

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon ſurrendered at diſcretion to his Majeſty's forces on the 14th inſtant.

In obedience to his Majeſty's commands, ſignified to me in your letter of the 15th of February, having conſulted at Halifax with Captain Affleck, commanding his Majeſty's ſhip Alligator, I embarked, without loſs of time, for the attack of theſe Iſlands, with a detachment of the royal artillery, and 310 rank and file, with officers and non-commiſſioned officers in proportion, of the 4th and 65th regiments, on board that ſhip, a King's ſchooner, and three tranſports, and ſailed on the 7th inſtant.

On the 14th, about day-break, we made the iſland of St. Pierre; and Captain Affleck having made a diſpoſition to proceed by the Channel of Miquelon, a convenient place in that Strait for debarking the troops offering, and our information from different quarters (however imperfect) giving us reaſon to ſuppoſe that a French frigate was in the harbour, and of the further defences, of which we had not been able to gain any real intelligence, I propoſed to Captain Affleck to land the troops, that an attack by ſea and land might be made at the

the ſame time, with which he perfectly coincided; and accordingly I landed with great part of the troops, in Ance a Savoyard, about five miles to the weſtward of the town, and proceeded towards it, ſending a ſummons from Captain Affleck and myſelf to the commandant for the immediate ſurrender of the iſland; when an anſwer being returned, demanding terms of capitulation, they were decidedly refuſed. The troops continued their march, and having reached, without oppoſition, the heights above the town, the Alligator at the ſame time appearing in ſight of the harbour, the commandant, Monſieur Danſville, (who from circumſtances was under the direction of the commune of the iſland) ſurrendered the Iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon at diſcretion, and poſſeſſion was immediately taken of the battery and places of defence near the town and harbour.

The garriſon conſiſted of between eighty and 100 men only, but there were upwards of 500 French fiſhermen (excluſive of the inhabitants) in the town, who, had they been prepared and well armed, might have made great oppoſition. They had likewiſe begun to put in a ſtate of defence the battery of eight twenty-ſix-pounders, which effectually defended the harbour.

If, from fortunate events, no opportunity offered for the troops to diſtinguiſh themſelves, it would be doing the greateſt injuſtice both to officers and men if I did not, in the ſtrongeſt terms, mention their good conduct, diſcipline and regularity, the ſlighteſt depredation not having been committed on any of the inhabitants by the troops I have the honour to command, in a place taken in the manner above ſtated.

I incloſe a return of the ordnance and Military ſtores taken on the iſland,

and have the honour to be, yours, &c.

JAMES OGILVIE, Brig. Gen.

A Letter from Captain William Affleck, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Alligator, dated St. Pierre, May 20, 1793.

I acquainted my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, in my letter of the 2d ult. from Halifax, that, in obedience to their Lordſhips' orders, I intended ſailing on the ſixth inſtant, with Brigadier-General Ogilvie and tranſports, taking with me the Diligence armed ſchooner, to attack the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

You will be pleaſed to inform their Lordſhip's, the tranſports were not ready to receive the troops till the 7th, on which day I ſailed with them, having on board the 4th and part of the 65th regiments, with a detachment of the royal artillery. At two A. M. on the 14th, made the Iſland of St. Pierre; hove-to with the convoy till day-break. Brigadier-General Ogilvie propoſed, as we had intelligence of a French frigate being in the harbour, (however imperfect) that, in order to ſecure the iſland, would be to effect a landing on the weſtward. I perfectly coincided with the General, who accordingly landed with part of the troops. I ordered the tranſports to follow, and immediately made ſail for the harbour. The encloſed ſummons from the General and myſelf was immediately ſent to the Commandant for the immediate ſurrender of the iſlands. An Anſwer was returned, demanding terms of capitulation, but decidedly refuſed. Monſieur Danſeville, the commandant, then ſurrendered at diſcretion the Iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to his Majeſty's forces. Their garriſons conſiſted of near 100 men, and upwards of 500 French fiſhermen, excluſive of the inhabitants of the town. They were putting their battery in a ſtate of defence, mounting eight twenty-ſix-pounders and four-ſix-pounders, which effectually defends the harbour. I have captured eighteen ſmall veſſels with fiſh, and two American ſchooners with proviſions and naval ſtores.

His Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Alligator,
off St. Pierre's harbour, May 14, 1793.

We demand the immediate ſurrender of the Iſlands St. Pierre and Miquelon to his Britannic Majeſty's ſea and land forces. No capitulation will be allowed, but every indulgence granted to priſoners of war that is cuſtomary from Britiſh Commanders.

Ja. OGILVIE, Brigadier-General.

Recapitulation of the individuals remaining at this time in the Iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

	No.
Officers of the adminiſtration and others paid by government	67
Regular troops, including women and children	50
Foreign fiſhermen and watermen	444
Inhabitants of St. Pierre	761
Ditto of Miquelon	180
	1502

May 18, 1793. WILLIAM AFFLECK.

SALDANHA BAY, fourteen leagues north from Table Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, in which five Dutch Eaſt Indiamen were taken by Commodore Johnſtone in 1781; for the account of which we cannot give any thing more ſatisfactory than an extract from the Commodore's diſpatches, dated Auguſt 21ſt.

On the 12th of June we were in the lat. of 26° 9′ ſouth, and long. 20° 24′ weſt, and here I detached the Jaſon, Active, Rattleſnake, and Lark, to precede the fleet, in order to gain intelligence.

On the 9th of July in the evening, being in the rendezvous given to the above-named ſhips, they rejoined us, together with the prize Heldwoltemade, a Dutch Eaſt India ſhip, lately commanded by Captain Vrolyk, bound to Ceylon, loaded with ſtores and proviſions, and about 40,000l. in bullion.

This prize, Heldwoltemade, had come laſt from Saldanha Bay; ſhe ſailed the 28th of June; ſhe ſtruck to the Active on the 1ſt of July.

From Captain Pigot I received a body of intelligence, digeſted by Lieutenant d'Auvergne, a very promiſing young officer; contained, as your Lordſhip will obſerve a certain account, that Monſieur Suffrein had arrived in Table Bay, on the 21ſt of June with his five ſhips of the line, and the greateſt part of his tranſports, and that there were five Dutch Eaſt India ſhips at anchor

chor in the Bay of Saldanha: I therefore reſolved to enter that Bay; I ſteered to the north of the harbour towards St. Martin's point other wiſe called the Bay of St. Helen's. I took the charge of Pilotage upon myſelf, and run in ſhore under cover of the night, judging my diſtance by the lead. The weather was very foggy, and continued ſo till the morning of the 21ſt of July; the wind was at north eaſt. At eight o'clock in the morning we had a clear ſight of the land, diſtance about four miles, and bore up for Saldanha Bay. We were forced to turn by traverſes into the Bay; nevertheleſs our arrival was ſo unexpected, and our movements ſo rapid, by carrying every ſail we could bear, that the Dutch had juſt time to cut their cables, to looſe their fore-top ſails, which were kept bent for this purpoſe, and to run their ſhips on ſhore, and ſet them on fire, as the Romney dropt anchor; but our boats boarded them ſo quickly, and our people behaved ſo gallantly, that the flames in all of them were extinguiſhed, except in the Middleburg; ſhe burnt with incredible fury, and becoming light as ſhe conſumed, ſhe got afloat, when her maſts tumbled, and had nearly drifted on board of two of the other prizes. However, by an exertion of the boats ſhe was towed off, ſtern foremoſt, in which the General in perſon aſſiſted. The boats had not left the Middleburg ten minutes whe i ſhe blew up cloſe by the ſouth point of Hotties.

At this time a boat was ſeen rowing to our ſhip, filled with people in the eaſtern garb, making humble ſigns of ſubmiſſion: they proved to be the Kings of Ternate and Tidore, with the Princes of their reſpective families, whom the Dutch Eaſt India Company had long confined on Iſle Robin, with different malefactors, but had lately removed them to Saldanha.

Before midnight we got all the prizes afloat, and next day we got them rigged and ready for ſea, having brought the principle ſails from the Hooker, which lay concealed under Schapen Iſland, where the ſails had been lodged, in hopes we never ſhould have diſcovered them.

This Hooker had been ſeized by the Rattleſnake in ſurprize, according to my order in the diſpoſition of attack.

The names of the prizes are:

The Dankbaarheot, Captain Steetſel from Bengal, 24 guns 1000 tons.

The Pearl, Captain Plokker from China, 20 guns 1100 tons.

The Honcoop, Captain Laud, from ditto, 20 guns 1100 tons.

The Hoogcarſpel, Captain Harmeyer, from ditto, 20 guns 1000 tons.

The Middleburg, Captain Van Guinep, which was burnt, came alſo from China, 24 guns 1000 tons.

There were alſo two large Hookers, which I could not conveniently bring away; and to avoid leaving any marks of barbarity towards a ſettlement where our wants had been ſo often relieved, I could not permit them to be burnt or deſtroyed.

The following is a copy of a Diſpatch from Major-General Craig, commanding his Majeſty's troops at the Cap of Good Hope, dated Camp on the ſhore of Saldanha-bay, Aug. 19, 1796.

I have great ſatisfaction in reporting to you the event of an attempt which has been made by the enemy, and which has terminated to the honour of his Majeſty's arms, in the intire capture of the ſquadron of Dutch ſhips of war, deſtined for the purpoſe of retaking this ſettlement.

Having made every arrangement within my means, by the eſtabliſhment of a ſmall poſt, and the laying the road by a ſufficient number, of the few men which I had been able to mount, for watching Saldanha-Bay, I received a report on the 3d inſt. tranſmitted in fourteen hours, that nine ſhips had appeared off that coaſt on the preceding afternoon, which I immediately communicated to Vice-Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinſtone. By the ſame report there appeared to be the ſtrongeſt probability that his Majeſty's brig the Hope had been captured by them; and as there was no further account of them the next day, I concluded that the information which they had received by that means, of our ſtrength here, had induced them to continue their route, and that they would ſtand far to the weſtward before they doubled the Cape, to avoid Sir George's fleet, which had put to ſea as ſoon as was poſſible after the receipt of the intelligence.

In order, however, to omit no precaution, I ſent up Lieutenant M'Nab, with a few mounted men, to watch the bay more narrowly; and from him I received a report, on Saturday night the 6th inſt. at twelve o'clock, that the ſame number of ſhips which had formerly been reported had anchored that morning in the Bay, and that there was no doubt of their being enemies. I loſt not a moment in ſending directions to Simon's Town, from whence, by the general willingneſs and activity which prevailed amongſt all ranks, five veſſels were diſpatched by nine o'clock, in queſt of the Admiral, with the information.

As it fortunately happened that the 25th and 27th light-dragoons, with part of the 19th and the whole of the 33d regiment, were in Simon's Bay, I could be under no apprehenſion for the ſafety of the colony from any force which could be landed from a ſhip of war. It became, however, an object of infinite importance to the welfare of the ſettlement to prevent any body of the enemy from throwing themſelves into the country. At the ſame time the ſecurity of the Cape Town became an object of particular attention, both from the reaſonable expectation, that the enemy would not have come with ſuch a force without the proſpect of a junction with ſome other armament, and from the poſſibility of the Admiral being prevented from doubling the Cape by the north-weſterly winds which uſually prevail at this ſeaſon, and which would carry the enemy in ſix hours from Saldanha to Table Bay. It was therefore with particular ſatisfaction that I found myſelf poſſeſſed of a force adequate to both theſe objects.

No time was loſt in making the neceſſary arrangements in a country totally unuſed to a movement of this nature. The troops began their march on Sunday morning, neceſſarily by diviſions, on account of ſubſiſtence. The Burgher Senate was aſſembled, to whom I expoſed

expoſed my intentions, to which they expreſſed the moſt ready compliance. Waggons were every where demanded by them and furniſhed with cheerfulneſs. Cavalry was neceſſary, but the appointments of the 28th were on board a ſhip which had ſailed in queſt of the Admiral. Thoſe of the 25th were alſo on board ſhip in Simon's Bay, and we had not above fifty horſes. The appointments were brought up, and I did not ſcruple on ſuch an occaſion, to require all ſaddle-horſes without exception to be brought in, which were valued by two members of the court of juſtice; and two officers of the 28th dragoons, and paid for on the ſpot, to the intire ſatisfaction of the owners.

By theſe means, Sir, leaving Major-General Doyle in the command of the troops at and about Cape Town, amounting to near 4000 men, and Brigadier-General Campbell in the immediate command of the town, I, on the morning of the 16th inſtant, reached Saldanha-Bay, at the head of the advanced guard, conſiſting of the light infantry, a body of Hottentots, and fifty of the 25th light dragoons, aſſiſted by Brigadier-General M'Kenzie, the remainder of whoſe corps, conſiſting of the grenadiers, the 78th and 80th battalions, fifty more of the 25th, and 100 of the 28th light dragoons, in all about 2500 men, with two howitzers and nine field-pieces, arrived there alſo in an hour after.

In the mean time the Admiral had returned to Falſe Bay, and on receiving the firſt accounts of the enemy being in Saldanha-Bay, had put to ſea again with the utmoſt expedition; and we had the ſatisfaction, from the heights from whence we deſcended to the ſhores of the Bay, to ſee him, with all his ſails crowded, advancing with a fair wind directly to the mouth of the harbour, though ſtill at ſome diſtance. One of the enemy's frigates, which lay near the ſhore to cover their watering, cannonading us very briſkly as we deſcended the heights, though without effect, and we returned their fire with as little, having at that time only three-pounders with us; but a howitzer being brought up, a few ſhells were thrown with great preciſion by Captain Robertſon, who would probably ſoon have deſtroyed her; but perceiving that our fleet was then entering the Bay, and that there was no poſſibility of her eſcaping, I deſiſted from firing, thinking it more for his Majeſty's intereſt that ſhe ſhould ſhare the fate of the remainder of the ſquadron, the capture of which appeared to me to be inevitable, than that we ſhould riſk the deſtroying her, from a vain punctilio of obliging her to ſtrike to us. We then employed ourſelves in making the neceſſary diſpoſitions for affording ſuch aſſiſtance as might be in our power, in the event of the obſtinacy of the enemy obliging the Admiral to attack them, as well as ſuch as would be expedient in caſe they ſhould run their ſhips on ſhore, neither of which, I thought probable. I was accordingly informed, by a letter from Sir George the following morning, that the whole had ſurrendered to him.

The means by which this event has been accompliſhed, Sir, has not afforded any opportunity to his Majeſty's troops of diſplaying that bravery in his ſervice, which I am confident they would have ſhown, had the occaſion preſented itſelf; but if the utmoſt alacrity and cheerfulneſs, under almoſt every privation, except that of meat, during a march of ninety miles, through ſo barren a country that there exiſt but five houſes in the whole line, have any merit, I can with truth preſent them to his Majeſty's notice.

This march, Sir, has never yet, I believe, been attempted by any body of troops, however ſmall; and, permit me to aſſure you, has been attended with ſuch uncommon difficulties, that it never could have been accompliſhed, but by the diſplay of the qualities I have mentioned in the troops, and an union of extraordinary exertions in all the departments concerned. In theſe, all have equal claim to my acknowledgments; but I cannot diſpenſe with particulariſing the intelligence and activity with which, regardleſs of the uncommon fatigue which attended it, Lieutenant M'Nab, of the 98th regiment, with about twenty of his men mounted, performed the ſervice allotted to him of watching the enemy, and preventing any communication with them, from the firſt moment of their coming into the Bay, till our arrival.

It is, Sir, with very particular ſatisfaction that I have further to report, that I have received, on this occaſion, every poſſible aſſiſtance from his Majeſty's ſubjects of the colony.

The Burgher Senate have diſcharged the duty impoſed upon them, with the greateſt readineſs, impartiality, and activity; whilſt their requiſitions and orders on the inhabitants for their waggons, cattle and horſes, have been complied with, with a cheerfulneſs which could, I am ſatisfied, only proceed from a conviction of the preference to be given to his Majeſty's mild and paternal government, over the wild ſyſtem of anarchy and confuſion from which they were furniſhing the means of being effectually defended.

This will be delivered to you, Sir, by my aid-de-camp, Captain Baynes, who has been in this country ſince the firſt arrival of his Majeſty's troops under my command; and to whoſe intelligent and active aſſiſtance I have been, on every occaſion, highly indebted. I beg leave, Sir, moſt humbly to recommend him to his Majeſty's notice.

J. H. CRAIG.

Diſpatches, of which the following are Copies, were received from the Hon. Vice-Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinſtone, K. B.

Monarch, Saldanha-Bay, Aug. 19, 1796.

I have the honour to incloſe a liſt of a Dutch ſquadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Engelbertus Lucas, ſent hither for the reduction of this colony, but which were compelled to ſurrender by capitulation, on the 17th inſt. to the detachment of his Majeſty's ſhips under my command, named the Monarch, Tremendous, America, Stately, Ruby, Sceptre, Trident, Jupiter, Creſcent, Sphynx, Moſelle, Rattleſnake, Echo, Hope; on the terms alſo incloſed. For further particulars I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying detail of the proceedings of the ſquadron from the 4th to the 18th, inſt. and I hope the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty will approve the meaſures I have taken, ſo eſſential to the Britiſh commercial intereſts in the eaſt.

The

The ſhips are all coppered, and in good condition, excepting the Caſtor, whoſe rudder is defective.

In juſtice to the officers and men I have the honour to command, it is my duty to obſerve, that, in conſequence of the moſt violent tempeſtuous weather I ever beheld, and the very unpleaſant ſituations in which the ſquadron was at times placed, they cheerfully, and much to their credit, underwent a degree of fatigue hardly credible.

Captain Aylmer will have the honour of preſenting theſe diſpatches. I beg leave to mention him to their Lordſhips, as a reſpectable gentleman and an active officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Monarch, Saldanha-bay, Auguſt 19, 1796.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that intelligence was received at Cape Town, on the 3d inſtant, of a number of ſhips having been ſeen in the Offing at Saldanha Bay, which was confirmed on the 5th. In conſequence of this, every preparation was made for putting to ſea immediately, with the ſquadron under my command; but from the Monarch's mainmaſt being out, and the tempeſtuous weather, I was not able to quit the anchorage in Simon's-Bay until the 6th, when we proceeded to ſea.

On getting under weigh, an officer from the ſhore came on board to inform me that a number of ſails had been ſeen the preceding night in the Offing, near Falſe-Bay; I then reſolved to ſteer to the ſouthward and weſt, in expectation of their having taken that courſe.

The ſquadron continued cruiſing in the moſt tempeſtuous weather I have ever experienced, which damaged many of the ſhips, and at one time the Ruby had five feet water in her hold: we were joined at ſea by his Majeſty's ſhip Stately, Rattleſnake, and Echo, ſloops. On the 12th I returned, with a freſh breeze blowing from the ſouth-eaſt, and, upon anchoring in Simon's-bay, the maſter attendant came off with information that the ſhips ſeen, conſiſting of nine ſail, had put into Saldanha-Bay on the 6th, the ſame day on which I had proceeded to ſea; that they remained there by the laſt advice, and that four ſhips had been diſpatched in queſt of me to communicate this welcome intelligence.

I immediately made the ſignal to ſail, but the Creſcent had got aſhore; the wind blew ſtrong, and increaſed on the following day to a perfect tempeſt, in which the Tremendous parted two cables, drove, and was in great danger of being loſt; ſo that, notwithſtanding every exertion, and the moſt anxious moments of my life, we could not get out until the 15th.

On the 16th the ſquadron arrived off Saldanha-Bay at ſun-ſet; and the Creſcent, which had been ordered ahead to diſcover information, and to report, made the ſignal for the enemy, conſiſting of three ſhips of the line, three frigates, and other ſhips, being moored in the bay.

The ſquadron ſtood on into the Bay in the order of ſailing; but the night coming on, and the rear being too far extended for action, I judged it expedient to come to an anchor within ſhot of the enemy's ſhips; and, perceiving their numbers very inconſiderable, in compariſon with the force under my command, I conſidered it my duty, and an incumbent act of humanity, to addreſs the Dutch officer in command; and conſequently forwarded the letter to him, of which the incloſure, No. 3, is a copy, by Lieutenant Coffin, of the Monarch, with a flag of truce; to this I received a verbal return, that a poſitive reply ſhould be ſent in the morning at day-break. I was fearful the enemy might attempt to injure the ſhips, and therefore ordered Lieutenant Coffin to return immediately, with my letter, No. 4; to which he brought back the reply, No. 5.

On the 17th at nine in the morning, a Dutch officer came on board with a flag, and preſented propoſals of terms for capitulation, which you will obſerve in the correſpondence, with my remarks and definitive letter; and at five P. M. the terms contained in the incloſed copy were ultimately agreed upon, but it was impoſſible to take poſſeſſion of the ſhips until the 18th, on account of the ſtormy weather.

It affords me the higheſt ſatisfaction, therefore, to communicate to my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that a ſquadron of ſhips belonging to the United States, under the command of his Excellency Rear-Admiral Engelbertus Lucas, has ſurrendered to the Britiſh force under my command, conſiſting of three ſhips of the line, two fine frigates, two of 28 guns, and a ſloop of 18 guns, all completely coppered, ſtored and victualed, together with a large laden ſtore-ſhip, the names of which are deſcribed in the incloſure No. 6, and the Britiſh ſhips, to whom they are prizes, on the incloſure No. 7.

The conſequent joy of this fortunate event is much augmented from the conſolatory reflection on its accompliſhment without effuſion of human blood, or injury to either of the enemy's or Britiſh ſhips, not a ſingle ſhot having been fired.

I muſt, however, beg leave to obſerve, that any reſiſtance on the part of the enemy could only have occaſioned the wanton ſacrifice of a few lives; and I doubt not, that had their numbers been adequate to contention, their conduct would have confirmed the acknowledged merit at all times recorded to the martial ſpirit of ſubjects of the United States; and I can with ſimilar confidence aſſure you, that the officers and men under my command, would have exhibited a conduct equally creditable to themſelves.

The repeated advices communicated in your letters, reſpecting the enemy's forces deſtined to this quarter, agreed ſo correctly with the intelligence I obtained by other means, that I have long been expecting this arrival, and was thereby enabled to be perfectly prepared to receive them, and conſtantly to keep a vigilant look-out.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

Evan Nepean, Eſq.

(No. 3.)

To his Excellency the Admiral, or the officer commanding the ſhips of the United States, now lying in Saldanha-bay.

It

It is unneceſſary for me to detail the force I have the honour to command, becauſe it is in your view, and ſpeaks for itſelf; but it is for you to conſider the efficacy of a reſiſtance with the force under your command.

Humanity is an incumbent duty on all men; therefore, to ſpare an effuſion of human blood, I requeſt a ſurrender of the ſhips under your command, otherwiſe it will be my duty to embrace the earlieſt moment of making a ſerious attack on them, the iſſue of which is not difficult for you to gueſs.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

His Majeſty's ſhip, Monarch,
Saldanha-bay, Aug. 16, 1796.

(No. 4.)

To his Excellency the Rear-Admiral, Commander in Chief of the Dutch ſhips lying in Saldanha-Bay.

SIR,

I am this inſtant honoured with your verbal anſwer to my letter of this date, and delivered to me by Lieutenant Coffin, of the Monarch. If I underſtood him right, it is, that a flag of truce ſubſiſts between your Excellency, on the part of the States-General, and myſelf, on behalf of his Britannic Majeſty, and as was demonſtrated by my diſplaying a flag of truce before I diſpatched the firſt letter delivered to you by Lieutenant Coffin, and which truce is to continue until daylight in the morning. It is, therefore, my duty to require a poſitive aſſurance, that no damage ſhall be done to any of the ſhips or veſſels of war, public ſtores, or effects, that may be placed under your command, otherwiſe I ſhall not conſider myſelf in duty bound to reſtrain an immediate attack, or to treat ſuch priſoners as may fall into my hands in a manner ſuitable to my general inclination, or his Majeſty's orders in ſimilar caſes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

His Majeſty's ſhip, Monarch,
Saldanha-bay, Aug. 16, 1796.

(No. 5.)

To his Excellency Admiral G. K. Elphinſtone, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's ſquadron.

EXCELLENCY,

The two letters delivered to me by your officer, from want of an interpreter, have taken a long time to tranſlate.

Your Excellency may reſt aſſured of receiving a poſitive anſwer to-morrow morning, and that during this time no damage whatever ſhall be done to the veſſels of my ſquadron, which I promiſe you upon my honour.

This time is neceſſary to call to my aid the captains of the frigates detached at the bottom of the bay, in order to hold a council of war, whom I am obliged to aſſemble on account of reſponſibility.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ENGELBERTUS LUCAS.

On board the Dordrecht,
Auguſt 16, 1796.

To his Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir G. K. Elphinſtone, &c. &c. &c.

EXCELLENCY,

Agreeable to my promiſe, I ſend you a copy of terms of capitulation, which I doubt not you will grant. In this hope I am

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

(Signed) ENGELBERTUS LUCAS.

Dordrecht, at anchor in Saldanha-Bay,
Auguſt 17, 1796, ſecond year of the
Batavian Republican Liberty.

Articles of Capitulation;—agreed upon in Saldanna-bay this 17th of Auguſt, 1796, between his Excellency Rear-Admiral Engelbertus Lucas, Commander in Chief of the ſquadron of ſhips of the United States, now lying in Saldanha-bay, and the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinſtone, Knight of the moſt Honourable and Military Order of the Bath, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Indian ſeas, at the Cape of Good Hope, and of thoſe now lying in Saldanha-bay.

Article I. Rear-Admiral Lucas will deliver up to Vice-Admiral Elphinſtone the ſquadron under his command, upon the conditions of the capitulation underwritten.—Anſ. The Vice-Admiral is actuated by principles of humanity to prevent the effuſion of human blood; and conſiders the ſurrender of the Dutch ſquadron as a matter of neceſſity and not of choice.

II. The Britiſh Admiral ſhall appoint two ſhips as cartels, the frigates the Braave and Sirene, in which the Rear-Admiral, his officers and midſhipmen, and ſhip's crews, ſhall be permitted to proceed, without hindrance, to Holland, and the officers ſhall keep their ſide arms.—Anſ. Inadmiſſible, by reaſon that the cartel ſhips ſent from Toulon and various other places, under ſimilar circumſtances, have been detained, and their crews impriſoned, contrary to the laws and uſage of war, and the general good faith of nations; but officers becoming priſoners ſhall be allowed to keep and wear their ſwords and ſide arms, ſo long as they behave with becoming propriety, and ſhall be treated with the reſpect due to their ranks.

III. The Dutch Admiral, his officers and crew, ſhall retain their private property without being ſearched, and the remainder of the crew who cannot be received on board the frigates, are to be ſent to Holland in ſuch manner as the Britiſh Admiral ſhall judge proper.—Anſ. Private property of every denomination will be ſecured to the proprietors to the fulleſt extent, in conſequence of Britiſh Acts of parliament, and his Britannic Majeſty's poſitive orders, as well as from the general known diſpoſition of Britiſh officers to treat with the utmoſt liberality thoſe who become their priſoners.

IV. They ſhall be provided with ſuch quantities of proviſions as may be neceſſary for thoſe who embark on board the two frigates, and to be ſo provided from the Dutch ſhips.—Anſ. Anſwered by the fifth article.

V. Theſe Cartel ſhips, on their arrival in Holland, ſhall be ſent to England, and there delivered to his

Britannic Majeſty.—Anſ. Already anſwered by the ſecond article.

VI. The crew ſhall be permitted to go on ſhore for refreſhment after their long voyage.—Anſ. This muſt depend upon the Major General commanding the troops on ſhore, but the Commander in Chief will uſe his utmoſt exertions to render the ſituation of every individual as comfortable as poſſible as to victualling, lodging, and every accomodation, either on board or on ſhore, as can be procured or reaſonably expected; and he will diſpoſe of ſuch as become priſoners as ſimilarly to their inclinations as duty to his ſovereign, and the intereſts of his country will admit.

The ſick ſhall be received into his Majeſty's hoſpitals, and taken care of equally with the Britiſh ſick.

It is furthermore the Commander in Chief's duty and inclination, to ſend ſuch to Europe as become priſoners, by the moſt ſpeedy and convenient conveyances.

VII. The National flags of Batavia ſhall continue to be diſplayed on the Dutch ſhips ſo long as their crews remain on board—Anſ. The Batavian colours muſt be ſtruck ſo ſoon as the ſhips are taken poſſeſſion of by his Britannic Majeſty's officers.

(L. S.) G. K. ELPHINSTONE.
ENGELBERTUS LUCAS.
JOHN JACKSON, Secretary to the Britiſh Commander in Chief,
CLEMENS BENEDICTUS, Secretary to Commander in Chief of the Dutch ſquadron.

To his Excellency Rear-Admiral Engelbertus Lucas, Commander in Chief of the Squadron of the United States, now lying in Saldanha-Bay.

SIR,

I have the honour to receive your letter, with the propoſals of capitulation, and I have now the honour to incloſe you my letters and anſwers thereunto, which I hope will be acceptable. I have mentioned to Captain Claris my inclination to accommodate your Excellency and the other officers inclined to return to Europe upon their parole, with the Maria Storeſhip, or in Britiſh veſſels, of which there are many at the Cape, but any of the public armed ſhips I dare not preſume to permit to depart.

Your Excellency may reſt aſſured of every good office within my reach. Should the incloſed articles not meet with your approbation, you will be pleaſed to order the flag of truce to be hauled down, as a ſignal that either party may commence hoſtilities.

I have the honour to be, &c.
G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

His Britannic Majeſty's Ship Monarch,
Saldanha Bay, Auguſt 17, 1796.

(No. 6.)

A Liſt of Ships late belonging to the United States, under the command of his Excellency Rear-Admiral Engelbertus Lucas, which ſurrendered on the 17th of Auguſt, 1796, to a detachment of the ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips under the command of the Honourable Sir George Keith Elphinſtone, K. B. in Saldanha-Bay.

Ships Names.	Commanders.	Guns.	Seamen and Troops.
Dordrecht,	Rear-Admiral Lucas,	66	370
Revolution,	Capt. Rhenbende,	66	400
Admiral Tromp,	——Valkenburg,	54	280
Caſtor,	——Clariſſe,	44	240
Braave,	——Zoutmans,	40	234
Bellona,	——Valk,	28	130
Sirene,	——De Cerf,	26	130
Havick,	——Bezemer,	18	76
Maria (Storeſhip)	- - -		112
	Total	342	1972

N. B. Many of the guns are braſs, beſides which they are well furniſhed with cannonades.

They have four field-pieces of land artillery on board. The troops are under the command of the Rear-Admiral; Lieutenant-Colonel Henri is Adjutant-General, and Monſ. Grandecourt, Commandant of Artillery.

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

Monarch, Saldanha-Bay, Aug. 19, 1796.

(No. 7.)

A Liſt of his Majeſty's ſhips of the detachment of the ſquadron under the command of the Honourable Sir George Keith Elphinſtone, K. B. to which the Dutch ſquadron, under the command of his Excellency Engelbertus Lucas, ſurrendered on the 17th of Auguſt, 1796, in Saldanha-Bay.

Monarch, 74 guns, 612 men, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinſtone, K. B. Captain John Elphinſtone.—Tremendous, 74 guns, 590 men, Rear-Admiral Tho. Pringle; Captain John Aylmer.—America, 64 guns, 491 men, Commodore John Blanket.—Stately, 64 guns, 491 men, Captain Billy Douglas.—Ruby, 64 guns, 491 men, Captain Jacob Waller.—Sceptre, 64 guns, 491 men, Captain William Eſſington.—Trident, 64 guns, 491 men, Captain E. O. Oſborne.—Jupiter, 50 guns, 343 men, Captain George Loſack.—Creſcent, 36 guns, 264 men, Captain Edward Buller.—Sphynx, 24 guns, 155 men, Captain Andrew Tod.—Moſelle, 16 guns, 121 men, Captain Charles Briſbane.—Rattleſnake, 16 guns, 121 men, Captain Edward Ramage.—Echo, 16 guns, 121 men, Captain John Turner.—Hope, ſloop, Captain Thomas Alexander.

Account of the Engagement with the Engliſh fleet, off Camperdown, October 11, 1797, tranſmitted to the Batavian government by Admiral de Winter.

On the ſeventh of October, at ten o'clock in the morning, the wind E. by N. blowing a light breeze, the Dutch fleet, conſiſting of four ſhips of 74, ſeven of 64, four of 50, two of 44, two of 32, two of 24, four brigs of 16 guns, and two advice-boats, under the command of Vice-Admiral de Winter, cleared the Texel, and got ſafely out to ſea. On the night of the ſame day, and at the dawn of the ſucceeding morning, ſix ſail of the Engliſh were diſcovered, a few miles to windward, the wind being then S. W. upon which the ſignal for a general chaſe was made; but theſe ſhips being

being much ſmaller in number, and better ſailers than the Dutch, gained ſo much upon their fleet, as well with regard to diſtance as to the wind, that it would have been highly injudicious to ſpread our ſhips too much. We, therefore, deſiſted from chacing, and continued our courſe, ſtanding out more into the Offing, towards the flat of the Meuſe, with a view to meet a ſixty-four gun ſhip, which was expected from thence to join the fleet, and alſo to encounter, and give battle to the Engliſh fleet, in caſe we ſhould fall in with them in our courſe, while ſteering to the weſtward.

On the 8th, 9th, and 10th, the wind continuing weſterly, and very variable, the Dutch fleet worked up a great way, till within eight German miles E. by S. of Loweſtoffe, whilſt five of the Engliſh ſhips conſiſting of the Ruſſel of ſeventy-four, the Iris of fifty guns, the Beaulieu and Circe frigates, and Martin ſloop, conſtantly kept to windward of our fleet; whence we concluded, that their object was to obſerve our motions, and that they had probably ſent advice to the Engliſh ports, in order to collect their ſhips, with a view of attacking the Dutch fleet with a ſuperior force. Suppoſing that the Engliſh fleet was not yet out, and this ſmall fleet of obſervation becoming very troubleſome to us, we reſolved to avail ourſelves of the darkneſs of the night, in order to detach the beſt ſailing ſhips of the fleet, under a preſs of ſail, in hope of getting to windward of them by break of day, and thus enabling ourſelves to attack, or at leaſt chaſe away, theſe unwelcome obſervers: but on the 10th in the evening, we received information by ſome merchant ſhips, that the Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of fifteen ſail of the line, frigates, ſloops, &c. making twenty-five in the whole, was at ſea, at the diſtance of about ten German miles from us to the N. N. E. In conſequence of this intelligence the order for detaching ſome of our ſhips was recalled, and in the courſe of the ſame night our fleet was collected ſo as to be in cloſe and compact order at the break of day. The wind being then N. W. the Dutch fleet edged away to the N. N. E. for the purpoſe of reaching our place of rendezvous, off Camperduyn, the next day; propoſing to ſail thence in queſt of the Engliſh fleet, which we were alſo informed was ſteering E. by S. directing its courſe towards the Texel.

At break of day, the wind being N. W. with inconſtant airs, ſqualls, and a turbulent high ſea, the Batavian fleet was about eight miles off Schevenningen. Several of our ſhips being ſent to hail ſome merchant ſhips, then paſſing a breaſt of the fleet, and ſtanding to the S. and S. S. W. a frigate brought advice to the Admiral, that the Engliſh fleet was ſteering for the Texel. Being perfectly aſſured of this the Admiral made a ſignal for all ſhips to repair to their reſpective ſquadrons, and to form cloſe together, and then put about, under eaſy ſail, ſteering E. by N. and E. N. E. to afford time for thoſe ſhips now to leeward, the ſpeedier to join the fleet, and then to ſtand in ſhore. He alſo made the ſignal to prepare for battle; the before-mentioned Engliſh ſquadron continuing ſteering about N. N. E. under a preſs of ſail, and making ſignals whence we concluded that they had got ſight of the Engliſh fleet.

At half an hour paſt eight, we got ſight of the land, which we diſcovered to be the Wykerdnys, bearing eaſt at the diſtance of four to five German miles from us. At this time the fleet had again hauled the wind. At nine o'clock we diſcovered the Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of about twenty ſail, in the N. N. W. towards Kimmen, at the diſtance of four to five German miles, and coming down before the wind; a ſignal for which being immediately made by Vice-Admiral Reyntjes, Admiral de Winter threw out the ſignal to form the line of battle, and one after the other to cloſe to the wind, with the larboard tack down; whereby the rear, under Rear-Admiral Bloys, became of courſe the van. The Vryheid braced her topſails a-back, to enable the other ſhips more conveniently and ſpeedily to reach their reſpective ſtations: the Jupiter, Vice-Admiral Reyntjes, alſo fell back, whilſt ſome other ſhips were endeavouring to get into their ſtations; but Rear-Admiral Bloys remained lying to windward with his topſails a-back; although a ſignal was out for his ſquadron to make more ſail, and to repair to its ſtation; which ſignal was duly anſwered by all the ſhips of his ſquadron, except his own. In the mean time, the Engliſh fleet approached within three quarters of a German mile, and then brought to, in order to arrange itſelf, the wind being very inconſtant, varying ſome times one or two points. The Vryheid had the misfortune of having her maintop-ſail-yard carried away by a ſquall, which obliged her to ſet the fore-ſail and ſome ſtay-ſails, that ſhe might keep her diſtance. In the mean time, Admiral de Winter made the ſignal for the ſhips to cloſe as much as poſſible, alſo for the foremoſt ſhip of the line to ſhorten ſail.

The line of the Batavian fleet was now formed; but the Brutus, Rear-Admiral Bloys Van Treſlong, not being in her ſtation, laid herſelf in the line, a-head of the Leyden, the Delft having fallen back below the line, (and not being able properly to attain her ſtation and diſtance in any other manner) was ordered by Vice-Admiral Reyntjes to place herſelf the hindmoſt ſhip of the line, by which means the Batavian line became completely formed; but being irregular as to diſtance, the ſignal for cloſing as much as poſſible was repeated.

Whilſt ſo doing, the Engliſh fleet, having put itſelf in order, bore down upon us before the wind. The diviſion of Vice-Admiral Onſlow, who was in the Monarch, being ſomewhat a-head, that diviſion, conſiſting of four ſhips of ſeventy-four, three of ſixty-four, and one of fifty guns, made for the rear of the Batavian line. At the ſame moment, the Haarlem got too cloſe to the Jupiter, which ſhip filling her main top-ſail, and the Haarlem backing all her ſails, a conſiderable diſtance was thereby occaſioned between theſe two ſhips; and the Haarlem, being a very indifferent ſailer, could not ſo ſpeedily regain her ſtation in the line.

Vice-Admiral Onſlow, profiting by this circumſtance, forthwith led with his ſhip, the Monarch,

through the line; while Admiral de Winter made the ſignal to direct the fire againſt the advancing ſhips of the enemy; expecting that by forming in cloſe order, the Engliſh fleet would be alſo obliged to form a regular and parallel line a-breaſt of the Batavian fleet. The Monarch thus running through the line, gave her ſtarboard broadſide to the Haarlem, and the larboard to the Jupiter, and per contra a broadſide was given her by the Munnikkendam frigate, which had ſtationed herſelf ſomewhat behind, without the line, to the leeward of the Jupiter; and ſo well was the Monarch alſo received by the Jupiter, that the wheel of her helm was ſhot away, and the whole ſhip conſiderably ſhattered.

In the interim, three Engliſh ſhips got alongſide of the Haarlem, Alkmaar, and Delft, whilſt two others, together with a frigate, paſſed aſtern, and ſeverely battered the Delft; in this manner theſe hindmoſt ſhips became engaged on both ſides, and were thereby very ill-treated, and thrown into confuſion in a ſhort ſpace of time; to ſuch a degree indeed, that the Alkmaar ran againſt the ſtern of the Munnikkendam, which frigate being already conſiderably ſhattered, uſed her utmoſt efforts to bear away, and for a ſhort time quit her ſtation, that ſhe might have the better opportunity of repairing her damage; but, being almoſt unmanageable from the injury ſhe had ſuſtained, and being purſued by the Beaulieu and a ſhip of the line, (ſuppoſed the Agincourt) ſhe was reduced to the ſad neceſſity of ſubmitting to her more powerful opponents; and, after a valiant defence, the Delft, the Haarlem, and the Alkmaar, being not only much diſabled, but in a ſinking condition, were alſo obliged to ſtrike to the ſuperior force of their aſſailants, as well as the Jupiter, which was at once attacked by the Ruſſel, and forſaken by the Cerberus.

At the ſame time the conflict commenced between the diviſion of Admiral Duncan, conſiſting of three ſhips of ſeventy-four, four of ſixty-four, and one of fifty guns, whereof the Venerable was the foremoſt, which endeavoured to penetrate between Rear-Admiral Story and Admiral de Winter; but was at firſt fruſtrated in her intention by the cloſing of theſe diviſions: unfortunately, however, the Waſſenaar, being a very heavy and bad ſailing ſhip, could not cloſe with ſufficient ſpeed, and being at the ſame time attacked by the Powerful, of ſeventy-four guns, the Venerable ſucceeded in getting a-ſtern of the States-General, without ſuſtaining much injury; whilſt the Ardent attacked the Vryheid, and attempted to paſs in like manner; the other Engliſh ſhips likewiſe exerted themſelves to paſs the Hercules and De Vries, but were prevented by the cloſe ſituation of our ſhips.

The battle now became general, and one half of the Engliſh fleet being to leeward, and the other half to windward of the Batavian line, the conflict was vigorous and obſtinate on both ſides; and, conſidering the ſeparation of the Engliſh line, and that the part of their fleet which was lying to leeward ſuffered conſiderably by the tremendous fire they received from our ſhips oppoſed to them, and the repeating frigates and brigs, the Batavian Admiral De Winter entertained great hopes that victory would (as has often happened) declare in favour of the Batavian flag. In theſe expectations he was, however, much diſappointed, when, after being overwhelmed with clouds of ſmoke and flames, for the ſpace of an hour and a half, and after having conſiderably damaged his adverſary, the ſtate of the Dutch fleet was no ſooner clear to his ſight, than he had the melancholy proſpect before his eyes of the Hercules on fire, which obliged her to quit the line; whilſt the Beſchemer alſo got before the wind, out of the action, as well as the States-General, which ſet her fore-ſail, and got on the lee-ſide, a-head of the Vryheid probably to ſhelter herſelf from the flames of the Hercules. By this movement the Vryheid became engaged with three Engliſh ſhips; namely, the Venerable; the ſhip by which the Hercules was battered; and her own opponent: this was alſo the caſe with the Gelykheid and Admiral De Vries, who were attacked by four ſhips of the enemy. They nevertheleſs, continued all to fight with great vigour and bravery.

The Waſſenaar, being very crank and not able to uſe her lower tier on the ſtarboard ſide, (and the Batavier not coming up, but having, upon the firſt fire, run before the wind to leeward of the fleet) the Powerful, which was lying a-ſtern of the former, battered her in ſuch a manner that ſhe was no longer governable. Being thus, from the retreat of the Batavier, expoſed to the attack of two ſhips, ſhe was alſo ſeen to ſtrike to the ſuperior force of the enemy. The Powerful then came up to the aſſiſtance of Admiral Duncan's ſhip, which being in a very ſhattered condition, might ſtill have been ſucceſsfully attacked by three Batavian ſhips, the Brutus, Leyden, and the Mars, at that time formed in a line under ſingle topſails, and in good order, and having apparently diſcomfitted and repulſed their opponents.

The battle ſtill continued in the rear of the Batavian line. The Vryheid, though quite ſurrounded, had the good fortune to damage the forerigging of the Powerful ſo much, that the latter could not advance, or perform any manœuvre to facilitate the renewal of her attack. The Vryheid being alſo much ſhattered, her helm ungovernable, and having no longer an opportunity of making any ſignals, fell off herſelf, and was thereby fortunately liberated from the Hercules, then in flames, as alſo from the joint attack of the Powerful and Venerable. The Brutus, Leyden, and Mars, coming up, engaged in paſſing by ſome of the Engliſh ſhips which were much ſhattered, and endeavouring to recover themſelves: they alſo exchanged ſome broadſides with the Venerable; but, nevertheleſs, remained on the ſtarboard tack, and ſailed by the diſabled ſhips Vryheid, Gelykheid, and Admiral de Vries, without giving them any other aſſiſtance, or putting about towards us.

At this critical juncture, the Vryheid was again driven to leeward, within the reach of the Engliſh ſhips; theſe, having now ſomewhat recovered themſelves, immediately ſurrounded, and battered her with incredible

incredible fury; this was alſo the caſe with the Gelykheid, then lying to windward. The Mars made ſome attempts to ſend them aſſiſtance; but for want of her being ſupported by the others, ſhe alſo adopted the moſt prudential conduct, by following the Brutus under eaſy ſail. Thus we found ourſelves forſaken on all ſides, and ſurrounded by the Engliſh fleet. The Venerable having put about, together with all the reſt of the Engliſh ſhips, ran a-head of the Vryheid, already engaged with two other ſhips, and ſo vigorouſly attacked her, that in a few minutes all her maſts went overboard at once; but, notwithſtanding every thing being ſhot away, many guns diſmounted, and about 200 of her men killed and wounded, ſhe nevertheleſs continued her defence upwards of half an hour; vainly hoping that ſuch of the Batavian ſhips as had not ſuffered very much in the engagement, would haſten to the relief and liberation of their Admiral: or that by a wind ariſing from the N. W. we might be driven towards the ſhore, and the Engliſh thereby be obliged to deſiſt from further attack; but theſe hopes were ſoon evinced to be momentary illuſions. The wind on the contrary, ſhifted to the N. and N. E. and the greateſt part of the Batavian fleet, ſtood away on the other tack from the Engliſh; and from the diſaſtrous effects of theſe combined cauſes the Admiral de Vries, the Gelykheid, the Hercules (which, while on fire, had thrown her gunpowder over-board) and, laſtly, the Vryheid, were obliged ſeverally to ſtrike, as neither of them were any longer manageable, and, being ſurrounded by a number of the enemy's ſhips, all further reſiſtance was rendered ineffectual.

Thus the battle of the 11th of October, 1797, was ended by the ceaſing of the fire from the Batavian ſhip Vryheid, which to the laſt nobly contended to preſerve what ſhe honourably loſt: the Batavian colours.

The bad ſucceſs of this engagement is to be attributed to the following cauſes:

Firſt. The Engliſh force although equal in number, exceeded that of the Batavians as to ſhips of the line.

Second: The Engliſh ſhips having been together a ſea during the ſpace of nineteen weeks, the particular capacity of all the ſhips was known to them, with relation to each other; which, it muſt be allowed, is of the utmoſt importance and advantage in nautical manœuvres. This was not the caſe with the Dutch.

Third. The advantage of the attack; and

Fourth. The early retreat of ſix Batavian ſhips from the action. And among thoſe that remained, were four very indifferent ſailers, to which may be principally attributed the breaking of the line. Add to this that having loſt the advantage of attack, and being partly forſaken, it becomes a matter of leſs ſurpriſe that the victory turned out ſo deciſively in favour of the Engliſh. Upon the whole, without magnifying Batavian courage beyond what was exemplified in this memorable engagement, and admitting that caſual circumſtances had been equally favourable to them as to the Engliſh, and Admiral de Winter's ſignals been obeyed and executed with the ſame promptitude as Admiral Duncan's were, it is no improbable conjecture that ſome of the Britiſh fleet would at this time have been moored in the Texel, as a memento of Batavian proweſs, and a monument to the memory of the 11th of October, 1797.

SALISBURY, BATTLE NEAR. In 552, notwithſtanding the weak ſtate of the Britons, they made an effort to recover part of their loſt lands from Cenric, King of the Weſt Saxons, but were repulſed with great loſs near Saliſbury. The Danes burnt it in 1003.

SALTZBURG, a city of Bavaria, taken by the French 1800.

From the General of Diviſion to the Miniſter at War.

Head quarters, Steyer, Dec. 5.

I have given you an account of the movements of the army ſince its aſſembling; I now continue the recital of operations from the 7th Nov. the period of the recommencement of hoſtilities, to the 12th, which was moſt memorable and glorious to the arms of the republic.

The right wing, under the orders of Lieutenant General Lecourbe, extended from Feldkirk to the left bank of the Iſer, over Ingria, running along the mountains of the Voralberg and the Tyrol, in order to obſerve the different openings of them. Thirteen battalions and fourteen ſquadrons only had paſſed over to the right bank of the Iſer, and had juſt placed themſelves on the road to Roſenheim, in front of Hellendorf.

One of the diviſions took a poſition at Eberſperg, on the road to Waſſerburg; the two others in reſerve on the right and left of that road.

The left wing, under the orders of Lieutenant General Grenier, ſupported the right at Hohenlinden, on the road to Muhldorff, and its left extended as far as Holkoſen, obſerving the valley of Iſer and its openings.

Lieutenant General Grenier had at the ſame time detached two battalions and two ſquadrons, under the command of Chief of Brigade Denoſnel, to take their ſtation near Wilſberg. The object of this corps was to cover the roads of Dettingen and Eggelfeld, as far as Landſhut.

The corps of Gen. St. Suzanne was ſituated on the Altemuke and the Danube towards Ingoldſtadt, oppoſite the corps commanded by Monſ. Klenau; but two of his diviſions had orders to repair to Landſhut, leaving an intermediate corps between the Danube and the Iſer; the diviſion of Souham was to remain on the Altemuke ready to fall back behind the Danube, breaking the bridges if it was attacked by a ſuperior force.

The enemy on their ſide completed the aſſembly of the corps of the army behind the Inn. They had only one chain of advanced poſts on the line of demarcation, traced between the two armies by the treaty of Hohenlinden.

The corps of General Klenau, towards the right, reunited near Sladlombaf and Neumark, on the right bank of the Danube.

The Tyrolian corps, under General Hiller, was diſperſed from Laudeck to Kufſtein on all the openings of the Tyrol, having ſome battalions of reſerve near Inſpruck.

The diſpoſitions of the enemy were not ſufficiently declared for us to judge whether they would chooſe the

the defenſive in front of the inn, or if he intended to defend the paſſage of that river.

The General in Chief gave his orders on the morning of the 7th, and the advanced poſts of the enemy were every where put to the rout.

The 7th, 8th, and 9th, the army marched towards the Inn, driving in ſome feeble poſts, but without finding reſiſtance: the diviſion of Legrand only was obliged to fight to occupy Dorfen.

On the 9th the advanced poſts of the right wing occupied Roſenheim, extending piequets to the borders of the Inn.

One of the diviſions of the center, commanded by General Decaen, penetrated by the valley of Glen, having puſhed a brigade towards Alt, to the heights of d'Arbengen, and ſent parties near Roth to reconnoitre the banks of the Inn in that quarter.

General Richepanſe having forced the enemy to return to the head of the bridge of Waſſerbourg, took twenty huſſars priſoners, and took a poſition to cover the communications of Haag, Elſberg, and Roſenheim.

Lieutenant General Grenier, with two diviſions of his corps, followed one of the diviſions of the centre, which was in reſerve, and took a poſition on the heights which command D'Ampfiſon.

The brigade under the orders of Adjutant Commandant Ruffier, was placed on the heights of the rear of Hann, in the right of Romeringen, and the left at Voit, touching by his right the head of the bridge of Craibourg, and in front was joined by the left of Legrand.

The brigade under the orders of General Deſperreret, went and eſtabliſhed itſelf at Aſchaw, for to cover the mouth and obſerve the Inn as far as Gart.

The brigade under the orders of General Joba, took poſition at Reichertſheim, that it might, with the two battalions of grenadiers of that diviſion, be in reſerve.

The diviſion under the command of General Legrand, marching by the valley of Iſſen, was to eſtabliſh itſelf on the heights of the right bank of the Iſſen, between Ratenkirk and Kirchbrum.

That of the reſerve, under the orders of General Hardy, was to be placed in reſerve on the heights of Voit; but the diviſion of Legrand having had frightful defiles to paſs in the valley of Iſſen, and obliged to fight the enemy foot to foot, could only reach the heights of Taufkirch; which obliged Lieutenant General Grenier to ſend the diviſion of General Hardy into the line; this laſt, therefore, took his ſtation in the interval which there was between the diviſions of Ney and Legrand.

The diviſion of the centre, commanded by the General of diviſion Grandjean, took a poſition behind the Haag.

The General in Chief, who had followed the movements of General Grenier, on the evening of the 9th, puſhed forward even to his advanced poſts, in order to reconnoitre the poſition of the enemy. He had a camp in our front, which was ſuppoſed to conſiſt of about fifteen thouſand men; but the remainder of the army, during the night, might go out of the defiles by Craighur, and Muhldorf; in conſequence of which the General in Chief gave orders to General Grandjean to repair to the front of Haag, on the road to Muhldorf.

The intention of the General in Chief was not to give battle, but with his united forces; the corps which he thus threw on the roads of Roſenheim, Waſſerburgh, and Muhldorf, were only to reconnoitre the borders of the Inn, if the enemy kept behind that river, and at the heads of the bridges; if he defiled they might then preſs him with ſufficient vigour, in order to compel him ſpeedily to diſcover his deſigns. It was for the ſame reaſon, and in order to expoſe nothing, that he directed three diviſions together on the road to Muhldorf. Three openings were found on this road; the bridges of Craibourg, Muhldorf, and Branau, which gave the enemy the means of forming with more rapidity.

During the night of the 9th and 10th, the greater part of the enemy's army actually paſſed the Inn at Muhldorf and Craibourg. Lieutenant General Grenier had at the ſame time foreſeen, that the enemy would poſſeſs themſelves of Landſhut on the 9th, and that a conſiderable corps would aſcend towards the Vils, and take a direction of Dorfen, in order to take poſſeſſion of the head of the defile in the valley of Iſſen. This movement determined him to ſend a brigade of General Legrand towards Dorfen, for the purpoſe of ſecuring the retreat of that diviſion, in caſe it ſhould be forced to it.

On the 10th, at break of day, made his appearance on the plain of Ampfingen, the Archduke John, commanding in perſon, and at leaſt two thirds of his army were preſent. He began the attack with impetuoſity, particularly in front, and ſeemed deſirous to take poſſeſſion of the woods, which extend perpendicularly on the right of the poſition of Aſchan towards Lauterbach, at the ſame time that he defiled by Craibourg, even on Aſchan, which General Deſpierres was ordered to defend with two battalions of the 10th, and three ſquadrons of cavalry.

General Ney, after having made his advanced poſts fall back even to his line of battle, the right of which was at Hagerloe, the centre in front of Rameringen, and the left at Hahn, recommenced the offenſive againſt the enemy with great advantage; he compelled eight battalions to fall back, and repulſed them more than half a league from the point of attack, making priſoners, and taking away one piece of cannon and two caiſſons; but during this movement, the enemy continued to appear in the valley of Iſſen; he ſtrongly attacked the left of the diviſion of Hardy, and was already maſter of all the heights between Ratenkirk and Pfaffenkirchen. A corps of twelve thouſand infantry and cavalry continued to march on our left, without engaging, and evidently endeavoured to gain the great road, which was our only retreat.

Lieutenant General Grenier marched his right towards the left of General Joba's diviſion, which he had in reſerve in the rear of Voit: he, at the ſame time, repulſed the enemy on all points of attack more than once, and always with ſucceſs. The enemy made ſeveral fruitleſs

fruitleſs attacks of cavalry and infantry: our line, that extended more than one thouſand toiſes, was never ſtaggered during a battle of five hours on the ſame field of action.

The General in Chief, informed that General Grenier was vigorouſly attacked, ſent orders immediately for him to retire, and to General Richepanſe to ſupport the brigade of General Walther on the Haag. He inſtantly arrived himſelf; he preſently ſaw the ſituation of the enemy's forces; he was certain that the greater part of his army was united before him; the retreat was ordered; the diviſion of Grandjean advanced to ſupport it. It was made *en echellon*, and in the beſt order arrived at Richelſheim. The enemy made incredible efforts upon the point of Aſchan, and forced General Deſpierres to fall back, after a handſome reſiſtance, as he brought with him 6 or 700 priſoners. The Auſtrians had already gained the ridges of the heights, and moved towards the left of the defile by which General Ney was making his retreat; a party of our artillery was alſo detained there.

Lieutenant General Grenier ordered the Chief of the Brigade of the 2d dragoons to repaſs this defile with about 150 horſe, and to charge the enemy. This ſuperior officer executed his order with as much vigour as talent. Under the fire of the infantry, he gained the ſteep upon which they were poſted, diſperſed them, took 100 priſoners, cut down an equal number, and kept poſſeſſion of the paſſage. Citizen Hulot, a young man of ſeventeen years of age, and aid du camp to the General in Chief, threw himſelf upon the enemy, and returned with ſeveral priſoners.

Our artillery being diſengaged, the retreat was continued in the ſame order in the route to Haag; having arrived at Saxamletten, a brigade, under General Boyer, forming a part of the diviſion under Grandjean, had taken poſt there, which the General in Chief had ordered to reſiſt the enemy, while the two diviſions of Ney and Hardy effected their retreat, and alſo to form their rear-guard during the combat.

Theſe freſh troops, who had never fired a muſket, reſtrained the enemy with great effect. The 108th made a vigorous charge, and the 14th regiment of huſſars conducted themſelves with diſtinction.

The diviſions of Ney and Hardy ſucceeded in obtaining a poſition upon the heights of Haag, while the diviſion of Legrand reached Dorfen, after ſuſtaining a very warm conteſt upon the heights of Taufkirch and Schwendech, to which places the enemy had made a very rapid movement, as ſoon as they perceived our retreat was decided upon; and had it not been for the prudent diſpoſitions of General Le Grand, they would have ſeized upon Dorfen the very ſame day. The diviſion of Grandjean poſted itſelf upon the heights of Ramſau, in front of Haag. The brigade of Walther, who had only had a trifling ſhare in the engagements with the enemy's parties upon the left flank, took poſt at Haag, at the termination of the roads from Waſſerbourg and Hohenlinden.

The reſult of this day muſt have produced a great loſs to the enemy, as upwards of 800 priſoners remained in our hands. Our loſs was 250 priſoners, and from fifty to ſixty killed and wounded.

If two diviſions only could ſuſtain a combat of five hours, againſt a whole army, and effect their retreat before the enemy, without any check, it can only be attributed to the courage and firmneſs of the ſoldiers, and the excellent diſpoſitions made by the generals to reſiſt all their attacks.

General Grenier diſplayed very great ability in his manœuvres, either in anticipating the deſigns of the enemy, or adopting plans to reſiſt them.

General Ney, alternately prudent and daring, has preſerved his brilliant reputation without any diminution.

General Hardy, who took the command of the reſerve on the preceding evening, conducted himſelf with the greateſt valour. He was wounded by a muſket ball in the heat of the action.

Aultanne, general of brigade, led the infantry to the attack of the village of Ratenkirchen, three times, and ſeized it at the head of his troops. His clothes were pierced with balls. The generals Deſpierres, Joba, Baſtoul, and Fauconnet: the adjutants Deſplanques, Ruffier, Leſol, the chief of brigade of engineers, namely Beaufort, Fouche chief of the artillery brigade, all the officers of the ſtaff, aides de camp, and adjutants, have fought with valour, and perfectly ſeconded the operations of the generals, almoſt all of them having their horſes killed under them. General Grenier received a contuſion in the thigh, his aide-du-camp, brother to the General in Chief, had a horſe killed under him by a cannon ball.

The artillery was remakable for its preciſion; ſix pieces of cannon belonging to the enemy, ſupported by two ſquadrons of huſſars, galled our infantry moſt ſeverely upon the heights of Hugertorf: but ſix pieces of French, ſerved by the ſecond company of the 7th light artillery, and the fourth of the 8th, diſmounted four pieces of the enemy in leſs than half an hour; and blew up three ammunition waggons and finally forced the enemy to leave their cannon in our hands. Two pieces of cannon were afterwards opened upon the ridges, which were charged and carried off by the two ſquadrons of the enemy's huſſars, who had rallied under cover of a wood. Our cannoneers were again collected; they charged the enemy's huſſars with intrepidity, and recovered their cannon. In the charge, Citizen Jejul, a quarter maſter, had his right arm cut off with a ſabre. Upon the whole, it is difficult to pronounce an eulogium upon this army, either in action or in organization. In every detail it has been diſtinguiſhed by an aſtoniſhing degree of perfection.

Praiſe is juſtly to be attributed to General Eble, the commandant, and who ought to be eſteemed in this army as one of the beſt officers in Europe.

To make the eulogium of the troops, it is only neceſſary to name them; all fought, and all did wonders. —The 12th, 23d, 103d, 76th, 53d, 98th demi-brigades; the 2d and 13th regiments of dragoons, the 13th and 19th cavalry, 23d chaſſeurs, the 6th company of the 6th regiment of light artillery, the 2d and 3d of the 7th, the 4th of the 8th, and the 3d of foot.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from the Chief of the Staff of the Army of the Rhine.

Roſenheim, December 10.

I loſe no time in informing you that the army of the Rhine croſſed the Inn yeſterday at Neupenſen, between Roſenheim and Kuftſtein. On the evening of the 12th (Dec. 3), General Lecourbe, who commanded the right wing, received orders to prepare for paſſing the river, and to ſend a reconnoitring party along the banks of the Inn, in order to diſcover the moſt advantageous point for eſtabliſhing a bridge. He was at the ſame time informed, that the corps formed of the centre was making a movement through Haag and Eberſberg towards Aiblingen, to be within reach, to give him ſeaſonable ſupport. The equipage for the conſtruction of the bridge was likewiſe ſent towards Aiblingen by the road of Roſenheim.

On the 18th (Dec. 9) the three diviſions of the centre had reached the croſs roads of Roſenheim and Kuftſtein, and General Lecourbe had arrived at Neupenſen, the point ſettled upon for the paſſage of the river: at exactly ſix o'clock in the morning General Lecourbe began to form his bridge, protected by the fire of three pieces of artillery: the enemy was compelled to abandon the banks of the river, and the bridge was completely conſtructed within the ſpace of four hours. At ten o'clock in the morning a conſiderable part of the troops were on the right bank. There was alſo erected a battery at Roſenheim, to prevent the enemy from deſtroying its bridge; but, as they were furniſhed with a variety of combuſtible materials, it was impoſſible to prevent its being burnt.

The diviſions of Decaen and Grouchy were then ordered to march towards Neupenſen, to ſupport General Lecourbe.

Lecourbe, immediately after he effected the paſſage of the river, began to purſue the enemy, who made no reſiſtance, as far as the poſition of Srephenkirck, where they attempted to make a ſtand. Their right was protected by the heights that lie near the Inn on the ſide of Roſenheim, and the left by the Chiemſee. They had poſted troops on the heights before their poſition, to haraſs the march of General Lecourbe, and prevent him from reaching the main road from Vildervand to Roſenheim, to which he could not make his way but through marſhes and dreadful defiles.

General Lecourbe ſoon forced all theſe troops to fall back. He next ordered General Gudin to march the brigade of General Puthod towards Endorf, in ſearch of the left flank of the enemy, and two battalions of the 84th were diſpatched through Lauterbach, and along the Inn, to attack their right, while General Montrichard, who reached the main road to Vildervand, was to confront and threaten their centre. Theſe diſpoſitions compelled the enemy to retreat, leaving behind them between five and ſix hundred priſoners. Night prevented their being purſued further. Decaen's diviſion, which came up near the cloſe of the action, took a poſition at the height of Roſenheim, and to the left of General Lecourbe. Grouchy's diviſion kept back as a corps de reſerve. The diviſion of Richepanſe paſſed the Inn this morning on a bridge of boats conſtructed during the night. He marched towards Vaſſerburg, while General Lecourbe proceeded by Siebruck, at the ſource of the Chiemſee. The enemy continued their retreat, and every thing inclines the Commander in Chief to imagine that they are going to form anew behind the Salza.

The enemy appeared yeſterday to the number of 12,000 men. General Lecourbe had a ſkirt of his coat carried away by a cannon ball.

The artillery and the pontoneers diſplayed on this occaſion the greateſt activity and the moſt determined bravery.

DESOLLES.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Army of General Moreau, dated Saltzburg, Dec. 15, 1800.

I haſten to inform you, that we are in poſſeſſion of Saltzburg, and that our ſucceſſes anſwer the expectations of the General in Chief. In the night of the 13th General Decaen paſſed the Salza, near Lauſien, with much boldneſs and ſkill; a corps of the enemy was in ſuch a poſition on the right bank, that it was impoſſible to attack it in front. The Salza is much more rapid than the Lech, the Iſer, or the Inn. Decaen detached ſoom good ſwimmers, to procure ſome boats from the right ſide, in which 4 or 500 men might be embarked. He occupied the attention of the enemy in the mean time by a warm cannonade. On a ſudden, the ſmall detachment which had paſſed the Selza, attack the enemy with impetuoſity in their flanks, rout them, keep the poſition, and afford us time to eſtabliſh a bridge of boats. The principal corps of the enemy was poſted near Saltzburg on both banks of the Salza. The battle began on the 14th, a little too ſoon, with our right wing, under the command of Lieutenant-General Lecourbe. The enemy had a numerous artillery, which ſomewhat incommoded our troops, yet they remained firm in their poſition. Towards two o'clock in the afternoon, General Decaen was able to attack the enemy on the right; he drove them to the village of Berkheim, near Saltzburg. They were then apprehenſive of being cut off by Richepanſe's diviſion, which followed Decaen on the road of Neumark or Lintz; they retired, therefore, in the night of the 14th. On the 15th, at dawn of dawn, General Decaen made with General Fririon a demonſtration towards Salzburg, and entered, at eight in the morning, that fine city, the magiſtrates of which haſtened to bring him the keys. General Richepanſe, in the mean time, purſued the enemy on the road of Neumark, took ſeveral priſoners, and puſhed his advanced poſts one league from Neumark. We are now maſters of the archbiſhopric of Salzburg, four or five leagues from the Hereditary States; the Tyrol is in our rear. All the bridges of the Salza are in our power, and the communication is eſtabliſhed. This is the reſult of the actions of the 13th, 14th, and 15th.

Saltzburgh, 16th December, 1800.

After the paſſage of the Inn, at Neupenſen, the French army advanced between the Inn and the Saltzach, the right wing commanded by General Lecourbe, by

by Seckbruck, Trauenſtein, Zuſſendorff, and the Banks of the Saal, ſupported by one of the centre diviſions under General Grouchy. The two other centre diviſions under Generals Decaen and Richepanſe marched by the high road to Waſſerburg, to compel the enemy to evacuate the country between the Inn and the Saltzach, and thence they made a movement by their right to form in line on the banks of the latter river, toward Lauffen. Two diviſions of the corps of Lieutenant-General Grenier paſſed the Inn at Waſſerburg, after having repaired the bridge, and marched by Allenmark towards Lauffen, throwing a detachment into Dit Maining, while the diviſion of Ney paſſed at Muhldorf, and croſſed the Alza for the purpoſe of advancing to obſerve and cover Burghauſen. The greateſt part of the enemy's army were concentrated between Lauffen and Saltzburgh, and on the 21ſt, (12), General Lecourbe fell in with an advanced guard on the Saal, which he drove in with ſuch vigour, that they left four pieces of cannon, and 400 priſoners.

The Commander in Chief had made his arrangements for paſſing the Saltzach, between Lauffen and Saltzburgh, and he accordingly ordered General Lecourbe to advance on the right bank of the Saal, and General Decaen by Lauffen, while Generals Richepanſe and Grouchy formed the reſerve, ready to ſupport either Lecourbe or Decaen, as was neceſſary.

On the 22d, (13) General Lecourbe paſſed the Saal, though oppoſed by the enemy, and made himſelf maſter of the village of Waal.

General Decaen arrived in the neighbourhood of Lauffen found the bridge broken down, and the enemy defending the heights which commanded it. Three chaſſeurs of the 14th light threw themſelves into the water, in ſpite of the extreme cold, and ſwam over for ſome boats on the oppoſite ſide, while ſome more advanced, keeping up a fire of muſquetry from the ruins of the bridge. About eighty men, paſſing in the boats that had been collected, were ſufficient to repulſe the enemy, making 200 priſoners, among whom were ſeveral officers.

The Commander in Chief ordered General Grenier to advance with his two diviſions to Lauffen, and the ſame order was given to Generals Grouchy and Richepanſe. He likewiſe ordered the pontoons to be carried to the ſame point, to throw over a new bridge, while that which the enemy had broken down was repaired. Theſe operations took place in the night, 500 men croſſed to the right bank, and General Decaen was continuing his route, when, at eight o'clock in the morning of the 23d, (Dec. 14), a ſmart affair took place along the front of the right wing. General Lecourbe maintained it without loſing the village of Waal till till two o'clock, when General Decaen, who had paſſed the river with his whole diviſion, began to advance, keeping up a terrible fire of artillery on all that oppoſed him. This movement operating as a diverſion in favour of General Lecourbe, likewiſe favoured the paſſage of the diverſion of Richepanſe, which began to form on the right bank.

In the night of the (14th, and 15th,) the enemy effected their retreat with precipitation, and we entered Saltzburgh at eight o'clock in the morning.

Our loſs on the day of the 14th Dec. amounts to about 300 wounded. The Chief de Brigade, Duchegron, an officer of the greateſt diſtinction, was killed. General Schiner had a finger carried off by a cannon ball, and received a ball in the thigh. General Mangin had his arm ſhattered. The enemy, on their ſide, had 800 wounded. They likewiſe left in our hands 400 priſoners and a piece of cannon.

I will immediately ſend you a general account of all theſe operations, and of ſeveral other combats, in which our troops diſplayed their wonted courage. You will excuſe the delay in the tranſmiſſion of my diſpatches, on account of the rapidity of our marches, and the difficulties in obtaining the returns from the different diviſions.

(Signed) DESSOLLES.

P. S. The enemy are retreating by the way of Neumark; the army is in purſuit of them. General Richepanſe came up with them to-day at Neumark, and forced their poſition, making 200 priſoners.

SALUSSES, BATTLE AT. A city of Italy, in Piedmont, about ſeventeen miles ſouth from Turin. On the 8th of Auguſt, 1690, this battle was fought between the Savoyards, commanded by their Duke, and the French by the Mareſchal de Catinat. The Duke of Savoy having acceded to the grand alliance, compoſed of the Emperor, the Kings of England and Spain, and the States-General, againſt France, Louis XIV. ſent Mareſchal de Catinat into Italy, to chaſtiſe the Duke of Savoy. That Prince having aſſembled his forces, advanced to give the French battle. Near the town of Saluſſes the two armies met, and an engagement enſued, in which the Duke, from an ungarded ſituation, ſuffered his left wing to be ſurpriſed; it was taken in flank, and immediately thrown into diſorder. The French then carried their main force to attack the right, which being conſiderably inferior, was not able to withſtand the ſhock. After a ſhort reſiſtance the Duke retired, and his troops made a precipitate retreat, leaving all their cannon, ammunition, colours, and ſtandards, and near 6000 men to the mercy of the victors, who are ſaid to have loſt near half that number. However, they over-run Piedmont and made an entire conqueſt of it.

SANDERHAUSEN, BATTLE AT. A little town in the landgrave of Heſſe, ſituated a few miles to the north-eaſt of Caſſel. Although Prince Ferdinand gained ſome advantage over the French at Crevelt, in the year 1758, the conſequences ſhew, that the French reaped more ſolid benefit from this, which did not make ſo much noiſe in the world. Prince Ferdinand, after his victory at Crevelt, was for transferring the ſeat of war into Brabant, which, if he could have effected, would have had no ſmall influence over the affairs in Germany. This deſign could not eſcape the French; and they could not puſh their arms, or, at leaſt, make a powerful ſtand and effort towards Heſſe and Hanover. They muſt have felt ſeverely the fatal

conſequences of Prince Ferdinand's paſſing the Rhine, and co-operating with the Britiſh arms on the coaſt of France. Therefore, their principal effort was to be made on our weakeſt part. Inſtead of enabling M. Contades, with the addition of Prince Soubiſe's army, to force the army of the Allies, and to drive them back beyond the Rhine, and thereby riſking the uncertain chance of a battle that might expoſe their own country to certain ruin, the French miniſtry, whoſe affairs were now guided by the experienced M. Duc de Belleiſle, reinforced the army of M. Contades with draughts from the militia, ſo as to maintain his ground, but not to come to an engagement; and directed the Prince de Soubiſe to open a way, at all adventures, into Heſſe and Hanover, where the chance of ſucceſs was greatly in their favour, and where any ſucceſs muſt certainly oblige Prince Ferdinand to give up his ſcheme of transferring the ſeat of war into France, and to employ his forces to cover the countries of the Britiſh Allies.

Prince Soubiſe executed his orders with the utmoſt expedition; and though his vanguard happened to be repulſed by the Heſſian militia, he accompliſhed his purpoſe by a detachment of 19,000 regulars, under the command of the Duc de Broglio, he himſelf bringing up the van with 18,000 more to attack the Heſſians, who every where fled before him, and were encamped in an advantageous ſituation between Caſſel and Munden, near the village of Sanderhauſen, to the number of 7000 regulars and irregulars, under the command of Prince de Yſemburg, which was the whole ſtrength at that time of the landgravate of Heſſe, capable of making any reſiſtance againſt an invader. Prince Yſemburg, conſcious of his inſufficient ſtrength, and willing to gain as much time as poſſible, in favour of the operations by Prince Ferdinand on the Rhine, would not have waited the arrival of the French army: neither was he inclined to riſk a battle, but was reſolved to march off. But his troops, eſpecially the militia, fluſhed with their late ſucceſs, preſumed too much upon their courage, held the enemy in too great contempt, and refuſed to ſtir without a farther trial of their ſtrength and courage.

Under theſe circumſtances, Prince Yſemburg made the beſt diſpoſition he could, in ſuch a ſituation. He drew up in order of battle, with his right at a ſteep declivity or rock, towards the river Fulda, his left reaching to, and covered by a wood, and occupying the ſummit of the declivity. The advantage of the ſituation of this little army, on whoſe fate ſo much depended, obliged Broglio to take his meaſures with the greateſt precaution. He firſt ſecured the defiles at Caſſel, and Sanderhauſen with a guard of 2500 men, and then drew up his army in form; his infantry in the firſt line, his horſe and dragoons in the ſecond, and ten pieces of cannon, of the brigade of artillery, before his right, to annoy the Heſſian troops next the wood. Upon the approach of the French, the Heſſian cavalry advanced to attack the enemy's foot. The Duke de Broglio immediately lined a poſt of his foot, and through the intervals made by this movement, a part of his horſe advanced, and charged the Heſſian horſe; but they met with ſo reſolute a reception, that they were repulſed, and the infantry were in great danger of being broke, had not the royal Bavier regiment ſaluted them with a volley, that brought moſt of them to the ground, and ſo diſabled the reſt, that they never after appeared in this action. In the mean time, M. de Walderin, major-general, and M. Dieſback, made a vigorous attack on the wood, with a brigade of Swiſs, and three companies of grenadiers, but were ſeverely treated, and obliged to fall back. The infantry of the Heſſian right marched briſkly up to the French left: the fire was extremely hot on both ſides. The Heſſians were obliged to retreat about 100 paces: they rallied under a declivity, and returning under its favour, which partly covered them, they in their turn forced the enemy's left to give way, turned them, and endeavoured to get behind them; when the Duke de Broglio, convinced of his own danger, and of the neceſſity of a vigorous effort to ſnatch victory out of the hands of the Heſſians, firſt brought up the Apchon dragoons, and the cavalry behind them, through a very briſk fire; and then he ordered three regiments of grenadiers to march up to the declivity, and to charge the enemy with their bayonets fixed. So that numbers prevailed, and the brave defenders of their country were forced to give way and fly, after an action that laſted full five hours.

The Heſſians took to the woods on the banks of the Fulda, and diſperſed as well as they could. They loſt in the engagement 300 men priſoners, including fifty officers, amongſt whom was the Count de Caunitz, the ſecond in command; an aid du camp to Prince Yſemburg, and ſeveral lieutenant-colonels and majors. The number ſlain and wounded were about 1500, including 300 that periſhed in the Fulda endeavouring to ſwim that river, which they entered from the declivity. They loſt ſeven pieces of cannon on the field of battle, and eight at Munden, which they abandoned. On the part of the French, they had 1785 men killed, and 1392 wounded. The Duc de Broglio, his aid du camp, and maſter of his horſe, had each a horſe killed under him. This is ſaid to have been the moſt bloody action with the French during the war.

By this victory the French aſſumed to themſelves the poſſeſſion of the Weſer, and were in a condition to act, not only in Heſſe, but in Weſtphalia and Hanover, as they pleaſed, which entirely diſconcerted Prince Ferdinand's plan of operations; who had now no reſource, but either to bring the French to battle, in hopes of victory, or to repaſs the Rhine. But he had two great obſtacles yet to overcome. He was retarded in the execution of neceſſary meaſures by long and heavy rains, that broke up the roads, overflowed the banks of the rivers, and hindered his marching. And again, the French could not be brought to an engagement. So that when he received the news of Prince Yſemburg's defeat, and was informed that the enemy was reinforcing the fortreſs of Gueldre, and ſeveral other poſts capable of obſtructing his convoys, and cutting off the ſubſiſtance of his army; and further, that unneceſſary delays might furniſh Prince de Soubiſe with an opportunity to intercept the troops he expected

expected at that juncture from England, his Highneſs reſolved to march back over the Rhine, which reſolution was carried into execution on the 8th of July.

SANDWICH, BATTLE NEAR. The Danes having frequently landed in Britain, urged the neceſſity of guarding the coaſts with both fortreſſes and ſhips. In 851, a fleet of Danes appearing off the mouth of the Thames, induced Athelſtan to purſue them, and, if poſſible, to prevent their landing; for which purpoſe he went on board his fleet, and fought the Danes near Sandwich, in Kent, when he took nine of their ſhips, and diſperſed the reſt. However, he could not prevent others from landing, and wintering in the Iſle of Sheppy.

The Danes made good their landing here in 1005.

Here Canute landed in 1016, and was joined by Streon, when he got poſſeſſion of the Kingdom.

In 1046, the Danes again landed at this place, from whence they carried a great booty.

In 1066, Toſton, brother to Harold II. landed here with a body of troops ſupplied him by the Earl of Flanders, but was ſoon repulſed by Harold's troops.

In 1216, Louis of France was oppoſed by ſhips from this place in his return to England, which ſo exaſperated him, that he ordered the town to be burnt down by his troops.

SARATOGA, ENGAGEMENT NEAR IN 1777. A fort ſituated near Hudſon's river, in the boundary of the county of Albany, in the province of New York. For the particulars of which, ſee the following official letter from General Burgoyne, the commander in chief.

Albany October 20, 1777.

"MY LORD,

No poſſibility of communication with your Lordſhip having exiſted ſince the beginning of September, I have to report to your Lordſhip the proceedings of the army under my command from that period; a ſeries of hard toil, inceſſant effort, ſtubborn action, till diſabled in the collateral branches of the army by the total defection of the Indians: the deſertion or the timidity of the Canadians and provincials, ſome individuals excepted; diſappointed in the laſt hope of any timely co-operation from other armies; the regular troops reduced by loſſes from the beſt parts to 3500 fighting men, not 2000 of which were Britiſh; only three days proviſions, upon ſhort allowance, in ſtore; inveſted by an army of 16,000 men, and no apparent means of retreat remaining; I called into council all the generals, field-officers, and captains commanding corps, and, by their unanimous concurrence and advice, I was induced to open a treaty with Major-General Gates.

Your Lordſhip will ſee by the papers tranſmitted herewith, the diſagreeable proſpect which attended the firſt overtures, and when the terms concluded are compared, I truſt that the ſpirit of the councils I have mentioned, which, under ſuch circumſtances dictated, inſtead of ſubmitting, will not be refuſed a ſhare of credit.

Before I enter upon the detail of theſe events, I think it a duty of juſtice, my Lord, to take upon myſelf the meaſure of having paſſed Hudſon's river, in order to force a paſſage to Albany. I did not think myſelf authoriſed to call any men into council, when the peremptory tenor of my orders, and the ſeaſon of the year, admitted no alternative.

Proviſions for about thirty days having been brought forward, the other neceſſary ſtores prepared, and the bridge of boats completed, the army paſſed the Hudſon's river on the 13th and 14th of September, and encamped on the heights and in the plain of Saratoga, the enemy being then in the neighbourhood of Still-water.

15th. The whole army made a movement forward, and encamped in a good poſition in place called Dovogot.

16th. It being found that there were ſeveral bridges to repair, that work was begun under cover of ſtrong detachments, and the ſame opportunity was taken to reconnoitre the country.

17th. The army renewed their march, repaired other bridges, and encamped upon advantageous ground, about four miles from the enemy.

18th. The enemy appeared in conſiderable force to obſtruct the further repair of bridges, and with a view, as it was conceived, to draw on an action where artillery could not be employed: a ſmall loſs was ſuſtained in ſkirmiſhing, but the work of the bridges was effected.

19th. The paſſages of a great ravin, and other roads towards the enemy, having been reconnoitred, the army advanced in the following order:

Brigadier-General Fraſer's corps, ſuſtained by Lieutenant-Colonel Breyman's corps, made a circuit in order to paſs the ravin commodiouſly, without quitting the heights, and afterwards to cover the march of the line to the right: theſe corps moved in three columns, and had the Indians, Canadians, and Provincials, upon their fronts and flanks. The Britiſh line led by me in perſon, paſſed the ravin in a direct line ſouth, and formed in order of battle as faſt as they gained the ſummit, where they waited to give time to Fraſer's corps to make the circuit, and to enable the left wing and artillery, which, under the command of Major-General Phillips, and Major-General Reideſel, kept the great road and meadows near the river in two columns, and had bridges to repair, to be equally ready to proceed. The 47th regiment guarded the batteaux.

The ſignal guns which had been previouſly ſettled to give notice of all the columns being ready to advance, having been fired between one and two o'clock, the march continued: the ſcouts and flankers of the column of the Britiſh line were ſoon fired upon from ſmall parties, but with no effect. After about an hour's march, the picquets, which made the advanced guard of that column, were attacked in force, and obliged to give ground, but they ſoon rallied, and were ſuſtained.

On the firſt opening of the woods, I formed the troops. A few cannon-ſhot diſlodged the enemy at a houſe from whence the picquets had been attacked; and Brigadier-General Fraſer's corps had arrived with ſuch preciſion, in point of time, as to be found on a very advantageous height on the right of the Britiſh.

In the mean time the enemy, not acquainted with the combination of the march, had moved in great force

out of their intrenchments, with a view of turning the line upon the right; and being checked by the poſition of Brigadier-General Fraſer, countermarched, in order to direct their great effort to our left.

From the nature of the country, movements of this nature, however near, may be effected without a poſſibility of their being diſcovered.

About three o'clock the action began, by a very rigorous attack on the Britiſh line, and continued with great obſtinacy till after ſun-ſet. The enemy being continually ſupplied with freſh troops, the ſtreſs lay upon the 20th, 21ſt, and 62d regiments, moſt parts of which were engaged near four hours without intermiſſion. The 9th had been ordered early in the day to form in reſerve. The grenadiers and 24th regiment, were ſome part of the time brought into action, as were part of the light infantry; and all theſe corps charged with their uſual ſpirit.

The riflemen, and other parts of Breyman's corps, were alſo of ſervice: but it was not thought adviſeable to evacuate the height were Brigadier-General Fraſer was poſted, otherwiſe than partially and occaſionally.

Major-General Phillips, upon firſt hearing the firing, found his way through a difficult part of the wood to the ſcene of action, and brought up with him Major Williams, and four pieces of artillery; and from that moment I ſtood indebted to that gallant and judicious ſecond for inceſſant and moſt material ſervices; particularly for reſtoring the action in a point which was critically preſſed by a great ſuperiority of fire, and to which he led up the 20th regiment at the utmoſt perſonal hazard.

Major-General Reideſel exerted himſelf to bring up a part of the left wing, and arrived in time to charge the enemy with regularity and bravery.

Juſt as the light cloſed, the enemy gave ground on all ſides, and left us completely maſters of the field of battle, with the loſs of about 500 men on their ſide, and, as ſuppoſed, thrice that number wounded.

The darkneſs preventing a purſuit, the priſoners were few.

The behaviour of the officers and men in general was examplary. Brigadier-General Fraſer took his poſition in the beginning of the day with great judgment, and ſuſtained the action with conſtant preſence of mind and vigour. Brigadier-General Hamilton was the whole time engaged, and acquitted himſelf with great honour, activity, and good conduct. The artillery in general was diſtinguiſhed; and the brigade under Captain Jones, who was killed in the action, was conſpicuouſly ſo.

The army lay upon their arms the night of the 19th, and the next day took a poſition nearly within cannon-ſhot of the enemy, fortifying their right, and extending their left ſo as to cover the meadows through which the great river runs, and where the batteaux and hoſpitals were placed. The 47th regiment, and the regiment of Heſſe Hanau, with a corps of provincials, encamped in the meadow as a further ſecurity.

It was ſoon found that no fruits (honour excepted) were attained by the preceding victory; the enemy working with redoubled ardour to ſtrengthen the left: their right was unattackable already.

On our ſide it became expedient to erect ſtrong redoubts for the protection of the magazines and hoſpital, not only againſt a ſudden attack, but alſo for their ſecurity in caſe of a march to turn the enemy's flank.

2rſt. A meſſenger arrived from Sir Henry Clinton, with a letter in ciphers, informing me of his intention to attack Fort Montgomery in about ten days from the date of his letter, which was the 10th of September. This was the only meſſenger of many that I apprehend were diſpatched by Sir William Howe and him, that had reached my camp ſince the beginning of Auguſt. He was ſent back the ſame night to inform Sir Henry of my ſituation, and of the neceſſity of a diverſion to oblige General Gates to detach from his army; and my intention to wait favourable events in that poſition, if poſſible, to the 12th of October.

In the courſe of the two following days, two officers in diſguiſe, and other confidential perſons, were diſpatched by different routes, with verbal meſſages to the ſame effect; and I continued fortifying my camp, and watching the enemy, whoſe numbers increaſed every day.

3d. October. I thought it adviſable to diminiſh the ſoldiers rations, in order to lengthen out the proviſions, to which meaſure the army ſubmitted with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs. The difficulties of a retreat to Canada were clearly foreſeen, as was the dilemma, ſhould the retreat be effected, of leaving at liberty ſuch an army as General Gates's to act againſt Sir William Howe.

This conſideration operated forcibly to determine me to abide events as long as poſſible, and I reaſoned thus: the expedition I commanded was evidently meant at firſt to be hazarded: circumſtances might require it ſhould be devoted: a critical junction of Mr. Gates's force with Mr. Waſhington, might poſſibly decide the fate of the war: the failure of my junction with Sir Henry Clinton, or the loſs of my retreat to Canada, could only be a partial misfortune.

7th. In this ſituation things continued till the 7th, when no intelligence having been received of the expected co-operation, and four or five days for our limited ſtay in the camp only remained, it was judged adviſable to make a movement to the enemy's left, not only to diſcover whether there were any poſſible means of forcing a paſſage, ſhould it be neceſſary to advance, or of diſlodging him for the convenience of retreat, but alſo to cover a forage of the army, which was in the greateſt diſtreſs on account of the ſcarcity.

A detachment of 1500 regular troops, with two 12-pounders, two howitzers, and ſix 6 pounders, were ordered to move, and was commanded by myſelf, having with me Major-General Phillips, Major-General Reideſel, and Brigadier-General Fraſer. The guard of the camp upon the heights, was left to Brigadier-Generals Hamilton and Speicht; redoubts and plain to Brigadier-General Goll; and, as the force of the enemy immediately in their front, conſiſted of more than double their numbers, it was not poſſible to augment the corps that marched beyond the numbers above ſtated.

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I formed the troops within three quarters of a mile of the enemy's left; and Captain Fraſer's rangers, with Indians and provincials, had orders to go by ſecret paths in the woods to gain the enemy's rear, and by ſhewing themſelves there to keep them in check.

The further operations intended were prevented by a very ſudden and rapid attack of the enemy on our left, where the Britiſh grenadiers were poſted to ſupport the left wing of the line. Major Ackland, at the head of them, ſuſtained the attack with great reſolution; but the enemy's great numbers enabling them in a few minutes to extend the attack along the front of the Germans, which were immediately on the right of the grenadiers, no part of that body could be removed to make a ſecond line to the flank where the ſtreſs of the fire lay. The right was at that time unengaged; but it was ſoon obſerved, that the enemy were marching a large corps round their flank to endeavour cutting off their retreat. The light infantry, and part of the 24th regiment, which were at that poſt, were therefore ordered to form a ſecond line, and to ſecure the return of the troops into camp.

While this movement was proceeding, the enemy puſhed a freſh and ſtrong reinforcement to renew the action upon the left, which, overpowered by ſo great a ſuperiority, gave way, and the light infantry and 24th regiment were obliged to make a quick movement to ſave that point from being carried; in doing which Brigadier-General Fraſer was mortally wounded.

The danger to which the lines were expoſed becoming at this moment of the moſt ſerious nature, orders were given to Major-Generals Phillips and Reideſel to cover the retreat, while ſuch troops as were moſt ready for the purpoſe returned for the defence of them. The troops retreated hard preſſed, but in good order. They were obliged to leave ſix pieces of cannon, all the horſes having been killed; and moſt of the artillery-men, who had behaved as uſual with the utmoſt bravery, under the command of Major Williams, being either killed or wounded.

The troops had ſcarcely entered the camp, when it was ſtormed with great fury, the enemy ruſhing to the lines under a ſevere fire of grape ſhot and ſmall arms. The poſt of the light infantry, under Lord Balcarras, aſſiſted by ſome of the line, who threw themſelves by order into thoſe intrenchments, was defended with great ſpirit; and the enemy, led on by General Arnold, was finally repulſed, and the General wounded; but unhappily the intrenchments of the German reſerve, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Brijmen, who was killed, were carried, and, although ordered to be recovered, they never were ſo; and the enemy by that misfortune gained an opening on our right and rear. The night put an end to the action.

Under the diſadvantages thus apparent in our ſituation, the army was ordered to quit the preſent poſition during the night, and take poſt upon the height above the hoſpital; thus, by an intire change of front, to reduce the enemy to form a new diſpoſition. This movement was effected with great order and without loſs, though all the artillery and camp were removed at the ſame time. The army continued offering battle to the enemy in their new poſition the whole day of the 8th.

8th. Intelligence was now received that the army were marching to turn the right, and no means could prevent this meaſure but retiring towards Saratoga. The army began to move at nine o'clock at night; Major General Reideſel commanding the van-guard, and Major-General Philips the rear.

This retreat, though within muſquet-ſhot of the enemy, and encumbered with all the baggage of the army, was made without loſs; but a very heavy rain, and the difficulties of guarding the batteaux, which contained all the proviſions, occaſioned delays which prevented the army reaching Saratoga, till the night of the 9th; and the artillery could not paſs the fords of the Fiſh-kill till the morning of the 10th.

At our arrival near Saratoga, a corps of the enemy, of between 500 or 600, were diſcovered throwing up intrenchments on the heights, but retired over a ford of the Hudſon's river at our approach, and joined a body poſted to oppoſe our paſſage there.

It was judged proper to ſend a detachment of artificers, under a ſtrong eſcort, to repair the bridges, and open a road to Fort Edward. The 47th regiment, Captain Fraſer's markſmen, and Mackay's provincials, were ordered for that ſervice; but the enemy appearing on the heights of the Fiſh-kill in great force, and making a diſpoſition to paſs and give us battle, the 47th regiment and Fraſer's markſmen were recalled; the provincials left to cover the workmen at the firſt bridge, ran away upon a very ſlight attack of a ſmall party of the enemy, and left the artificers to eſcape as they could, without a poſſibility of their performing any work.

During theſe different movements, the batteaux with proviſions were frequently fired upon from the oppoſite ſide of the river; ſome of them were loſt, and ſeveral men were killed and wounded in thoſe which remained.

11th. Attacks upon the batteaux were continued; ſeveral were taken and retaken; but, their ſituation being much nearer to the main force of the enemy than to ours, it was found impoſſible to ſecure the proviſions any otherwiſe than by landing them, and carrying them upon the hill; this was effected under fire, with great difficulty.

The poſſible means of further retreat were now conſidered in councils of war, compoſed of the general officers, minutes of which will be tranſmitted to your Lordſhip.

The only one, that ſeemed at all practicable, was by a night march to gain Fort Edward, with the troops carrying their proviſions on their backs; the impoſſibility of repairing the bridges, putting a conveyance of artillery and carriages out of the queſtion; and it was propoſed to force the ford at Fort Edward, or the ford above it.

Before this attempt could be made, the ſcouts returned with intelligence that the enemy were intrenched oppoſite thoſe fords, and poſſeſſed a camp in force on the high ground between Fort Edward and Fort George, with cannon; they had alſo parties down the whole ſhore to watch our motions; and poſts ſo near to

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us upon our own ſide of the water, as muſt prevent the army moving a ſingle mile undiſcovered.

The bulk of the enemy's army was hourly joined by new corps of militia and volunteers, and their numbers together amounted to 16,000 men.

Their poſition, which extended three parts in four of a circle round us, was, from the nature of the ground, unattackable in all parts.

In this ſituation the army took the beſt poſition poſſible, and fortified; waiting till the 13th at night, in anxious hope of ſuccours from our friends, or the next deſirable expectation, an attack from our enemy.

During this time the men lay continually upon their arms, and were cannonaded in every part; even rifle-ſhot and grape ſhot came into all parts of the line, though without any conſiderable effect.

At this period an exact account of the proviſions was taken, and the circumſtances ſtated in the opening of this letter became complete.

The council of war was extended to all the field-officers and captains commanding corps of the army, and the convention incloſed herewith enſued; a tranſaction which I am ſure was unavoidable, and which I truſt in that ſituation will be eſteemed honourable.

After the execution of the treaty, General Gates drew together the force that had ſurrounded my poſition, and I had the conſolation to have as many witneſſes, as I have men under my command, of its amounting to the numbers mentioned above.

During the events ſtated above, an attempt was made againſt Ticonderago, by an army aſſembled under Major-General Lincoln, who found means to march with a conſiderable corps from Hubberton undiſcovered, while another column of his force paſſed the mountains between Skeneſborough and Lake George; and, on the morning of the 18th of September, a ſudden and general attack was made upon the carrying-place at Lake George, Sugarhill, Ticonderago, and Mount Independence. The ſea officer commanding the armed ſloop ſtationed to defend the carrying-place, as alſo ſome of the officers commanding at the ports at the Sugar-hill and at the Portage were ſurpriſed, and a conſiderable part of four companies of the 53d regiment were made priſoners; a blockhouſe, commanded by Lieutenant Lord of the 53d regiment, was the only poſt on that ſide that had time to make uſe of their arms, and they made a brave defence, till cannon, taken from the ſurpriſed veſſel, was brought againſt them.

After ſtating and lamenting ſo fatal a want of vigilance, I have to inform your Lordſhip of the ſatisfactory events which followed.

The enemy having twice ſummoned Brigadier-General Powell, and received ſuch anſwers as became a gallant officer intruſted with ſo important a poſt; and having tried during the courſe of four days ſeveral attacks, and being repulſed in all, retreated, without having done any conſiderable damage.

Brigadier-General Powell, from whoſe report to me I extract this relation, gives great commendations to the regiment of Prince Frederick, and the other troops ſtationed at Mount Independence. The Brigadier alſo mentions with great applauſe the behaviour of Captain Taylor, of the 21ſt regiment, who was accidentally there on his road to the army from the hoſpital, and Lieutenant Beecroft of the 24th regiment, who, with the artificers in arms, defended an important battery.

On the 24th of September the enemy, enabled by the capture of the gun-boats and batteaux, which they had made after the ſurpriſe of the ſloop to embark upon Lake George, attacked Diamond Iſland in two diviſions.

Captain Aubrey and two companies of the 47th regiment had been poſted at that iſland from the time the army paſſed the Hudſon's river, as a better ſituation for the ſecurity of the ſtores at the ſouth end of Lake George, than Fort George, which is on the continent, and not tenable againſt artillery and numbers. The enemy were repulſed by Captain Aubrey with great loſs, and purſued by the gun-boats under his command to the eaſt ſhore, where two of their principal veſſels were retaken, together with all the cannon; they had juſt time to ſet fire to the other batteaux, and retreated over the mountains.

I beg leave to refer your Lordſhip for further particulars to my aid-de-camp Lord Peterſham; and I humbly take occaſion to recommend to his Majeſty's notice that nobleman, as one endued with qualities to do important ſervices to his country in every ſtation to which his birth may lead. In this late campaign in particular, his behaviour has been ſuch as to intitle him to the fulleſt applauſe, and I am confident his merit will be thought a ſufficient ground for preferment, though deprived of the eclat and ſort of claim which generally attends the delivery of fortunate diſpatches.

I have only to add, my Lord, a general report of the killed and wounded. I do not give it as correct; the hurry of the time, and the ſeparation of the corps having rendered it impoſſible to make it ſo. The Britiſh officers have bled profuſely and moſt honourably; all who have fallen were valuable; but the extenſive merits which marked the public and private character of Brigadier General Fraſer will long remain upon the memory of this army, and make his loſs a ſubject of particular regret. Thoſe who remain unwounded have been equally forward; and the general officers, from the mode of fighting, have been more expoſed than in other ſervices. Among the reſt I have had my eſcapes. It depends upon the ſentence his Majeſty ſhall paſs upon my conduct; upon the judgment of my profeſſion, and of the impartial and reſpectable parts of my country, whether I am to eſteem them bleſſings or misfortunes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BURGOYNE.

P. S. The above is an exact duplicate of the diſpatch ſent by Lord Peterſham. Captain Craig, of the 47th regiment, who has the charge of it, is an officer of great merit; and is particularly worthy of notice, for having ſerved with unabated zeal and activity through this laborious campaign, notwithſtanding a wound through his arm, which he received at Hubberton.

(No. 1.)

October 13, 1777.

Lieutenant-General Burgoyne is deſirous of ſending a field-officer, with a meſſage to Major-General Gates, upon

upon a matter of high moment to both armies. He requeſts to be informed at what hour General Gates will receive him to-morrow-morning.

Major-General Gates.

Anſwer.—Major-General Gates will receive a field-officer from Lieutenant-General Burgoyne at the advanced poſt of the army of the United States, at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, from whence he will be conducted to head-quarters.

Camp at Saratoga, nine o'clock, P. M. October 13, 1777.

Lieutenant-General Burgoyne.

(No. 2.)

Major Kingſton delivered the following Meſſage to Major-General Gates, October 14, 1777.

After having fought you twice, Lieutenant-General Burgoyne has waited ſome days in his preſent poſition, determined to try a third conflict againſt any force you could bring to attack him.

He is appriſed of the ſuperiority of your numbers and the diſpoſition of your troops to impede his ſupplies, and render his retreat a ſcene of carnage on both ſides. In this ſituation he is impelled by humanity, and thinks himſelf juſtified by eſtabliſhed principles and precedents of ſtate, and of war, to ſpare the lives of brave men upon honourable terms; ſhould Major-General Gates be included to treat upon that idea, General Bourgoyne would propoſe a ceſſation of arms during the time neceſſary to communicate the preliminary terms by which, in any extremity, he and his army mean to abide.

(No. 3.)

Major-General Gates' Propoſals, together with Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's Anſwers.

I. General Burgoyne's army being exceedingly reduced by repeated defeats, by deſertion, ſickneſs, &c. their proviſions exhauſted, their military horſes, tents, and baggage, taken or deſtroyed, their retreat cut off, and their camp inveſted, they can only be allowed to ſurrender priſoners of war.—Anſ. Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's army, however reduced will never admit that their retreat is cut off, while they have arms in their hands.

II. The officers and ſoldiers may keep the baggage belonging to them. The generals of the United States never permit individuals to be pillaged.

III. The troops under his Excellency General Burgoyne will be conducted by the moſt convenient route to New England, marching by eaſy marches, and ſufficiently provided for by the way.—Anſ. This article is anſwered by General Burgoyne's propoſal, which is here annexed.

IV. The officers will be admitted on parole; may wear their ſide arms, and will be treated with the liberality cuſtomary in Europe, ſo long as they, by proper behaviour, continue to deſerve it; but thoſe who are apprehended having broke their parole, as ſome Britiſh officers have done, muſt expect to be cloſe confined.—Anſ. There being no officer in this army under, or capable of being under, the deſcription of breaking parole, this article needs no anſwer.

V. All public ſtores, artillery, arms, ammunition, carriages, horſes, &c. muſt be delivered to commiſſaries appointed to receive them.—Anſ. All public ſtores may be delivered, arms excepted.

VI. Theſe terms being agreed to and ſigned, the troops under his Excellency General Burgoyne's command may be drawn up in their encampments, where they will be ordered to ground their arms, and may thereupon be marched to the river ſide, to be paſſed over in their way towards Bennington.—Anſ. This article inadmiſſible in any extremity. Sooner than this army will conſent to ground their arms in their encampments, they will ruſh on the enemy, determined to take no quarter.

VII. A ceſſation of arms to continue till ſun ſet to receive General Burgoyne's anſwer.

(Signed) HORATIO GATES.

Camp at Saratoga, October 14, 1777.

(No. 4.)

Major Kingſton met the Adjutant-General of Major-General Gates's army, October the 14th at ſunſet, and delivered the following meſſage;

If General Gates does not mean to recede from the 6th article, the treaty ends at once.

The army will to a man proceed to any act of deſperation, rather than ſubmit to that article.

The ceſſation of arms ends this evening.

(No. 5.)

Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's Propoſals, together with Major-General Gates's Anſwers.

The annexed anſwers being given to Major-General Gates's propoſals, it remains for Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, and the army under his command, to ſtate the following preliminary articles on their part.

I. The troops to march out of their camp with the honours of war, and the artillery of the intrenchments, which will be left as hereafter may be regulated.—Anſ. The troops to march out of their camp with the honours of war, and the artillery of the intrenchments to the verge of the river where the Old Fort ſtood, where their arms and artillery muſt be left.

II. A free paſſage to be granted to this army to Great Britain, upon condition of not ſerving again in North-America during the preſent conteſt; and a proper port to be aſſigned for the entry of tranſports to receive the troops whenever General Howe ſhall ſo order.—Anſ. Agreed to for the Port of Boſton.

III. Should any cartel take place by which this army, or any part of it, may be exchanged, the foregoing article to be void as far as ſuch exchange ſhall be made.—Anſ. Agreed.

IV. All officers to retain their carriages, hat horſes, and other cattle; and no baggage to be moleſted or ſearched, the Lieutenant-General giving his honour that there are no public ſtores ſecreted therein.

in. Major-General Gates will of courſe take the neceſſary meaſures for the ſecurity of this article.—Anſ. Agreed.

V. Upon the march, the officers are not to be ſeparated from the men; and in quarters the officers ſhall be lodged according to rank; and are not to be hindered from aſſembling their men for roll-calling, and other neceſſary purpoſes of regularity.—Anſ. Agreed to, as far as circumſtances will admit.

VI. There are various corps in this army compoſed of ſailors, batteau-men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and followers of the army; and it is expected that thoſe perſons, of whatever country, ſhall be included in the fulleſt ſenſe and utmoſt extent of the above articles; and comprehended in every reſpect as Britiſh ſubjects.—Anſ. Agreed to in the fulleſt extent.

VII. All Canadians, and perſons belonging to the eſtabliſhment in Canada, to be permitted to return there.—Anſ. Agreed.

VIII. Paſſports to be immediately granted for three officers, not exceeding the rank of captain, who ſhall be appointed by General Burgoyne to carry diſpatches to Sir William Howe, Sir Guy Carleton, and to Great Britain by the way of New-York, and the public faith to be engaged that theſe diſpatches are not to be opened.—Anſ. Agreed.

IX. The foregoing articles are to be conſidered only as preliminaries for framing a treaty, in the courſe of which others may ariſe to be conſidered by both parties; for which purpoſe it is propoſed that two officers of each army ſhall meet and report their deliberations to their reſpective generals.—Anſ. This capitulation to be finiſhed by two o'clock this day, and the troops march from their encampment at five, and be in readineſs to move towards Boſton to-morrow morning.

X. Lieutenant-General Burgoyne will ſend his deputy adjutant-general to receive Major-General Gates's anſwer to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.—Anſ. Complied with.

(Signed) HORATIO GATES.

Saratoga, October 15, 1777.

(No. 6.)

The eight firſt preliminary articles of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's propoſals, and the 2d, 3d, and 4th of thoſe of Major-General Gates of yeſterday being agreed to, the foundation of the propoſed treaty is out of diſpute; but the ſeveral ſubordinate articles and regulations neceſſarily ſpringing from theſe preliminaries, and requiring explanation and preciſion between the parties, before a definitive treaty can be ſafely executed, a longer time than that mentioned by General Gates in his anſwer to the 9th article becomes indiſpenſably neceſſary. Lieutenant-General Burgoyne is willing to appoint two officers immediately to meet two others from Major-General Gates, to propound, diſcuſs, and ſettle thoſe ſubordinate articles, in order that the treaty in due form may be executed as ſoon as poſſible.

JOHN BURGOYNE.

Camp at Saratoga, October 15, 1777.

Major Kingſton has authority to ſettle the place for a meeting of the officers propoſed.

Settled by Major Kingſton on the ground where Mr. Schuyler's houſe ſtood.

(No. 7.)

In the courſe of the night Lieutenant-General Burgoyne has received intelligence that a conſiderable force has been detached from the army under Major-General Gates during the courſe of the negotiations of the treaty depending between them; Lieutenant General Burgoyne conceives this, if true, to be not only a violation of the ceſſation of arms, but ſubverſive of the principles on which the treaty originated, viz. a great ſuperiority of numbers in General Gates's army; Lieutenant-General Burgoyne therefore requires that two officers on his part be permitted to ſee that the ſtrength of the forces now oppoſed to him is ſuch as will convince him that no ſuch detachments have been made; and that the ſame principles of ſuperiority, on which the treaty firſt began, ſtill exiſt.

16th October.

(No. 8.)

Articles of Convention between Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, and Major-General Gates.

I. The troops under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne to march out of their camp with the honours of war, and the artillery of the intrenchments, to the verge of the river where the Old Fort ſtood, where the arms and artillery are to be left. The arms to be piled by word of command from their own officers.

II. A free paſſage to be granted to the army under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne to Great Britain, on condition of not ſerving again in North America during the preſent conteſt; and the port of Boſton is aſſigned for the entry of tranſports to receive the troops whenever General Howe ſhall ſo order.

III. Should any cartel take place, by which the army under General Burgoyne, or any part of it, may be exchanged, the foregoing article to be void, as far as ſuch exchange ſhall be made.

IV. The army under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne to march to Maſſachuſet's Bay, by the eaſieſt, moſt expeditious, and convenient route; and to be quartered in, near, or as convenient as poſſible to Boſton, that the march of the troops may not be delayed when tranſports arrive to receive them.

V. The troops to be ſupplied on their march, and during their being in quarters, with proviſions, by Major-General Gates's orders, at the ſame rate of rations as the troops of his own army; and, if poſſible, the officers horſes and cattle are to be ſupplied with forage at the uſual rates.

VI. All officers to retain their carriages, bat horſes, and

and other cattle, and no baggage to be moleſted or ſearched, Lieutenant-General Burgoyne giving his honour, that there are no public ſtores ſecreted therein. Major-General Gates will of courſe take the neceſſary meaſures for the due performance of this article. Should any carriages be wanted during the march, for the tranſportation of officers baggage, they are, if poſſible, to be ſupplied by the country at the uſual rates.

VII. Upon the march, and during the time the army ſhall remain in quarters in the Maſſachuſet's-Bay, the officers are not, as far as circumſtances will admit, to be ſeparated from their men. The officers are to be quartered according to their rank, and are not to be hindered from aſſembling their men for roll-callings, and other neceſſary purpoſes of regularity.

VIII. All corps whatever of General Burgoyne's army, whether compoſed of ſailors, batteau-men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and followers of the army, of whatever country, ſhall be included in the fulleſt ſenſe and utmoſt extent of the above articles, and comprehended in every reſpect as Britiſh ſubjects.

IX. All Canadians, and perſons belonging to the Canadian eſtabliſhment, conſiſting of ſailors, batteau-men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and many other followers of the army, who come under no particular deſcription, are to be permitted to return there; they are to be conducted immediately by the ſhorteſt route to the firſt Britiſh poſt on Lake George, are to be ſupplied with proviſions in the ſame manner as the other troops, and are to be bound by the ſame condition of not ſerving during the preſent conteſt in North America.

X. Paſſports to be immediately granted for three officers, not exceeding the rank of captains, who ſhall be appointed by Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, to carry diſpatches to Sir William Howe, Sir Guy Carleton, and to Great Britain, by the way of New York; and Major-General Gates engages the public faith, that theſe diſpatches ſhall not be opened. Theſe officers are to ſet out immediately after receiving their diſpatches, and are to travel the ſhorteſt route, and in the moſt expeditious manner.

XI. During the ſtay of the troops in the Maſſachuſet's-Bay, the officers are to be admitted on parole, and are to be permitted to wear their ſide arms.

XII. Should the army under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne find it neceſſary to ſend for their clothing and other baggage from Canada, they are to be permitted to do it in the moſt ——— manner, and the neceſſary paſſports granted for that purpoſe.

XIII. Theſe articles are to be mutually ſigned and exchanged to-morrow morning at nine o'clock; and the troops under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne are to march out of their intrenchments at three o'clock in the afternoon.

HORATIO GATES, Major-General.

Camp at Saratoga, October 16, 1777.

(True Copy).

To prevent any doubts that might ariſe from Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's name not being mentioned in the above treaty, Major-General Gates hereby declares, that he is underſtood to be comprehended in it as fully as if his name had been ſpecifically mentioned.

HORATIO GATES.

(No. 9.)

Minutes of a Council of War, held on the Heights of Saratoga, October 12, 1777.

Preſent.—Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, Major-General Phillips, Major-General Reideſel, Brigadier-General Hamilton.

The Lieutenant-General ſtates to the council the preſent ſituation of affairs.

The enemy in force, according to the beſt intelligence he can obtain, to the amount of upwards of 14,000 men, and a conſiderable quantity of artillery, are on this ſide of the Fiſh-kill, and threaten an attack. On the other ſide the Hudſon's river, between this army and Fort Edward, is another army of the enemy, the numbers unknown; but one corps, which there has been an opportunity of obſerving, is reported to be about 1500 men. They have likewiſe cannon on the other ſide the Hudſon's river, and they have a bridge below Saratoga church, by which the two armies can communicate.

The batteaux of the army have been deſtroyed, and no means appear of making a bridge over the Hudſon's river, were it even practicable, from the poſition of the enemy.

The only means of retreat, therefore, are by the ford at Fort Edward, or taking the mountains in order to paſs the river higher up by rafts, or by another ford which is reported to be practicable with difficulty; or by keeping the mountains to paſs the head of Hudſon's river, and continue to the weſtward of Lake George all the way to Ticonderago; it is true, this laſt paſſage was never made but by Indians, or very ſmall bodies of men.

In order to paſs cannon or any wheel carriages from hence to Fort Edward, ſome bridges muſt be repaired under fire of the enemy from the oppoſite ſide of the river; and the principal bridge will be a work of fourteen or fifteen hours; there is no good poſition for the army to take to ſuſtain that work; and, if there were, the time ſtated as neceſſary would give the enemy on the Hudſon's river an opportunity to take poſt on the ſtrong ground above Fort Edward, or to diſpute the ford while General Gates's army followed in the rear.

The intelligence from the lower part of Hudſon's river is founded upon the concurrent reports of priſoners and deſerters, who ſay it was the news in the enemy's camp, that Fort Montgomery was taken; and one man, a friend to government, who arrived yeſterday, and mentions ſome particulars of the manner in which it was taken.

The proviſions of the army may hold out to the 20th; there is neither rum nor ſpruce beer.

Having committed this ſtate of facts to the conſideration of the council, the General requeſts their ſentiments on the following propoſitions.

1ſt. To wait in the preſent poſition an attack from the enemy, or the chance of favourable events.

2d. To attack the enemy.

3d. To retreat, repairing the bridges as the army moves for the artillery, in order to force the paſſage of the ford.

4th. To retreat by night, leaving the artillery and the baggage; and ſhould it be found impracticable to force the paſſage with muſquetry, to attempt the upper ford, or the paſſage round Lake George.

5th. In caſe the enemy, by extending to their left, leave their rear open, to march rapidly for Albany.

Upon the firſt propoſition, reſolved, That the ſituation would grow worſe by delay; that the proviſion now in ſtore was not more than ſufficient for the retreat, ſhould impediments intervene, or a circuit of country become neceſſary; and as the enemy did not attack when the ground was unfortified, it is not probable they will do it now, as they have a better game to play.

The ſecond unadviſable and deſperate, there being no poſſibility of reconnoitring the enemy's poſition, and his great ſuperiority of numbers known.

The third impracticable.

The fifth thought worthy of conſideration by the Lieutenant-General, Major-General Phillips, and Brigadier-General Hamilton; but the poſition of the enemy yet gives no opening for it.

Reſolved, that the fourth propoſition is the only reſource; and that, to effect it, the utmoſt ſecreſy and ſilence is to be obſerved; and the troops are to be put in motion from the right in the ſtill part of the night, without any change in the diſpoſition.

N. B. It depended upon the delivery of ſix days proviſion in due time, and upon the return of ſcouts, who had been ſent forward, to examine by what route the army could probably move the firſt four miles undiſcovered, whether the plan ſhould take place on that day, or on the morrow.

The ſcouts on their return reported, that the enemy's poſition on our right was ſuch, and they had ſo many ſmall parties out, that it would be impoſſible to move without our march being immediately diſcovered.

Minutes and Proceedings of a Council of War, conſiſting of all the General Officers, Field Officers, and Captains commanding Corps, on the Heights of Saratoga, October 13, 1777.

The Lieutenant-General having explained the ſituation of affairs, as in the preceding council, with the additional intelligence that the enemy was intrenched at the fords of Fort Edward, and likewiſe occupied the ſtrong poſition on the Pine Plains between Fort George and Fort Edward, expreſſed his readineſs to undertake, at their head, any enterprize of difficulty or hazard that ſhould appear to them within the compaſs of their ſtrength and ſpirit: he added, that he had reaſon to believe a capitulation had been in the contemplation of ſome, perhaps of all who knew the real ſituation of things; that, upon a circumſtance of ſuch conſequence to national and perſonal honour, he thought it a duty to his country and to himſelf, to extend the council beyond the uſual limits; that the aſſembly preſent might be juſtly eſteemed a full repreſentation of the army; and that he ſhould think himſelf unjuſtifiable in taking any ſtep, in ſo ſerious a matter, without ſuch a concurrence of ſentiments as ſhould make a treaty the act of the army, as well as that of the General.

The firſt queſtion, therefore, he deſired them to decide, was,

Whether an army of 3500 fighting men, and well provided with artillery, were juſtifiable, upon the principles of nationa. dignity and military honour, in capitulating in any poſſible ſituation?

Reſolved, *nem. con.* in the affirmative.

Queſtion 2. Is the preſent ſituation of that nature?

Reſolved, *nem. con.* That the preſent ſituation juſtifies a capitulation upon honourable terms.

The Lieutenant-General then drew up the meſſage, marked No. 2. in the papers relative to the negotiation, and laid it before the council. It was unanimouſly approved, and upon that foundation the treaty opened.

Oct. 14. Major Kingſton having delivered the meſſage marked No. 2. returned with the propoſals marked No. 3. and the council of war being aſſembled again, the Lieutenant-General laid them before it, when it was reſolved unanimouſly to reject the 6th article, and not to admit of it in any extremity whatever.

The Lieutenant-General then laid before the council the anſwers to Major-General Gates's propoſals, as marked in the ſame paper, together with his own preliminary propoſals, marked No. 4. which were unanimouſly approved of.

Oct. 15. The council being aſſembled again, Major-General Gates's anſwers to Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's propoſals were laid before them, whereupon it was reſolved that they were ſatisfactory, and a ſufficient ground for proceeding to a definitive treaty.

Report of the Killed, Wounded, and Priſoners of the Britiſh Troops, (till exact Returns can be collected) under the Command of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, to October 12, 1777.

One brigadier general, 1 major, 2 captains, 15 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 12 ſerjeants, 5 drummers, 315 rank and file killed.

Two lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, 17 captains, 18 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 1 adjutant, 38 ſerjeants, 4 drummers, 715 rank and file wounded.

Two majors, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 enſigns, 1 ſurgeon, 4 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 43 rank and file, priſoners.

Names

Names of the Staff Officers Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.

Brigadier-General Fraser, Sir James Clarke, aide de camp to Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, killed.

Captain Green of the 31st regiment, aide de camp to Major-General Phillips, Captain Blomfield of the royal artillery, major of brigade to Major-General Phillips, wounded.

Captain Money of the 9th regiment, deputy quarter master-general, prisoner.

Names of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Major Grant of the 24th regiment, killed.

Captains Wight of the 53d, Jones, royal artillery, killed.

Lieutenants Westrop and Wright, 9th regiment, Lucas, Cooke, Obins, 20th ditto, Currie, Mackenzie, Robertson, Turnbull, 21 ditto, Douglass, 29th ditto, Reynal, Harvey, Stuart, 62d ditto, Haggart of the marines, Cleyland, second lieutenant royal artillery, killed.

Ensigns Taylor, Phillips, Young, 62d ditto, killed.

Adjutant Fitzgerald, 62 ditto, killed.

Lieutenant-Colonels Lynd of the 20th regiment, Anstruther, 62d ditto, wounded in two different actions.

Majors Forbes, 9th ditto, Ackland, 20th ditto, Agnew, 24th ditto, Earl of Balcarras, 53d ditto, Hainage, 62d ditto, wounded in two different actions.

Captains Montgomery, Swetenham, Stapylton, (since dead of his wounds) 9th ditto, Weyms, Dowling, Stanley, Farquire, 20th ditto, Strangways, 24th ditto, Ramsey, 21st ditto, Blake, 24th ditto, Harris, Ross, 34th ditto, Craig, 47th ditto, Shrimpson, Bunbury, 62d ditto, wounded.

Lieutenants Battersby, light infantry, 29th ditto. Fisherton, grenadiers, 21st ditto, Richardson, grenadiers, 34th ditto, (wounded in two different actions) Rowe, Stavely, Murray, Prince, 9th ditto, Dowling, 29th, doing duty with the 20th ditto, Doyle, 24th ditto, Rutherford, 21st ditto, Williams, Steel, 29th ditto, Richardson, 34th ditto, Haughton, Cullan, 53d ditto, Jones, 60th ditto, Smith, Howarth, royal artillery, wounded.

Ensigns Connel, 20th ditto, Blake, Hervey, 62d ditto, Baron de Salons, 9th ditto, wounded.

Adjutant Fielding, 9th ditto, wounded.

Majors Ackland, commanding the grenadiers, Williams, royal artillery, prisoners.

Captains Montgomery, Money, 9th ditto, prisoners.

Lieutenants Johnstone, York, 29th ditto, Howarth, royal artillery, prisoners.

Ensigns D'Antrach, Naylor, 62d ditto, prisoners.

Surgeon Shelly, 9th ditto, prisoner.

JOHN BURGOYNE, Lieutenant-General.

N. B. From the 12th, the loss by killed, prisoners, and desertion, was very considerable.

SAVANNAH, TAKEN IN 1779. The capital of the province of Georgia, situated on a river of the same name in North America; for the particulars of which see the following letters.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, to Lord George Germaine, dated Savannah, Jan. 16, 1779.

MY LORD,

In consequence of Sir Henry Clinton's orders to proceed to Georgia, with his Majesty's 71st regiment of foot, two battalions of Hessians, four battalions of provincials, and a detachment of the royal artillery, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship of our having sailed from the Hook on the 27th of November, 1778, escorted by a squadron of his Majesty's ships of war, under the command of Commodore Parker, and of the arrival of the whole fleet off the island of Tybee, on the 23d of December thereafter, two horse sloops excepted.

On the 4th the Commodore, with the greatest part of the transports, got over the Bar, and anchored in the Savannah river, within the light-house of Tybee; on the 27th the rest of the fleet joined him.

During the time occupied in bringing the last division over the Bar, I formed from the provincial battalions two corps of light infantry; the one to be attached to Sir James Baird's light company of the 71st Highlanders, the other to Captain Cameron's company of the same regiment.

Having no intelligence that could be depended upon, with respect to the military force of Georgia, or disposition formed for its defence, Sir James Baird's Highland company of light infantry, in two flat boats, with Lieutenant Clark of the navy, was dispatched in the night of the 25th, to seize any of the inhabitants they might find on the banks of Wilmington-Creek. Two men were procured by this means, by whom we learnt the most satisfactory intelligence concerning the state of matters at Savannah, and which settled the Commodore and I in the resolution of landing the troops the next evening at the plantation of one Gerridoe, an important post, twelve miles further up than the light-house of Tybee, and two miles short, in a direct line from the town of Savannah, although the distance was not less than three along the road. This post was the first practicable landing-place on the Savannah river, the whole country between it and Tybee being a continued tract of deep marsh, intersected by the creeks of St. Augustine and Tybee, of considerable extent, and other cuts of water, impassable for troops at any time of the tide.

The Vigilant man of war, with the Comet galley, the Keppel armed brig, and the Greenwich armed sloop, followed by the transports in three divisions, in the order established for a descent, proceeded up the river with the tide at noon; about four o'clock in the evening the Vigilant opened the Reach to Gerridoe's plantation, and was cannonaded by two rebel galleys, who retired before any of their bullets reached her; a single shot from the Vigilant quickened their retreat.

The tide and evening being too far spent, and many of the transports having grounded at the distance of five or six miles below Gerridoe's plantation, the descent was indispensably delayed till next morning. The

firſt diviſion of the troops, conſiſting of all the light infantry of the army, the New York volunteers, and 1ſt battalion of the 71ſt, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, were landed at break of day on the river dam, in front of Gerridoe's plantation, from whence a narrow cauſeway of 600 yards in length, with a ditch on each ſide, led through a rice ſwamp directly for Gerridoe's houſe, which ſtood upon a bluff of thirty feet in height, above the level of the rice ſwamps.

The light infantry under Captain Cameron having firſt reached the ſhore, were formed and led briſkly forward to the bluff, where a body of fifty rebels were poſted, and from whom they received a ſmart fire of muſquetry; but the Highlanders ruſhing on with their uſual impetuoſity, gave them no time to repeat it; they drove them inſtantly to the woods, and happily ſecured a landing for the reſt of the army. Captain Cameron, a ſpirited and moſt valuable officer, with two Highlanders, were killed on this occaſion, and five Highlanders wounded.

Upon reconnoitring the environs of Gerridoe's plantation, I diſcovered the rebel army, under Major-General Robert Howe, drawn up about a mile eaſt of the town of Savannah, with ſeveral pieces of cannon in their front. The 1ſt diviſion of troops, together with one company of the 2d battalion of the 71ſt, the 1ſt battalion of Delancy's, the Wellworth, and part of Wiſſenbach's regiment of Heſſians being landed, I thought it expedient, having the day before me, to go in queſt of the enemy, rather than give them an opportunity of retiring unmoleſted.

A company of the 2d battalion of the 71ſt, together with the 1ſt battalion of Delancy's, were accordingly left to cover the landing-place, and the troops marched in the following order for the town of Savannah.

The light infantry, throwing off their packs, formed the advance, the New York volunteers followed to ſupport the light infantry, the 1ſt battalion of the 71ſt, with two 6 pounders, followed the New York volunteers, and the Wellworth battalion of Heſſians, with two 3 pounders, followed the 71ſt, part of Wiſſenbach battalion of Heſſians cloſed the rear. On the troops having entered the great road leading to the town of Savannah, the diviſion of Wiſſenbach's regiment was poſted on the croſs roads to ſecure the rear of the army; a thick impenetrable wooded ſwamp covered the left of the line of march; and the light infantry, with the flankers of each corps, effectually ſcoured the cultivated plantations which were on the right.

The troops reached the open country near Tatnal's plantation, before three o'clock in the evening; and halted in the great road about 200 paces ſhort of the gate leading to Governor Wright's plantation, the light infantry excepted, who were ordered to form immediately upon our right of the road, along the rails leading to Governor Wright's plantation.

The enemy were drawn up acroſs the road at the diſtance of 800 yards from this gateway; one half conſiſting of Thompſon's and Eugee's regiments of Carolina troops, were formed under Colonel Eugee, with their left obliquely to the great road leading to Savannah, their right to a wooded ſwamp, covered by the houſes of Tatnal's plantation, in which they had placed ſome riflemen; the other half of their regular troops, conſiſting of part of the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th battalions of the Georgia brigade, was formed under Colonel Elbert, with their right to the road, and their left to the rice ſwamps of Governor Wright's plantation; with the fort of Savannah bluff behind their left wing, in the ſtyle of ſecond flank; the town of Savannah, round which they had the remains of an intrenchment covered their rear. One piece of cannon was planted on the right of their line, one upon the left, and two pieces occupied the traverſe, acroſs the great road, in the centre of their line. About 100 paces in front of this traverſe, at a critical ſpot between two ſwamps, a trench was cut acroſs the road, and about 100 yards in front of this trench a marſhy rivulet run almoſt parallel the whole extent of their front; the bridge of which was burned down to interrupt the paſſage, and retard our progreſs.

I could never diſcover, from the movements of the enemy, that they wiſhed and expected an attack upon their left, and I was deſirous of cheriſhing that opinion.

Having accidentally fallen in with a negroe, who knew a private path through the wooded ſwamp, upon the enemy's right, I ordered the 1ſt battalion of the 71ſt to form on our right of the road, and move up to the rear of the light infantry, whilſt I drew off that corps to the right, as if I meant to extend my front to that quarter, where a happy fall of ground favoured the manœuvre, and increaſed the jealouſy of the enemy with regard to their left. Sir James Baird had directions to convey the light infantry in this hollow ground quite to the rear, and penetrate the wooded ſwamp upon our left, with a view to get round by the new barracks into the rear of the enemy's right flank. The New York volunteers, under Colonel Trumbull, were ordered to ſupport him.

During the courſe of this movement our artillery were formed in a field on our left of the road, concealed from the enemy by a ſwell of ground in front, to which I meant to run them up for action, when the ſignal was made to engage; and from whence I could either bear advantageouſly upon the right of the rebel line, as it was then formed, or cannonade any body of troops in flank, which they might detach into the wood, to retard the progreſs of the light infantry.

The regiment of Wellworth was formed upon the left of the artillery, and the enemy continued to amuſe themſelves with their cannon, without any return upon our part, till it was viſible that Sir James Baird and the light infantry had fairly got round upon their rear. On this occaſion I commanded the line to move briſkly forward. The well-directed artillery of the line, the rapid advance of the 71ſt regiment, and the forward countenance of the Heſſian regiment of Wellworth, inſtantly diſperſed the enemy.

A body of militia of Georgia, poſted at the new barracks, with ſome pieces of cannon to cover the road from Great Ogeeche, were at this juncture routed, with the loſs of their artillery, by the light infantry under

under Sir James Baird, when the ſcattered troops of the Carolina and Georgia brigades run acroſs the plain in his front. This officer, with his uſual gallantry, daſhed the light on their flank, and terminated the fate of the day with brilliant ſucceſs.

Thirty-eight officers of different diſtinctions, and 415 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, one ſtand of colours, forty-eight pieces of cannon, twenty-three mortars, ninety-four barrels of powder, the fort with all its ſtores, agreeable to the incloſed return, and in ſhort the capital of Georgia, the ſhipping in the harbour, with a large quantity of proviſions, fell into our poſſeſſion before it was dark, without any other loſs on our ſide than that of Captain Peter Campbell, a gallant officer, of Skinner's light infantry, and two privates killed; one ſerjeant and nine privates wounded; eighty-three of the enemy were found dead on the common, and eleven wounded. By the accounts received from their priſoners, thirty loſt their lives in the ſwamp, endeavouring to make their eſcape.

I have the pleaſure to inform your Lordſhip, that although the rebels retreated through the town of Savannah, and many inhabitants were on the ſtreets, none ſuffered in the purſuit, but ſuch as had arms, and were in actual reſiſtance.

Every poſſible care was taken of the houſes in town, and the whole was ſecured againſt being ſet on fire by the enemy, who, as I was informed, had it once in ſerious contemplation: the rebels had, however, removed moſt of their effects out of town; and, except what their negroes might have practiſed during the courſe of the night, little or no depredations took place, and that even leſs than had ever happened to a town under circumſtances of a ſimilar nature.

Without a ſingle horſe to drag our artillery, or waggon to carry forward a ſufficient quantity of proviſions, your Lordſhip may well conceive our difficulties in proceeding up the country as ſoon as could be wiſhed; however, by the indefatigable exertions of Major Fraſer, our acting deputy quarter-maſter-general, and the zeal and forward diſpoſitions of the whole of the officers of the army for continuing the purſuit, I was enabled to march to Cherokee-hill, on the evening of the 1ſt of January, and alſo to take poſſeſſion of the town of Ebenezer on the 2d, after ſecuring all the intermediate poſts between Savannah and it.

Twenty horſes for dragoons, together with ſeveral hundred head of cattle, were collected on the march; and on the 3d of January, the laſt ſcattered remains of the American army retreated acroſs at the Two Siſters.

After eſtabliſhing a poſt at this ferry, I proceeded with the light infantry and cavalry to Mount Pleaſant; and theſe corps having been conſtantly on the move, even fifty miles above the town of Savannah, without a ſingle rebel to oppoſe them.

Many reſpectable inhabitants joined the army on this occaſion, with their rifles and horſes, who are formed into a corps of rifle dragoons, for the purpoſe of patroling the country between our advanced poſts, and for aſcertaining the earlieſt intelligence of the enemy's movements. A body of militia were alſo formed at Ebenezer, to patrole in the ſame manner to the right and left of that quarter, by which means the country is effectually ſecured from depredations.

Having cleared this province of the rebel army, except 200 men left in garriſon at Sunbury Fort, a number too inſignificant to merit an early attention, and who, from the rapid movement of the Britiſh troops along the banks of the Savannah river, muſt have their communication with South Carolina cut off, and of courſe fall at diſcretion, Commodore Parker and I thought this period the beſt to iſſue the incloſed proclamation and oath to the inhabitants at large, founded on the inſtructions I received from his Majeſty's commiſſioners at New York; and this we did from a perſuaſion, that it would have the moſt ſalutary effects upon the inhabitants, after beating the united force of Carolina and Georgia out of their country.

The immediate conſequences juſtified this perſuaſion; and I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that the inhabitants from all parts of the province flock with their arms to the ſtandard, and cordially embrace the terms which have been offered.

To eſtabliſh the public ſecurity, and check every attempt to diſturb the peace of individuals, I iſſued another proclamation, ſetting forth a reward of ten guineas for every committee and aſſembly man taken within the limits of Georgia; and two guineas for every lurking villain who might be ſent from Carolina to moleſt the inhabitants. A late fruitleſs attempt of a rebel party, ſent acroſs the Savannah to plunder the plantations on this ſide of the water, has inſpired our rifle dragoons with double alacrity, and has pointed out the propriety and happy conſequences reſulting from their being ready to oppoſe every banditti of this nature.

Captain Stanhope of the navy, who commanded the flat boats of the fleet, and to whoſe exertions we are much indebted, went with Lieutenant Clarke, and a number of armed boats of the fleet, and boarded an armed brig, two ſloops, and a ſchooner, who interrupted the paſſage to Abercorn, by which means the navigation of the river to that poſt was happily opened. The Comet galley, and armed ſloop Greenwich, are now ſtationed to cover the mouth of Ebenezer Creek: the two rebel galleys, who were formerly there, have retired to Puriſburg.

Having in the ſpace of ten days ſettled the frontiers of Georgia in a ſtate of tranquillity, and having formed ſuch a diſpoſition of the army as I thought moſt expedient for ſhutting up all the avenues leading from South Carolina, I turned my thoughts to Sunbury, and viſited the town of Savannah on the 10th inſtant, where Commodore Parker, with Colonel Innes, who was left commandant of the town of Savannah, had, with uncommon abilities, unremitting zeal and attention, regulated fully to my ſatisfaction every public tranſaction in the lower diſtrict of that province.

A letter from General Prevoſt that evening ſtopped my intended excurſion to Sunbury, by the agreeable intelligence of his arrival from the ſouth, and of his having taken the fort after a ſhort reſiſtance. The particulars of which your Lordſhip will learn from himſelf, as I expect him hourly in town, and have detained the packet for that purpoſe.

All

All the rebel cattle within the reach of our poſts, have been ordered for ſlaughter, and to be ſalted up for the uſe of the navy and army. We have alſo given ſuch encouragement to the farmers to bring in their bullocks, hogs, ſheep, poultry, &c. as cannot fail of eſtabliſhing good and reaſonable markets at each of our poſts.

I am now preparing to march with all the light troops, and a battalion of the 71ſt, to Auguſta, with a view to ſecure that important poſt, and give every poſſible encouragement, protection, and aid, to his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects in the back countries of both the Carolinas. In the courſe of a month from the time of my ſetting out, I hope to have it in my power to give your Lordſhip ſome favourable accounts from that quarter.

A liſt of veſſels ſeized by the King's ſhips at Savannah.

A ſhip, the Franklin, maſter and crew deſerted her, 300 tons, in ballaſt.
A ſhip, maſter and crew deſerted her, 300 tons, 20 guns (French), in ballaſt.
A brig, maſter and crew deſerted her, 180 tons in ballaſt.
A polacre, maſter and crew deſerted her, 80 tons, in ballaſt.
A ſhip, 300 tons, 16 guns (Spaniſh), with ſome deer ſkins.
A brig, 140 tons, with lumber.
A ſloop, 70 tons, 100 negroes, with flour, and ſome indigo.
A ſloop, 40 tons, with furniture.
A ſchooner, 60 tons, with ſome indigo and tobacco.
All the above were delivered into the care of Mr. M'Culloch, agent for the navy at Savannah.
A ſloop, 90 tons, 15 men, 10 guns, burnt.
A ſloop, 90 tons, 8 men, 4 guns, burnt.
1779. Jan. 13. By the Vigilant's tender. Sloop Sarah, ſeized at ſea, Francis Salter, maſter, 60 tons, 72 men. The crews of two rebel galleys, burnt by the rebels, from Sunbury to Charles-town with ſalt.

H. PARKER.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Prevoſt to Lord George Germaine, dated Savannah, January 18, 1779.

I think it my duty to acquaint your Lordſhip, that purſuant to General Sir Henry Clinton's orders of the 20th of October, received November 27th following, I collected all the troops of every kind, which could poſſibly be ſpared from the neceſſary number for the defence of the fort and garriſon of St. Auguſtine.

Permit me, my Lord, to mention to the praiſe of the troops now with me, the unexampled diſtreſs under which they have laboured for a number of weeks for want of proviſions, their ſpirited excurſions at a very great diſtance, in a country extremely difficult of acceſs, and the cheerfulneſs with which, for days together, under the moſt ſevere fatigues, they lived only on oyſters; all reſources of every kind being exhauſted, notwithſtanding all the induſtry and activity of Lieutenant-Colonel Prevoſt, who exerted every ſinew to relieve our wants; not a word of complaint was heard: anxiety to ſhare the toils of reducing Georgia, and promote the King's ſervice, made every thing eaſy, and was patiently borne by the men, who ſaw that their officers had no better fare than themſelves. At laſt, when the joyful news came, that the troops from the northward were arrived off the coaſt, thoſe with me were ſoon ready to co-operate with them. Our artillery and ammunition coming by water in open boats, the only poſſible conveyance, as we were unaſſiſted by any kind of naval force, retarded us ſome time, as we were obliged to take a long circuit to avoid the enemy's galleys. However, the activity of Lieutenant-Colonel Prevoſt, who had made a forced march in the night, and ſurrounded the town of Sunbury to prevent the enemy from eſcaping, in caſe they deſigned to abandon the fort, afforded us ſome means of bringing a howitzer and ſome royals, with which we ſoon obliged them to ſurrender at diſcretion. The priſoners, including the officers, amounted to 212. They had a captain and two men killed, and ſix wounded. On the ſide of his Majeſty's troops only one private man was killed, and three wounded, notwithſtanding they had two galleys and an armed veſſel firing at our trenches for three days, beſides twenty-one pieces of cannon mounted in the fort. After ſettling a garriſon in it, and ordering the neceſſary repairs, I proceeded to Savannah, to take the command of the army come from the northward, hitherto commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, to whom I beg leave to refer your Lordſhip for the particulars of his ſucceſs againſt the enemy, and the ſteps he has ſince taken to ſecure the country along Savannah river.

SAVANNAH, SIEGE OF IN 1779. For an account of which, ſee the following

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Prevoſt, commanding his Majeſty's forces in the Province of Georgia, to the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, dated Savannah, November 1, 1779.

As I look upon it to be always of importance, and my indiſpenſible duty, that your Lordſhip ſhould directly be made acquainted with every material occurrence in this quarter affecting his Majeſty's ſervice, and as it is probable the very unexpected viſit of the Count d'Eſtaing to this coaſt, with ſo powerful a ſquadron, and a conſiderable body of land troops, when known, will have excited ſome uneaſineſs for our ſafety, it is with very ſincere pleaſure I do myſelf the honour to inform you, that we have ſeen the laſt of the French fleet this day depart, we hope, off the coaſt; got both them and their American allies off our hands, in a manner which we humbly hope our gracious Sovereign will not think unhandſome.

September 4th. When intelligence was received from Tybee, that five ſail of French men of war, with ſome ſloops and ſchooners were off the bar, as it was impoſſible to determine whether this was a whole or only part of a larger force, whether they had landed troops in Carolina, or this was their firſt appearance on the coaſt, orders were ſent to all the outpoſts to hold themſelves in readineſs to join: and as it was very poſſible that the enemy might puſh their frigates

into

into Port Royal Bay, and cut off the communication with Beaufort, an order was ſent to the Honourable Colonel Maitland, commanding there, forthwith to evacuate that place, and croſs to Hilton Head Iſland, from whence, if he was not ſtopped by a further order, he was to proceed to this place. The officer who was charged with this order, was taken by the rebels going through Skull Creek; but this accident was then judged of no other conſequence, as the French diſappearing, and their coming on the coaſt being hoped, for various reaſons, to be only accidental. Colonel Maitland was next day directed to remain, but embarking all his heavy baggage, and other incumbrances, to hold himſelf in conſtant readineſs to come away on the ſhorteſt notice; or if, through any other channel, he received intelligence which ſhould induce that meaſure, he was immediately to adopt it, without waiting the ceremony of orders, as beſt for his Majeſty's ſervice; his great care being always to run no riſk poſſibly to be avoided of being cut off from this place, which was our principal concern.

6th. The French ſhips re-appeared with an addition of one, and from the northward. Captain Moncrief, the commanding engineer, with 100 men and a howitzer, was ſent to Tybee to reinforce the poſt and battery there; and an order to be forwarded to Colonel Maitland to join without loſs of time.

7th and 8th. The fleet of the enemy increaſed to forty-two ſail, the greater part men of war. Expreſſes to all the out poſts to join.

9th. Fifty-four veſſels off the bar. Appoint the poſts of alarm out of town, and make other neceſſary diſpoſitions for ſuſtaining an attack. Repair and ſtrengthen the abbatis. A very ſuperior force approaching the bar, our ſhips, the Fowey and Roſe, of twenty guns each, the Keppel and Germaine armed veſſels obliged to retire towards town. The battery on Tybee deſtroyed, the guns ſpiked, and the howitzer and ſtores carried off. Four large frigates came over the bar.

10th. All the out poſts in Georgia join, Lieutenant-Colonel Cruger from Sunbury came by land, with all his men able to march: his ſick and convaleſcents he embarked on board an armed veſſel to come inland. By contrary winds they were detained till the paſſage was ſeized by the enemy. They, however, put up Ogeeche river, where finding the communication by land alſo cut off, Captain French (commanding) landed and took poſt; and for many days continued to defend himſelf, until obliged, by want of proviſions, to capitulate to a very ſuperior force. Began new redoubts and batteries, and ſtrengthen the abbatis. The troops encamped.

11th. Buſy in landing cannon from the ſhipping; making faſcines. The engineer hard at work.

12th. Several French and rebel veſſels come over Oſſiban bar. At ten o'clock in the evening the French landed at Beaulieu.

13th. Having confined our views to the defence of the town as our ſole object, which we determined, by the bleſſing of God, to be vigorous, and worthy of Britiſh troops, continued our works with unremitting ardor. Captains Henry, Brown, and Fiſher, came on ſhore, their aſſiſtance being required in the defence of the place, on which every thing depended. They cheerfully agreed, and proceeded directly to land their whole force, men, guns, &c. Some maſters of tranſports, and a privateer with their men, made voluntarily offers of their ſervices. Captain Watſon of the Tweed, Tate of the Nancy, Higgins of the Betſey, Mr. Manly, a merchant of Jamaica, all had their poſts aſſigned; the ſeamen on the batteries, the marines joined to the 60th grenadiers. Report that the Rebels from Auguſta were at Hudſon's, and General Lincoln from Carolina, approaching Zubly's Ferry.

14th. The engineer hard at work. Certain intelligence that Lincoln was croſſing at Zubly's Ferry, from intelligent ſpies who croſſed with him. His numbers about 1500. More on their way from all parts of Carolina. Polaſki already croſſed, and joined by the horſe from the above, advanced to within eight miles of the town.

15th. Some French and Polaſki's light horſe appear in front. Force in a ſubaltern's picquet, of which ſix are taken. They are forced to retire in turn, with ſome killed, and an officer taken. No further loſs on our ſide, our men not being ſuffered to paſs beyond the cover of our cannon.

16th. Receive a ſummons from the Count d'Eſtaing, to ſurrender to the arms of France. No ſtranger to the unanimous opinion of the army, but for form's ſake aſſemble the field officers at the governor's houſe. We deſire to know what terms he propoſed? At noon Colonel Maitland, with the firſt diviſion, arrives (about four hundred men). Letter from the Count, That the beſieged ſhould demand terms, and that he would willingly grant all in his power. We believe him, but demand a truce for twenty-four hours to deliberate, which is agreed to.

17th. By noon, and in the night before, all the reſt of the army, fit for duty, aarive from Beaufort, and take their poſts in the line. The enemy being in poſſeſſion of the ſhip-channel, Colonel Maitland had been obliged to come round Dawfuſkie, and land on the marſhes, and dragging his boats empty through a cut, got into Savannah river above the enemy, and ſo to this place. Again aſſemble the field officers, ſea and land, with the governor and lieutenant-governor, in camp. And we unanimouſly determined to defend ourſelves to the laſt man; which is communicated to Count d'Eſtaing. Our evening gun fired an hour before ſun-ſet, to be the ſignal for recommencing hoſtilities. Review the troops under arms at their poſts, all in high ſpirits, and the moſt pleaſing confidence expreſſed in every face. The ſailors not to be prevented from giving three cheers.

18th and 19th. We continue to work hard on redoubts and batteries. Further ſtrengthening the abbatis.

20th. A frigate and galleys at Four-mile Point. Captain Moncrief prepares fire rafts. The Roſe and Savannah ſunk in the channel.

21ſt. A new work for ſeven ſix and nine-pounders begun in front of the barracks. Hearing the rebels were making fire rafts above the town, we get the

boom

boom acroſs, and veſſels ready to be ſunk, a ſmall galley, and the Germaine, to cover the boom, and occaſionally to ſcour Yamacraw ſwamp on our right. Some houſes and barns on our flanks, judged too near, are burnt, unfortunately the property of friends.

22d. The enemy appear in force all along our front. In readineſs to fight, but continue our works. Boats, and other craft of the enemy, go up Auguſtine creek, probably with cannon and ſtores.

23d. As the day before.

24th. The enemy had been hard at work the whole night; and when the morning fog cleared off, were diſcovered to have puſhed a ſap to within 300 yards of our abbatis, to the left of the centre. At nine o'clock, three companies of light infantry (97 rank and file) were ſent out under Major Graham, of the 16th, to give an opportunity of reconnoitring, and of probably judging of the enemy's force, and draw them expoſed to our cannon. It had been once intended to ſend the whole light infantry with Major Graham, and to ſuſtain with 150 of the 2d, 71ſt, and the corps of New York volunteers; but knowing the ardent diſpoſition of thoſe troops, that though they are very eaſily led into action, they are by no means ſo to be brought off; and that from their probable obſtinacy, and the vicinity of the French camp, which was diſcovered to be very near, there was reaſon to apprehend an affair more general than we wiſhed for might be brought on, it was judged ſufficient to draw the remaining three light companies along the abbatis, and the Highlanders concealed behind the barracks, in caſe the enemy ſhould attempt to preſs in the rear of Major Graham. The conduct of the Major and his little corps was ſpirited and proper, almoſt above praiſe: daſhing out with amazing rapidity, he was in an inſtant in the enemy's neareſt work, which he kept poſſeſſion of till two ſolid columns at length were very near gaining his flanks, and till the whole French camp was in motion. He then ordered a retreat, which being as rapid as the advance, left the heads of the enemy's columns in an inſtant expoſed to the fire of our artillery, which galled them ſeverely, and ſoon obliged them to retire behind their works. Our loſs 1 ſubaltern, 2 ſerjeants, and 3 rank and file killed, 15 rank and file wounded. That of the enemy (as we have ſince been well informed) 14 officers, and 145 men killed and wounded, by much the greater killed, and of their very beſt troops.

25th. A good deal of firing with cannon and cohorns, to interrupt the enemy's workmen, with effect. Another ſortie propoſed, but the idea rejected, having certainly no men to ſpare; and it being our great object to gain time, and particularly to detain M. d'Eſtaing as long as poſſible from, perhaps, attempts of higher conſequence on the coaſt. Faint attack upon our picquets on the left, without effect. The enemy fire from two 18-pounders, *en barbette*, which they are ſoon obliged to quit. At night 100 markſmen ſpread without the abbatis, to impede the enemy's workmen.

26th. Works continued on both ſides; the enemy's, however, not in advance, but on batteries ſtrengthening their lines, and extending from towards their rear to their left, to communicate with works carried on by the rebels; afterwards found to be a battery for nine mortars, and another for four guns.

27th. A little firing, and a great deal of work on lines to cover the troops of the reſerve from the expected cannonade. We begin to unroof the barracks. At night Major M'Arthur of the 71ſt, with a party of the picquet, advanced and fired into the enemy's works, and amuſing them for ſome little time, drew off. Three men wounded. He ſet the French and Americans to firing upon each other. Their loſs acknowledged above 50.

28th. La Trinite, a French frigate, moved and anchored in the north channel. Strengthen the river battery, and add the eight-inch howitzer.

29th. The barracks levelled, the back wall to the ground, the front to a good parapet height from the floor, converted into a very reſpectable work in our centre.

30th. As uſual. A captain of Polaſki's wounded and taken in the night. Two of his men killed.

October 1ſt. A new eight-gun battery to the right of the eaſt road redoubt.

2d. The frigate and galleys cannonade our left, without other effect than to point out where to make traverſes. Begin a new battery for fifteen guns to the left of the barracks, and ſtrengthen our works to the left, where it is probable the French may aſſault.

4. The 15 gun battery begins to fire as the guns come on it. All the ditches are deepened, particularly on the right and left. At midnight the enemy began to bombard from nine mortars of eight and ten inch; continue about two hours.

4th. At daylight they open with nine mortars, thirty-ſeven pieces of cannon from the land ſide, and ſixteen from the water. Continue without intermiſſion till eight, without other effect than killing a few helpleſs women and children, and ſome few negroes and horſes in the town and on the common. The firing reſerved from time to time through the day. The governor and lieutenant-governor joined us in camp in the early part of the cannonade: they remained with us till the ſiege was raiſed, moſt cheerfully determined to fare as we might in every reſpect.

5th. The enemy proſecute their works to their left; and we repair, ſtrengthen, and add.

6th. They throw carcaſſes into the town, and burn one wooden houſe. At eleven o'clock ſent to Count d'Eſtaing for permiſſion to ſend the women and children out of the town on board of ſhips, and down the river under the protection of a French ſhip of war, until the buſineſs ſhould be decided. After three hours, and a great deal of intermediate cannon and ſhells, received an inſulting anſwer in refuſal, from Meſſrs. Lincoln and d'Eſtaing conjunctly.

7th. Smart firing continued. Buſy at work all night in repairing and adding.

8th. As the preceding.

9th. A little before daylight, and after a heavy (and, as uſual, innocent) cannonade and bombardment, the enemy attacked our lines. The firing began upon the left of our centre, in front of the French, and very ſoon after upon our left and right. It was ſtill dark, and rendered

dered ſtill more ſo by a very thick fog, which made it impoſſible to determine on the ſudden where the real attack was intended, or how many. No movement was therefore attempted; but the troops coolly at their poſts waited for the enemy. Thoſe in the lines in readineſs, agreeable to orders, to charge them wherever they ſhould attempt to penetrate; and whilſt entangled with the advanced redoubts, which with the fire of the field artillery placed to ſupport them, gave a good chance of putting the enemy into ſome confuſion, and a good proſpect of ſucceſs to the charge of our reſerve, taking them in that condition. The ground towards both our flanks, notwithſtanding all a good engineer could do, was ſtill favourable to the enemy. On the right a ſwampy hollow brought him under cover to within fifty yards of our principal works: on ſome points ſtill nearer. On our left, though the approach was not ſo well covered, nor to ſuch an extent, yet there was ſufficient; and the ground being firm and clear, it was that on which we rather thought regular troops would chooſe to act; and here therefore we looked for the French, and the Americans only on our right. A real attack was here intended: however the principal, compoſed of the flower of the French and rebel armies, and led by d'Eſtaing in perſon, with all the principal officers of either, was made upon our right. Under cover of the hollow they advanced in three columns; but having taken a wider circuit than they needed, and gone deeper into the bog, they neither came ſo early as intended, nor I believe intirely in the order. The attack however was very ſpirited, and for ſome time obſtinately perſevered in, particularly on the Ebenezer-road redoubt. Two ſtand of colours were actually planted, and ſeveral of the aſſailants killed upon the parapet; but they met with ſo determined a reſiſtance, and the fire of three ſeamen batteries, and the field-pieces, taking them in almoſt every direction, was ſo ſevere that they were thrown into ſome diſorder, at leaſt at a ſtand; and at this moſt critical moment, Major Glaſier, of the 60th, with the 60th grenadiers, and the marines, advancing rapidly from the lines, charged, it may be ſaid, with a degree of fury; in an inſtant the ditches of the redoubt, and a battery to its right in the rear, were cleared. The grenadiers charging headlong into them, and the enemy drove in confuſion over the abbatis, and into the ſwamp. On this occaſion Captain Wickham, of the ſecond 60th grenadiers, was greatly diſtinguiſhed.

On the advance of the grenadiers, three companies of the ſecond 71ſt were ordered to ſuſtain them; but though theſe lay at no conſiderable diſtance, and advanced with the uſual ardour of that corps, ſo precipitate was the retreat of the enemy, they could not cloſe with them. A conſiderable body or column, more to their left, was repulſed in every attempt to déploye out of the hollow, by the briſk and well directed fire of a militia redoubt; and Hamilton's ſmall corps of North Carolinians on the right, moved there with a field-piece to take them obliquely. A ſailor battery, ſtill more to the right, took them in flank directly. It was now daylight, but the fog was not ſufficiently clearly off to enable us to judge, with any degree of certainty, of the number or further diſpoſitions of the enemy in this quarter. On the left, and to the centre, the fog, with the addition of the ſmoke, was ſtill impenetrably cloſe; and a pretty ſmart firing being ſtill kept up there, it was judged improper to draw a number of troops, ſufficient for a reſpectable ſortie, to take that advantage of the confuſion of the enemy, which, had we known all we have done ſince, we might have done. We contented ourſelves with plying them with our cannon, advancing ſome field pieces to the abbatis, as long as they were in ſight, or judged within reach. Thoſe on the left were only heard, but not ſeen from the cloſeneſs of the fog. Lieutenant-Colonel de Porbeck, of Weiſſenbach's, being field officer of the day of the right wing, and being in the redoubt when the attack began, had an opportunity, which he well improved, to ſignalize himſelf in a moſt gallant manner; and it is but juſtice to mention to your Lordſhip thoſe troops who defended it. They were part of the South Carolina royaliſts, the light dragoons diſmounted, and the battalion men of the 4th and 60th, in all about 100 men, commanded (by a ſpecial order) by Captain Taws of the dragoons (Lieutenant 71ſt) a good and gallant officer, and who nobly fell with his ſword in the body of the third he had killed with his own hand. Our loſs on this occaſion, 1 captain, and 15 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 ſubalterns, and 35 rank and file, wounded. That of the enemy we do not exaggerate when we ſet it, in killed and wounded, at 1000 to 1200. The French acknowledge 44 officers, and about 700 men. Of the rebels, they not being ſo ingenuous, we can ſay leſs; but the invariable report of deſerters and priſoners (gentlemen) ſince exchanged, made their loſs above 400. Among the wounded were Count d'Eſtaing (in two places), M. de Fontange, Major-General Count Polaſki, ſince dead, and ſeveral others of diſtinction.

About ten o'clock a truce was deſired by the enemy, with leave to bury the dead, and carry off the wounded. Granted for thoſe who lay at a diſtance, or out of the ſight of our lines: thoſe within, or near the abbatis, we buried; number 203 on the right, on the left 28; and delivered 116 wounded priſoners, greateſt part mortally. A good many were buried by the enemy; many were ſelf-buried in the mud of the ſwamp; and no doubt many were carried off. From this to the 18th, nothing very material happened. A great deal of civility paſſed mutually between us and the French, and many apologies made for the refuſal of ſending the women and children out of the town, laying the blame (to uſe the words of an officer of rank, Count O'Duin) on the ſcoundrel Lincoln, and the Americans. The offer is now made with great earneſtneſs. Mrs. Prevoſt, her children and company, to be received by the Chevalier du Remain, on board the Chimere. To which was anſwered, That what had once been refuſed, and with ſome degree of inſult, was not worth the acceptance. The enemy we found were employed in moving off their cannon, mortars, &c. and in embarking their ſick and wounded, of which they had a great number. Many deſerters came in to us. On the 18th, the fog clearing off about nine o'clock, we were not much ſurpriſed to find the enemy had moved off. Patroles of dragoons were ſent out in every direction to gain intel-

ligence; but finding all the bridges broken down, theſe ſoon returned, unable to proceed to any diſtance. Others, both foot and horſe, were then ſent, in a kind of hope that ſomething might be attempted on the rear of the enemy, either French or Americans, but they were all out of our reach. The French embarked in Auguſtine creek; the rebels God knows where; but ſuppoſed, from the route they had taken, to be at or near Zubley's Ferry. Till the country round about was properly reconnoitred, I did not think myſelf juſtifiable, circumſtanced as we were, in making any attempt that had even the appearance of riſk in it. In this opinion all the officers concurred.

A Liſt of the killed and wounded during the Siege.

Total. 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 4 ſerjeants, 32 rank and file, killed. 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 56 rank and file, wounded. 2 drummers, 2 rank and file, miſſing. 5 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file, deſerted."

SCANDEROON, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1627. The port town of Aleppo, ſituated about fifty miles north-eaſt of the iſland of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean. Sir Kenelm Digby being ſent with ſix ſhips to cruize againſt the French in thoſe ſeas, after many encounters by the way, upon the 10th of June, he came before Cape Congure, about ten miles from Scanderoon; whence on the morrow in the afternoon, he ſent his boat well armed to deſcry the road, and to bring him ſome intelligence. This they did the next morning, having met with ſome Venetian boats that were fiſhing, with which Venetians they paſſed for Malteſe; for there were in Sir Kenelm's boat Malteſe and Greeks. They brought word, that there were at anchor in the road two Venetian galeaſſes, two other galleons, two Engliſh ſhips, and four French veſſels, one of which came in but the day before, being very rich, and having as yet unladed nothing. Sir Kenelm ſpent all the night following in overſeeing the preparations for fight and firing in his ſeveral ſhips; for that he expected a fierce onſet the next day from the Venetians, who had declared themſelves the guarders of that road, and were reported to have given out, they would ſink all the Engliſh men of war they ſhould meet, either in their own, or in the Grand Signior's ſeas; which peremptorineſs, if true, including an intent of diſhonour to the nation, could not but exaſperate any true Engliſh ſpirit, eſpecially of the nobler ſort. This moved not yet Sir Kenelm to any violence of paſſion, but that with a careful temper, and diſcreet judgment, he prepared himſelf, and fitted his ſhips at all points for all occaſions.

The Admiral ſent his ſettie in to the Venetian general (the galeaſſes having weighed anchor, and being come within half a league of his ſhips) with letters, which letters declared to the Venetians, that his voyage of warfare was by his Majeſty's commiſſion, and gave them aſſurance of all reſpect and friendſhip, and that the French were the only objects of his attempts, for which he had ſufficient warrant. To the two Engliſh ſhips he likewiſe ſent letters, to ſettle the diſquiet he conceived their fears had put them in, and to give them ſatisfaction, that his buſineſs was no way to diſturb their negotiations.

But before the ſettie's boat could come on board to deliver the anſwer, the Admiral's galeaſs of the Venetians, diſcharged ſeven or eight ſhots, the firſt of which lighting ſhort, was received as a ſalute, and returned with a piece from the Engliſh; but ſome of the reſt hitting his ſhip, and one ſhot at his flag, together with the ſettie's arrival and information, their intents were known; and Sir Kenelm, to let them know that his long forbearance was no apprehenſion of fear he had of his ſtrength and advantage, but a ſtrengthening of his cauſe's juſtice, gave them three or four broadſides in a very ſhort ſpace; which did ſo much ſpoil, both to the French and the Venetians (who found pretence by this time, that their quarrel was the protection of the French, which they had undertaken), that they were enforced to retire, and fight at a more wary diſtance. In the mean time, Sir Kenelm played ſo well upon their galleons, that the men ſtowed themſelves under the hold, and left the veſſels to their fortune, without any guidance. The galeaſſes then coming up to their ſuccour, received ſuch a rude welcome, that they rowed away to ſhelter themſelves under the Engliſh ſhips that lay in the road; which policy was ſure defence for them; for Sir Kenelm was ſo cautious, that he would rather loſe an opportunity of offending his enemies, than take hold of it to his countrymens' offence. The galeaſſes thus leaving action to be witneſſes of it only at that ſafe diſtance, the galleons were in great danger, their men being ſtowed under hatches; but that Sir Kenelm directing all his endeavours againſt the French, from whom he had received the moſt damage, gave way to their quiet without much diſturbance, more than what proceeded from their own fears; and perceiving the French to come up cloſe, their ſhips being large veſſels, ſome having 26 pieces of ordnance, he firſt directed his two leſſer ſhips to deal with them, but quickly taking notice of the advantage, ſent the Rear-Admiral to their ſuccour, by which means the three ſhips boarded, and took each of them a different prize, the fourth French ſhip being run aground at the beginning of the fight, which this ſucceſs ended after three hours.

It is remarkable that in this fight not one of Sir Kenelm's men received a hurt to death; and of the Venetians and French there were ſlain 99 perſons, of whom one was commander of the Venetian land ſoldiers, a brave and generous man, whoſe loſs was much lamented by them, and pitied by Sir Kenelm. The Admiral of the Venetians' galeaſs, was the only one of thoſe four, which the Venetians lent to the King of Spain, that returned from the battle of 1588, where he fought with Sir Martin Forbiſher, in the Triumph of the Queen's, whilſt the other three were ſunk or fired.

SAVONA, a ſea port in the Mediterranean, was taken by the Auſtrians and Britiſh in their attack on Genoa, April, 1800. *See* GENOA. On the 6th inſtant, General Melas attacked the ſeveral poſts occupied by the French to the northward and weſtward of Savona and Vado, and drove them from the poſitions of Torre la de Buona, Monte Notte, and ſeveral others. Some

of

of theſe poſts were ſtrongly intrenched, and one of them defended by 3000 men; but they were carried by the courage and conduct of the Auſtrian troops, who appear to have acquired much honour this day. The enemy retired with precipitation on Vado and Savona, leaving their cannon and about 300 priſoners, among whom is a chief de brigade and ſeveral officers of diſtinction. In the night between the 6th and 7th the troops evacuated Vado, having deſtroyed the ſtores and ſpiked the cannon, and retired by ſea towards Nice. Their number is ſuppoſed to have been between 700 and 800. The Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of the fort of Vado in the morning, and found ſeventeen pieces of heavy artillery. General Melas immediately inveſted Savona.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith.

Minotaur, off Genoa, the 16th May.

You will be pleaſed to acquaint their Lordſhips with the reduction of the important fortreſs of Savona this day by famine, in conſequence of the vigilance and activity of his Majeſty's officers, and thoſe of the King of Naples, whoſe boats have rowed guard during forty-one nights with a perſeverance highly creditable to them all, particularly Captain Downman of the Santa Dorotea, Captain Settimo of the Neapolitan brig Strombolo, and Lieut. Jackſon, Acting Captain of his Majeſty's ſloop Cameleon, to whoſe care the blockade of Savona has been more eſpecially committed. I have ſeen the terms propoſed, accepted them, and authorized Captain Downman to ſign the capitulation (in conjunction with Major-General Count St. Julien) in my abſence. I underſtand the garriſon conſiſted of about 800 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

The "Extraordinary Supplement of the Vienna Gazette," May 17, ſays, That according to the report of Major-General Francis Count St. Julien, the enemy's General Buget, who defended the citadel of Savona, finding himſelf under the neceſſity of capitulating, on the 15th a capitulation had immediately been concluded upon the following conditions:—The garriſon of the enemy was to march out on the 16th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, with the uſual honours, and, as will be ſeen by the following articles of capitulation, to be marched as priſoners of war into the ſtates of Upper Auſtria. The General could not as yet ſpecify the ſtrength of the garriſon, nor the amount of the cannon, ammunition, and magazines of different forts in the citadel, as Major-General Count St. Julien had delayed ſending an account of them until the enemy ſhall have evacuated the place. General Melas mentions at the ſame time that the enemy's Generaliſſimo had made ſeveral attacks on the 13th, in conſiderable force, on Field-Marſhal Lieut. Count Hohenzollern at Durazzo, but had been repulſed by our troops. The enemy's General of Diviſion Soult, a Chief of Brigade, and many of the enemy have been made priſoners of war in theſe attacks.

Capitulation between the Imperial Royal General Count St. Julien, Commander of the troops blockading Savona, and the French General of Brigade Buget, Commander of the ſaid citidel.

Article I. The French garriſon ſhall march out of the citadel of Savona with all the honours of war, with arms and baggage, drums beating and colours flying, and ſhall march by the ſhorteſt way to France, without being made priſoners of war; they ſhall be eſcorted by the Imperial Royal troops to the firſt poſts of the French, and during their march they ſhall be ſupplied with the neceſſary ſubſiſtence.—Anſ. The French garriſon is to march to-morrow afternoon, the 16th of May, at three o'clock, out of the citadel, with the uſual honours of war, arms, baggage, drums beating and colours flying, but they ſhall lay down their arms upon the glacis, and become priſoners of war; they will be conveyed to the interior of Italy till the General in Chief of the Imperial army in Italy takes other meaſures on this point.—Addition to the 1ſt article. The officers of the garriſon are to keep their ſwords or ſabres, as well as their horſes and baggage; and the privates their knapſacks; all thoſe who are not among the number of combatants ſhall have permiſſion, the French to return to France, and the Italians to their own country. The ſurgeons are excepted, and whoever elſe belong to the ſervice of the ſick, who are to remain to take care of the ſick and wounded who may be unable to follow the garriſon.

II. The officers of the garriſon ſhall be provided with the neceſſary means to convey their baggage and property with them.—Anſ. Agreed.

III. The ſick and wounded ſhall be tranſported by ſea, and thoſe who cannot be removed ſhall remain in the hoſpitals of Savona, and ſhall be intitled to return to France after their recovery.—Anſ. The ſick and wounded ſhall be treated with every attention that humanity requires, but after their recovery they ſhall remain priſoners of war.

IV. The troops of Liguria (Genoa) ſhall be at liberty to follow the garriſon to France, or to return to their own country without being moleſted in any way on that account.—Anſ. Every one who belongs to the combatants of the garriſon is included in the anſwer given to the firſt article.—Additional article. The Auſtrian officers who might be priſoners of war in the citadel, are to be conſidered as exchanged as ſoon as the Imperial troops ſhall have taken poſſeſſion of the place. Immediately after the capitulation is ſigned, the hoſtages ſhall be exchanged, and the gate of the caſtle ſhall be put in poſſeſſion of the Imperial troops. All plans and writings which have any relation to the place and its fortifications, as well as all cannon and ammunition, are to be delivered faithfully to thoſe who are ſent on the part of the Imperialiſts for that purpoſe.—Additional Article. The garriſon ſhall not be ſent to Germany, but be allowed to ſtay in Italy, and ſhall be amongſt the firſt offered to be exchanged.—Anſ. The garriſon of Savona ſhall only remain in Italy until a farther deciſion of the Commander in Chief on this head is received: concerning their early exchange I ſhall intereſt myſelf perſonally.

Beſides other priſoners made in the city of Savona, one of the enemy's hoſpitals with 350 men fell into our hands, and General Melas ſtates, that priſoners are ſtill coming in, all of whom report, that the enemy were unprepared for a formidable attack on that ſide, which alſo appears from the circumſtance of ſeveral officers being made priſoners on the moſt unpaſſable mountains, whither they had been ſent by the French Generals, to ſearch for a communication with the interior of France, as well as with Nice and Genoa.

Schafhauſen April 24, 1799.

His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles reported the following particulars relative to the taking of Schafhauſen.

As the enemy ſtill retained poſſeſſion of the town of Schafhauſen and the ſuburb of Conſtance called Peterſhauſen, both ſituated on the right bank of the Rhine, with an apparent view to aſſemble there, and particularly in Schafhauſen, a number of troops, and to make an advantageous attack from both points upon the corps of Lieutenant-General Count Nauendorf, which was poſted in the neighbourhood, his Royal Highneſs directed that the enemy ſhould be driven from thoſe two points, and that their ſtations ſhould be occupied by our troops.

In conſequence of this arrangement, Lieutenant-General Nauendorf was charged to order Lieutenant-General Count Baillet to advance againſt Schafhauſen with a conſiderable body of light infantry and cavalry, ſupported by four battalions of the line and ſome reſerve artillery. He obeyed theſe orders, and ſummoned the enemy to abandon the town in the courſe of half an hour, and to retire to the left bank of the river. The officer who commanded in Schafhauſen ſought to gain time by negociation, with a view to draw unto himſelf a reinforcement; but Lieutenant-General Count Baillet, aware of the enemy's object, ordered his artillery, which he had poſted to great advantage, to fire upon the bridge and the gate of the town, and without further delay he attacked the enemy in the town; and notwithſtanding a very obſtinate reſiſtance, he drove them acroſs the Rhine, the bridge over which they burnt in their retreat.

The enemy loſt upon this occaſion ſeveral hundred men killed and wounded, and one hundred taken priſoners; ſeventeen pieces of cannon, and arms of various deſcriptions, were taken. Our loſs does not exceed twenty men.

Lieutenant-General Count Baillet particularizes the ſpirited conduct of a private of the regiment of Laſcy, who voluntarily ſwam acroſs the Rhine, and, under the protection of our fire, looſened two veſſels which were on the left bank, and got back with them as far as the middle of the river, where, however, the current drove him againſt the burning bridge, which ſet fire to the two veſſels. This circumſtance obliged the man to dive and ſwim back to the right bank. His example encouraged another; both plunged into the Rhine and brought over ſome veſſels; the conſequences of which was, that ſeventeen or eighteen more men, of the regiment of Laſcy, followed the others, and got poſſeſſion of many more veſſels. His Royal Highneſs, as a reward for ſo meritorious a zeal, and as an encouragement to others, gave the firſt man the golden medal, and the ſecond the ſilver medal.

Copy of a Diſpatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Ramſay dated Head-quarters, Schaffhauſen, Sept. 30.

It is with extreme concern I inform your Lordſhip, that an attack has been made on the allied army, the reſult of which has been favourable to the enemy. The combined operations of the Allies, of which your Lordſhip is already informed, were intended to have taken place on the 26th and 27th; and ſix battalions of the army, commanded by General Korſakof, were detached to Uznach on the 25th, for the purpoſe of increaſing the force deſtined to act in that quarter. The enemy, who was, no doubt, appriſed of this circumſtance, attacked the Ruſſian army on the 25th, at a very early hour in the morning; a briſk attack of muſquetry was heard on our left in the neighbourhood of Walliſhoſen, accompanied by a cannonade on our right, which appeared to proceed from the neighbourhood of Baden. The attack on our left was intended merely for the purpoſe of drawing the attention from the true point; and the enemy paſſed the Limmat in great force in the neighbourhood of Weinengen, between Zurich and Baden. By this manœuvre they broke the line in that quarter, cut off from the army the eight battalions under the command of Generals Markof and Duraſof, who were poſted between Weinengen and the Rhine; and after leaving a corps for the purpoſe of obſerving and attacking them, they aſcended the Limmat towards Zurich. A regiment of dragoons being, in conſequence of the detachment that had been ſent away, and the troops that had been drawn to the left, the only force remaining in the part where the paſſage was effected, the enemy advanced and arrived in the neighbourhood of Zurich before they experienced any reſiſtance of conſequence; the plan in front of Zurich between the Limmat and the heights, which, running parallel to the Limmat, form a continuation of the Albis to the north-weſt, being occupied at the ſame time by a line of their infantry and cavalry, who, with a very numerous train of Artillery, attacked with great vigour the troops in front of Zurich, and prevented their detaching to their right, the point on which the great efforts of the enemy were directed. At a late hour in the forenoon ſome reinforcements arrived on this ſide of the Limmat, but the enemy were already maſters of ſome of the principal heights which command the town; and notwithſtanding the bravery diſplayed by the Ruſſians in their repeated attacks, the ſuperiority in point of force and poſition on the ſide of the French rendered it impoſſible for them to regain that which had been loſt. At ſunſet the French had made themſelves maſters of part of the Zurich-Berg and nearly ſurrounded the town. The attack on the poſition of General Hotze had terminated rather in favour of the Auſtrians; but General Hotze was unfortunately killed at the commencement of the action, and General Petraſch, who ſucceeded to the command of the army, having reſolved, in conſequence of the

loſs

loſs he had ſuſtained, to avoid the attack which he expected the next morning, retreated in the night from Uznach. The ſituation of Ruſſian army was thus rendered ſtill more critical, and it became abſolutely neceſſary to abandon Zurich, and the poſition in that neighbourhood without delay. On the 26th in the morning the retreat took place, and the whole arrived in the courſe of that night in the neighbourhood of Egliſau and Schaffhauſen without experiencing any loſs of conſequence during their march. We have to regret the loſs of between 2 and 3000 men killed, wounded, and miſſing; and ten pieces of cannon have, with a part of the baggage, fallen into the hands of the enemy. A nearly equal number of French cannon were taken by the Ruſſians, but the want of horſes, which prevented them from taking away their own, was the cauſe of their being alſo obliged to leave theſe. *See* SWITZERLAND.

(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY.

SCARBOROUGH, ENGAGEMENT NEAR IN 1779. A ſea-port town in the north Riding of Yorkſhire, Great Britain. For the particulars of which, ſee the following letters to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Pallas, French Frigate, in Congreſs Service, Texel, October 6, 1779.

SIR,

You will be pleaſed to inform the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the 23d ult. being cloſe in with Scarborough, about eleven o'clock, a boat came on board with a letter from the bailiffs of that corporation, giving information of a flying ſquadron of the enemy's ſhips being on the coaſt; and a part of the ſaid ſquadron having been ſeen from thence the day before, ſtanding to the ſouthward. As ſoon as I received this intelligence, I made the ſignal for the convoy to bear down under my lee, and repeated it with two guns; notwithſtanding which, the van of the convoy kept their wind, with all ſail ſtretching out to the ſouthward from under Flamborough Head, till between twelve and one, when the headmoſt of them got ſight of the enemy's ſhips, which were then in chaſe of them; they then tacked, and made the beſt of their way under the ſhore of Scarborough, &c. letting fly their top-gallant ſheets, and firing guns; upon which I made all the ſail I could to windward, to get between the enemy's ſhips and the convoy, which I ſoon effected. At one o'clock we got ſight of the enemy's ſhips from the maſt head, and about four we made them plain from the deck to be three large ſhips and a brig; upon which I made the Counteſs of Scarborough's ſignal to join me, ſhe being in ſhore with the convoy. At the ſame time I made the ſignal for the convoy to make the beſt of their way, and repeated the ſignal with two guns. I then brought to, to let the Counteſs of Scarborough come up, and cleared ſhip for action. At half paſt five the Counteſs of Scarborough joined me, the enemy's ſhips then bearing down upon us, with a light breeze at S. S. W. At ſix tacked, and laid our head in ſhore, in order to keep our ground the better between the enemy's ſhips and the convoy; ſoon after which we perceived the ſhips bearing down upon us to be a two decked ſhip and two frigates; but from their keeping end-on upon us, on bearing down, we could not diſcern what colours they were under. At about twenty minutes paſt ſeven, the largeſt ſhip of the three brought to on our larboard bow, within muſquet-ſhot: I hailed them, and aſked what ſhip it was? they anſwered in Engliſh the Princeſs Royal. I then aſked where they belonged to? they anſwered evaſively; on which I told them, if they did not anſwer directly, I would fire into them. They then anſwered with a ſhot, which was inſtantly returned with a broadſide; and after exchanging two or three broadſides, he backed his top ſails, and dropped upon our quarter, within piſtol-ſhot; then filled again, put his helm a-weather and run us on board upon our weather quarter, and attempted to board us, but being repulſed, he ſheered off; upon which I backed our top-ſails in order to get ſquare with him again, which, as ſoon as he obſerved, he then filled, put his helm a weather, and laid us athwart hawſe; his mizen ſhrouds took our jib boom, which hung him for ſome time, till at laſt it gave way, and we dropt alongſide of each other, head and ſtern, when the fluke of our ſpare anchor hooking his quarter, we became ſo cloſe fore and aft, that the muzzles of our guns touched each other's ſides. In this poſition we engaged from half paſt eight o'clock till half paſt ten, during which time, from the great quantity and variety of combuſtible matters which they threw in upon our decks, chains, and in ſhort into every part of the ſhip, we were on fire not leſs then ten or twelve times in different parts of the ſhip, and it was with the greateſt difficulty and exertion imaginable, at times, that we were able to get it extinguiſhed. At the ſame time the largeſt of the two frigates kept ſailing round us the whole action, and raking us fore and aft, by which means ſhe killed or wounded almoſt every man on the quarter and main decks. About half paſt nine, either from a hand grenade being thrown in at one of the lower-deck ports, or from ſome other accident, a cartridge of powder was ſet on fire, the flames of which running from cartridge to cartridge all the way aft, blew up the whole of the people and officers that were quartered abaft the main-maſt, from which unfortunate circumſtance all thoſe guns were rendered uſeleſs for the remainder of the action, and I fear the greateſt part of the people will loſe their lives. At ten o'clock they called for quarters from the ſhip alongſide, and ſaid they had ſtruck. Hearing this, I called upon the captain to know if they had ſtruck, or if he aſked for quarters: but no anſwer being made, after repeating my words two or three times, I called for the boarders, and ordered them to board, which they did; but the moment they were on board her, they diſcovered a ſuperior number lying under cover, with pikes in their hands ready to receive them, on which our people retreated inſtantly into our ſhip, and returned to their guns again till half paſt ten, when the frigate coming acroſs our ſtern, and pouring her broadſide into us again, without being able to bring a gun to bear on her, I found it in vain, and in ſhort impracticable, from the ſituation we were in, to ſtand out any longer with the leaſt proſpect of ſucceſs; I therefore ſtruck, (our main-

maſt

maſt at the ſame time went by the board). The firſt lieutenant and myſelf were immediately eſcorted into the ſhip alongſide, when we found her to be an American ſhip of war, called Bon Homme Richard, of forty guns, and 375 men, commanded by Captain Paul Jones; the frigate which engaged us to be the Alliance, of forty guns, and 300 men; and the third frigate which engaged and took the Counteſs of Scarborough after two hours action, to be the Pallas, a French frigate of thirty-two guns, and 375 men; the Vengeance, an armed brig of twelve guns, and ſeventy men; all in Congreſs ſervice, and under the command of Paul Jones. They ſailed from port L'Orient, the latter end of July, and came north about. They have on board 300 Engliſh priſoners, which they have taken in different veſſels, in their way round, ſince they left France, and have ranſomed ſome others. On my going aboard the Bon Homme Richard, I found her in the greateſt diſtreſs; her quarters and counter on the lower deck entirely drove in, and the whole of her lower deck guns diſmounted. She was alſo on fire in two places, and ſix or ſeven feet water in her hold, which kept increaſing upon them all night and the next day, till they were obliged to quit her, and ſhe ſunk, with a great number of her wounded people on board her. She had 306 men killed and wounded in the action. Our loſs in the Serapis was alſo very great. My officers and people in general behaved well; and I ſhould be very remiſs in my attention to their merit, were I to omit recommending the remains of them to their Lordſhips' favour. I muſt at the ſame time beg leave to inform their Lordſhips, that Captain Piercy, in the Counteſs of Scarborough, was not the leaſt remiſs in his duty, he having given me every aſſiſtance in his power, and as much as could be expected from ſuch a ſhip, in engaging the attention of the Pallas, a frigate of thirty-two guns, during the whole action. I am extremely ſorry for the misfortune that has happened, that of loſing his Majeſty's ſhip I had the honour to command; but at the ſame time, I flatter myſelf with the hopes, that their Lordſhips will be convinced that ſhe has not been given away, but on the contrary, that every exertion has been uſed to defend her; and that two eſſential pieces of ſervice to our country have ariſen from it; the one, in wholly overſetting the cruize and intentions of this flying ſquadron; the other, in reſcuing the whole of a valuable convoy from falling into the hands of the enemy, which muſt have been the caſe had I acted any otherwiſe than I did. We have been driving about in the North Sea ever ſince the action, endeavouring to make to any port we poſſibly could, but have not been able to get into any place, till this day we arrived in the Texel. Herewith I incloſe you the moſt exact liſt of the killed and wounded I have as yet been able to procure, from my people being diſperſed amongſt the different ſhips, and having been refuſed permiſſion to muſter them. There are, I find, many more killed and wounded than appears on the incloſed liſt, but their names as yet I find impoſſible to aſcertain; as ſoon as I poſſibly can, ſhall give their Lordſhips a full account of the whole. I am Sir, your moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

R. PEARSON.

P. S. I am refuſed permiſſion to wait on Sir Joſeph York, and even to go on ſhore. Incloſed is a copy of a letter from Captain Piercy, late of the Scarborough.

Abſtract of the liſt of killed and wounded.

Killed — 49 Wounded — 68

Amongſt the killed are the boatſwain, pilot, 1 maſter's mate, 2 midſhipmen, the cockſwain, 1 quarter maſter, 27 ſeamen, and 15 marines. Amongſt the wounded are the ſecond Lieutenant Michael Stanhope, and Lieutenant Whiteman, ſecond lieutenant of marines, 2 ſurgeons' mates, 6 petty officers, 46 ſeamen, and 12 marines.

Pallas, French frigate, in Congreſs ſervice, Texel, October 4, 1779.

SIR,

I beg leave to accquaint you, that about two minutes after you began to engage with the largeſt ſhips of the enemy's ſquadron, I received a broadſide from one of the frigates, which I inſtantly returned, and continued engaging her for about twenty minutes, when ſhe dropt aſtern. I then made full ſail up to the Serapis, to ſee if I could give you any aſſiſtance; but upon coming near you, I found you and the enemy ſo cloſe together, and covered with ſmoke, that I could not diſtinguiſh one ſhip from the other; and for fear I might fire into the Serapis inſtead of the enemy, I backed the main-topſail, in order to engage the attention of one of the frigates that was then coming up. When ſhe got on my ſtarboard quarter, ſhe gave me her broadſide, which, as ſoon as I could get my guns to bear, (which was very ſoon done), I returned. and continued engaging her for near two hours; when I was ſo unfortunate as to have all my braces, great part of the rigging, main, and mizen top-ſail ſheets ſhot away, ſeven of the guns diſmounted, four men killed, and twenty wounded; and another frigate coming up on my larboard quarter; in that ſituation I ſaw it was in vain to contend any longer, with any proſpect of ſucceſs, againſt ſuch ſuperior force. I ſtruck to the Pallas, a French frigate of thirty-two guns and 275 men, but in the ſervice of the Congreſs I likewiſe beg leave to acquaint you, that my officers and ſhip's company behaved remarkably well the whole time I was engaged.

I am with the greateſt reſpect, Sir,
Your moſt obedient and very
humble ſervant,
THO. PIERCY.

SCERSTAN, BATTLE AT. Camden ſuppoſes it to be Sherſton in Wiltſhire, others ſuppoſe it to be the place where four ſtones, called Shire Stones, part the four counties of Oxford, Glouceſter, Worceſter, and Warwick.

Warwick. This battle is only memorable from its being a deſperate and bloody one, not for any conſequences it was productive of. It was fought about Midſummer, in the year 1016, between Canute the Dane, and Edmund Ironſide King of England; the motives the reader will find in the article LONDON. The two commanders were deſirous of terminating their quarrel in a pitched battle, and therefore marched towards each other. The engagement which enſued was very bloody, they both gave ſignal proofs of their conduct and courage, without either of them being able to make victory incline to his ſide.

After a long fight, the two armies were obliged to part with almoſt an equal loſs. The Engliſh army, however, had like to have been worſted by the artifice of Edric Streon, who was on the ſide of the Danes. This lord perceiving the Engliſh troops, contrary to his expectation, fight in ſuch a manner as made the victory dubious, cut off the head of one Oſmer, a ſoldier, who very much reſembled Edmund, and fixing it on the top of his lance, advanced to the foremoſt ranks, and expoſing it to the view of the Engliſh, cried, "Fly, fly, ye ſcoundrels! behold your King in whom ye truſt!" The Engliſh were thunderſtruck at this ſight, which would have occaſioned their defeat, had not the King ſhewn himſelf to his aſtoniſhed troops, and by that means revived their courage. The battle laſting till night, without any viſible advantage on either ſide, Edmund prepared to renew the fight next morning, but Canute, who had other deſigns, retired during night.

SCHELLEMBURG. See DONAWERT.

SCHELLING, ENGAGEMENT THERE IN 1666. An iſland ſituated at the entrance of the Zuyder Sea, Holland.

As the Engliſh lay off the Vly, they got intelligence by one Heemſkerk, a caſhiered Dutch captain, that upon that iſland and the Schelling were conſiderable magazines, belonging partly to the States, and partly to the Eaſt India company; and at anchor within the iſlands, a great number of merchant ſhips lately arrived from Muſcovy, Guinea, and other parts, with ſome outward bound ſhips, all richly laden. Upon this information, the Engliſh admirals ſent in a ſquadron, conſiſting of nine fourth and fifth rate men of war, five fire-ſhips, and ſeven ketches to deſtroy them, under the command of Sir Robert Holmes, Sir Philip Howard, and other officers; and the next morning, being the 8th of Auguſt, Sir Robert came to anchor at eight in the morning, before the Vly; where, the wind not favouring their deſigns, they with ſome difficulty turned into Schelling road. The 9th, they had the good fortune to deſtroy about 160 rich Dutch merchant ſhips, the leaſt of which was of 200 tons, with two men of war their convoy. The Pembroke, which drew the leaſt water, was ordered with the five fire-ſhips to fall in amongſt the fleet with what ſpeed they could. Captain Brown with his fire-ſhip choſe very bravely to lay the biggeſt man of war on board, which he did, and burnt her downright. Another fire-ſhip running up at the ſame time to the other man of war, ſhe backed her ſails, and eſcaped the preſent execution of the fire-ſhip; but ſhe thereby run herſelf on ground, where ſhe was preſently taken by ſome of the long boats, and fired. The other three fire-ſhips clapped the three largeſt merchantmen on board, which carried flags in their main-tops, and burnt them. This put all their fleet in a great confuſion, which Sir Robert Holmes perceiving, made a ſignal for all the officers to come on board again, and preſently gave orders, that Sir William Jennings, with all the boats that could be ſpared, ſhould take the advantage to fall in and deſtroy all they could; but with ſtrict command they ſhould not plunder. This order was ſo well executed, each captain effecting his ſhare, ſome twelve, ſome fifteen each, that of the whole fleet of 170 ſhips, not above eight or nine eſcaped, and they very much damaged; the reſt were all burnt.

The 10th they landed with a body of troops, conſiſting of eleven companies, on the iſland of Schelling, where they fired the town of Brandraris, conſiſting of 6 or 700 (ſome accounts ſay 1000) houſes, upon that iſland, and brought off a conſiderable booty; which was all performed without any other loſs on our ſide, than of ſix men killed, and as many wounded, with four or five fire-ſhips conſumed, and a few pinnaces ſunk. As a mark of their triumph, beſides the booty the ſoldiers and ſailors made, they brought off a fine pleaſure boat belonging to the States, of twelve guns. The loſs the Dutch ſuſtained in ſhips, goods, houſes, and other effects, was computed to amount to at leaſt 1,200,000l. ſterling.

SCHLUDERNS, April 5, 1799. The enemy having penetrated into the Tyrol, and the General of Diviſion Deſolles, having quitted, in the night of the 30th and 31ſt, his poſition at Mals and Aurens, advanced towards Tauffers and St. Marie. The Field Marſhal Lieutenant Count de Bellegarde judged it highly neceſſary to drive them from a poſt where they manifeſted an intention of eſtabliſhing themſelves, having already begun to throw up intrenchments, in order to act with the greater effect whenever circumſtances would permit.

The Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Count Bellegarde accordingly aſſembled his troops on the 4th inſtant at two o'clock in the morning, and having made the neceſſary diſpoſitions, marched againſt the enemy at break of day.

The attack commenced at half paſt four o'clock. Our left wing ſoon gained poſſeſſion of a hill which commanded the enemy's flank, but they maintained their principal poſition, from whence they annoyed us by a very briſk fire of artillery and muſquetry.

Our right wing experienced a ſtill greater reſiſtance from the enemy's being as it were intrenched behind two old caſtles of which they had taken poſſeſſion. The Field-Marſhal Lieutenant then ordered the whole of the artillery and the corps de reſerve to advance, from which time the attack become general. The manœuvres and good countenance of the Imperial troops enabled them to gain ground conſiderably on the top of the monntain that commanded the right flank of the enemy, who now began to give way, abandoning their poſition, and retreating towards the village of

of Tauffers; but being purſued with great ſpirit, they retreated with precipitation, and with great loſs, to the heights behind Tauffers, from whence, however, they were ſoon diſlodged by General Bellegarde. The enemy then fell back upon Munſter, where they made a vigourous ſtand, but they were alſo driven from thence with great loſs in priſoners, and cloſely purſued by our troops.

The enemy retreated to Czernez, near which place Petrioni, chief of the ſtaff, riſked an attack with all his forces. He ſucceeded in driving back ſome battalions, but the enemy were again routed with the loſs of three pieces of cannon, and from that time they continued to retreat without halting.

Several of the enemy's ſtaff officers have been wounded, and a great number of ſubalterns. We made 300 priſoners, beſides three pieces of cannon, eleven gun carriages, fourteen ammunition waggons, and above 150 non-commiſſioned officers and men, have fallen into our hands.

On our ſide the loſs has been by no means inconſiderable, as the enemy made an obſtinate reſiſtance. Many officers of merit have been either killed or wounded.

From the report of Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Kray, of the 4th inſtant, it appears that the advanced guard of General Count Hohenzollern had taken more than 500 priſoners; and General Count Klenau ſtates, that being deſirous of attacking with one company, two gun boats, which were in the Po D'Ariano, and having paſſed the river for that purpoſe, the inhabitants of the Iſland of Ariano had ſhewn great ſatisfaction, had taken up arms, ſeized upon the boats, and made ſixty Frenchmen priſoners.

On the 2d, the enemy attempting to reconnoitre from Oſtiglia to Merlava, were ſtopped by the armed peaſantry, and forced to retire.

We found at St. Marie a very conſiderable magazine of ammunition, containing more than ninety caſks filled with cartridges and powder.

SCHONEVELT, ACTION OFF. See SOLEBAY.

SCHWEIDNITZ, TAKEN IN 1757. An important city in the duchy of Sileſia, Germany.

The Imperial army being utterly diſabled by the defeat of Roſbach, and there being nothing to fear nor to do in this quarter, his Pruſſian majeſty was left entirely at liberty to act in perſon againſt the Auſtrians. They had opened trenches before Schweidnitz in Sileſia on the 26th of October, but had made little or no progreſs on the 9th of November, having been perpetually interrupted by the frequent ſallies of the beſieged. Prince Charles of Lorraine had encamped near Breſlau, over againſt the army commanded to cover that city, under the Prince of Bevern, waiting the reduction of Schweidnitz, that he might be able, by the addition of the forces employed in that ſiege, to give Bevern battle, or make him retreat, and leave Breſlau to his mercy. By theſe circumſtances Sileſia was in danger of being forced out of the hands of Pruſſia. This was the principal object of the war between him and the Empreſs-Queen. His Majeſty, therefore, haſtened to its relief with a conſiderable part of his victorious army, firmly believing that the garriſon would hold out, with hopes of relief, to the laſt extremity. But it was too late. For, though there was great encouragement to hold out, from the great loſs ſuſtained by the Auſtrians in a general aſſault on the 11th, when they could only carry two redoubts, without making any conſiderable breach in the ramparts of the town, the generals, who commanded at Schweidnitz, thought proper, againſt the inclination of the garriſon, who had before and then offered to force their way through the beſiegers, to capitulate next day; and thereby ſurrendered themſelves and a garriſon of 4000 brave fellows priſoners of war, and that important fortreſs into the hands of the Auſtrian auxiliaries, together with a great quantity of ammunition, proviſions, and money.

The loſs of this ſtrong town was certainly a very great weakening of his Pruſſian majeſty's intereſt and ſtrength in Silea; but the depriving him of the ſervice of ſo many veteran ſoldiers would have been more ſeverely felt in his preſent circumſtances, had they not found an opportunity to diſengage themſelves from the eſcort conducting them into Bohemia; which the garriſon of Schweidnitz were animated to do by the news of the achievements of their fellow ſoldiers, under the command of their King in perſon at Roſbach. So that not above 200 of theſe priſoners remained with the Auſtrians.

This city was retaken by the King of Pruſſia on the 16th of April, 1758, in ſight of the Imperial grand army, when the garriſon, which conſiſted of 7000 men, ſurrendered priſoners of war.

SCHWEIDNITZ SURPRISED IN 1761. The King of Pruſſia having ventured to quit his ſtrong camp near Schweidnitz, to ſeek for proviſions nearer to the Oder, of which his army ſtood in need; and at the ſame time drawing off 4000 men from the garriſon of Schweidnitz, for the ſafety of which fortreſs he was in no pain; as, being removed only a very ſmall diſtance, he was perſuaded the enemy would not be able to beſiege it, without his receiving timely notice to arrive to its relief. A conſideration which probably was well founded, had his Majeſty been engaged with a general leſs capable than Laudohn. But as Laudohn had through the whole campaign watched him with a moſt diligent and penetrating aſſiduity, and hitherto had found no part open and unguarded, he with a courage and ſagacity peculiar to himſelf, ſeized the opportunity, and reſolved to attack Schweidnitz by a coup de main.

This was the moſt valuable place poſſeſſed by the Pruſſians in Sileſia. Its ſituation was central. It was ſtrongly fortified; and his Majeſty had depoſited here a great quantity of artillery and military ſtores. The 1ſt of October, at three in the morning, was ordered for the execution of this enterprize. A ſelect number of troops were ordered upon this ſervice, who under cover of a thick fog, got under the walls, and even fixed their ſcaling ladders in four different places, before diſcovered by the garriſon. They ſcaled the walls in each place at the ſame time, ſo that the garriſon fired a very few, and were in a manner deprived of the uſe of their cannon. But what completed their ruin was the exploſion of a magazine of powder in one of the

the outworks, occaſioned by the fire of the ſmall arms. By which about 300 Pruſſians, and as many Auſtrians, were blown up, and the outworks fell into the hands of the enemy; who having nothing in their way, prepared to aſſault the body of the place, burſt open the gate, and after firing a few ſhot, they got entire poſſeſſion of the town at day-break; whereby Lieutenant-General Zaſtrow, the governor, with about 3000 men, were made priſoners at diſcretion, beſides the loſs of a great quantity of meal and a great number of cannon, with the loſs of no more than 600 Auſtrians.

SCHWEIDNITZ TAKEN IN 1762. The King of Pruſſia, delivered from the Ruſſians and Swedes, and reſtored to his provinces, torn from him by the arms of Ruſſia, was more at liberty to purſue his meaſures againſt the other parties in the confederacy; but the ſtoppage of the Britiſh ſubſidy made him heſitate ſome time in the execution of thoſe meaſures. However, when he found that he had nothing but himſelf to truſt to, he ordered his brother Henry to take the field in Saxony againſt the Imperialiſts, reinforced by a ſtrong body of Auſtrians. With this corps the Prince ventured upon action, and though it was not attended with any conſequences, his Highneſs diſplayed his maſterly genius, by ſurpriſing the enemy's left wing at Dobeln, beat up their quarters, and made them retreat with the loſs of 2000 men, ſome cannon, and a conſiderable magazine, though the enemy was vaſtly ſuperior in numbers. But the enemy having called in their detachment, they, in turn, gained ſeveral petty advantages over the advanced poſts of the Pruſſians, by ſome trifling ſkirmiſhes.

In the mean time his Pruſſian majeſty waited an opportunity to attack Count Daun with advantage, who grew now more cautious than ever, ſince the defection of the Ruſſians and Swedes, who were ready on all occaſions to divide the force and diſtract the mind of the victor, in caſe of a miſcarriage in the Auſtrian army. The campaign on this ſide was opened by forcing the advanced poſts of the Auſtrian right wing, which ſpread terror and alarm throughout their whole army. Then he laid ſiege to Schweidnitz, in defiance to Count Daun.

His Pruſſian majeſty ſat down before that city on the 8th of Auguſt, with a ſpirit of revenge, determined to recover that important fortreſs at all adventures, which had been given up ſo unaccountably to the Auſtrians. The only ſtratagem that the enemy could deviſe to draw the King from this ſiege, was to oblige him to march to the aſſiſtance of the Prince of Bevern, who was poſted with a body of Pruſſians at Riechenbach. For this purpoſe, M. Daun detached General Laudohn, with a ſuperior force, to attack the Prince; but not with that ſecreſy as to prevent his diving into the deſign. Which being notified by the Prince to the King, and his Highneſs making a vigorous ſtand till the reinforcement came up, his majeſty turned it to the enemy's diſadvantage. For the King drew off no more of his army than could be ſpared in the continuation of the ſiege, and with that draught, he in perſon fell upon the Auſtrians unexpectedly in flank, when they preſumed too much on the ſucceſs of the day over the Prince of Bevern, and, after a ſhort diſpute, totally routed Laudohn, with the loſs of 2400 men.

M. Daun was ſo diſappointed in this deſign, that he took no other meaſures for the ſafety of Schweidnitz; and the garriſon of this fortreſs having loſt all hopes of relief, propoſed to capitulate. But his Pruſſian majeſty would grant no other terms, than to ſurrender priſoners of war. Which being rejected with ſpirit by Count Gueſco, the governor, who declared he would defend the place to the laſt extremity, the ſiege was continued with great vigour, and a terrible fire on both ſides, and with doubtful ſucceſs till the 8th of October, when a conſiderable breach being made by the ſpringing of a mine, that carried away part of the rampart, and the brave Governor ſaw every thing prepared for ſtorming, and he not able to withſtand the ſhock of ſo powerful an army, commanded by ſuch an able and reſolute Prince, immediately ſurrendered with a garriſon of 10,300 men.

The Auſtrians loſt in this ſiege 2000 men killed; the Pruſſians allowed theirs to exceed 3000 killed.

SCIO, an iſland in the Archipelago, European Turkey. During the war in 1772, between the Ruſſians and Turks, Count Orlow had the command of the fleet on that ſtation, but the Turkiſh fleet was much ſuperior; it conſiſted of fifteen ſail of the line, whereas the Ruſſian fleet had only ten ſail of the line. A ſmart action took place, in which the Ruſſian admiral (Spiritoff,) in a ſhip of ninety guns, engaged the Turkiſh admiral's ſhip of equal force. They fought with great bravery, grappled each other, and at length both ſhips blew up at the ſame inſtant with a moſt terrible exploſion, and the crews, amounting to near two thouſand men, almoſt all periſhed. The Turkiſh fleet retired in the night off the iſland of Scio, and were protected by batteries from the land. Captain Greig was appointed commodore; and ſent upon the dangerous ſervice of deſtroying the Turkiſh fleet. At twelve o'clock at night he engaged the enemy with four ſhips of the line, and about one o'clock he bore down with the fire-ſhips. The crews of the fire-ſhips were ſo intimidated, that Commodore Greig and Lieutenant Dugdale (another Britiſh officer who acted under him) were obliged to keep them to their duty by dint of ſword and piſtol, and even to put the match to the fire-ſhips with their own hands, and to jump overboard and ſwim to their boats, amidſt the fire of the Turks, and the alarm of being deſtroyed by the exploſion. With the greateſt ſkill and reſolution, they ſet fire to the Turkiſh fleet, which, in five hours, except one man of war and five gallies, which were towed off by the Ruſſian fleet, was totally deſtroyed. The town and caſtle were then reduced to a heap of rubbiſh, by the bombardment of the ſquadron, and at nine in the morning there was ſcarcely a veſtige of a town, a caſtle, or a fine fleet, which had all been in exiſtence at one the ſame morning.

SEDGEMOOR, BATTLE AT. Near Bridgewater in Somerſetſhire. This battle was fought on the 6th day of Auguſt, 1685, during the reign of James II. between the Duke of Monmouth, illegitimate ſon of

Charles II. and the Earl of Feverſham, commander of the King's troops; the motives in effect were as follow. The Duke of Monmouth had been baniſhed the kingdom a little before his father's death. The preſent King had been ever the Duke's enemy, and the latter was now in perpetual fear of his life. But in order to ſecure himſelf, and alſo in hopes of obtaining a crown, the Duke reſolved to attack his uncle. He was a Proteſtant, and almoſt idolized in England, therefore he doubted not of finding many friends there. Leaving Holland with about eighty followers, he landed at Lyme in the weſt of England, on the 11th day of June, 1685. Here he publiſhed a declaration, accuſing the King of all the miſchiefs during the late reign, and making ſuch proffers and invitations to all that would join him, as are uſual in papers of that kind.

In four days after his arrival, the number of his followers were increaſed to 2000. This made him hope they would continually increaſe as he advanced into the country. On the 15th he removed to Axminſter, and thereby prevented the Duke of Albemarle from beſieging him in Lyme. The latter had marched to Axminſter with 4000 militia troops; but Monmouth had diſpoſed his forces in ſuch a manner, that Albemarle thought fit to retreat, perceiving his militia men had no inclination to fight. Monmouth next marched to Taunton without oppoſition. Here he was received with joyful acclamations; and his troops increaſing apace, he aſſumed the title of king, and was proclaimed by the name of James II. He next marched for Briſtol, but when he was advanced within three miles of that city, he heard that his uncle's forces were coming after him, whereupon he abandoned his deſign upon Briſtol, and marched towards Bath. After ſummoning that city in vain, he beat up one of the King's quarters at Philip's Norton, where lay a party of horſe, which he entirely defeated. From hence he marched to Frome, where he met with a cheerful reception. Here he heard the ill news of the defeat of the Earl of Argyle, who had begun to act for him in Scotland; and for which the Earl was beheaded at Edinburgh. From Frome the Duke marched to Bridgewater, where he ſoon found himſelf in a manner beſieged. The Earl of Feverſham lay on one ſide that place with about 3000 men; many parties of militia were ſtationed thereabouts, beſides Albemarle's troops. Hereupon the Duke reſolved to ſurpriſe Feverſham, who then lay at Sedgemoor. Accordingly he began to march at eleven at night, with great ſilence, and in two hours fell in with a regiment, which alarmed the reſt of the army, and gave them time to draw up and receive their enemies. This battle was fought about day-break. The Duke's horſe, headed by the Lord Grey, were routed at the firſt charge. Monmouth, at the head of his infantry, long fought with great bravery, but being deſerted by his own, and attacked by the King's horſe, he was at laſt defeated, having 300 men ſlain on the field, 1000 in the purſuit, and 1000 taken priſoners. Two days after the battle he was found in a ditch, and ſent to London, where he was beheaded.

SEKOL in Hungary. This place was taken from the Turks in November, 1789, by the Allied Powers. They attacked the caſtle, and the Turks made an obſtinate reſiſtance, but at laſt were obliged to yield to ſuperior force. In the caſtle were found nine pieces of cannon, a great quantity of proviſions, and a number of live cattle.

SENEGAL TAKEN IN 1758. A ſettlement on a river of the ſame name in Africa, ſixteen degrees north, and which empties itſelf into the Atlantic ocean.

A ſmall ſquadron conſiſting of the Naſſau of ſixty-four guns, the Harwich of fifty, and the Rye of twenty-four guns, attended by the Swan ſloop and two buſſes, were diſpatched to the coaſt of Africa, under the command of Captain Marſh, having on board 200 marines, under Major Maſon, and a detachment of matroſſes, under Captain Walker. By this armament the miniſter had two things in view; to defend that lucrative trade from the encroachments and depredations of the enemy; who had, in the preceding years, ſhewn a very ſtrong propenſity to wreſt the African coaſt out of our hands; and to try, if a ſcheme laid before him by certain merchants of London, to ſurpriſe and to drive the French from their ſettlements on the river Senegal, and from the iſland of Goree, by which they monopolized the gum trade, ſo neceſſary and advantageous in our manufactories, was practicable. Before this time the French admitted no nation to trade on this river. They put what price they pleaſed on gum; ſold it all to the Dutch, and the Engliſh were obliged to buy it of thoſe brokers at what price they were content to ſell it.

This little ſquadron ſailed from Plymouth, without noiſe and without ſuſpicion, on the 9th of March; and arrived, without any accident or alteration in its ſtrength or condition, off the mouth of the river of Senegal on the 24th of April; but it was the 29th before they could get over the bar; and then not without the loſs of the two ſmall veſſels for want of water, which loſs of the ſmall craft obliged the commander to land ſome of the men on the eaſt ſide of the river, in the Domel country. The enemy with ſeven veſſels, three of which were armed with ten guns each, made a ſhew of attacking our ſmall craft, and kept a kind of running fire, but were ſoon repulſed and obliged to retire. Seven hundred marines and ſeamen being landed, and the artillery got aſhore, the men laid on their arms all night, and were prepared to attack Fort Louis, the ſtrongeſt poſt on that river, ſituate on an iſland about twelve miles within the bar; when a flag of truce was hung out, and deputies arrived in our camp from the ſuperior council of Senegal, with articles upon which they offered to capitulate.

The capitulation was agreed to without much variation. By which the Engliſh were put in poſſeſſion of all the forts, ſtorehouſes, veſſels, arms, proviſions, and every thing belonging to the company upon the river Senegal. All the white people belonging to the Senegal company were allowed to carry away their private

private effects, and to be ſent in ſix weeks time to Old France. But the merchandiſe and uncoined treaſure were excepted. And the free Mulattoes or Negroes were to enjoy their religion, liberty, and effects, and to continue on the ſpot or remove with their effects, according to their own good liking.

Agreeable to this capitulation, the French ſoldiers laid down their arms on the 1ſt of May, and our men entered and took poſſeſſion of the fort, and of all the veſſels in the river; got the keys of the ſtores, papers, &c. and proceeded to receive the ſubmiſſion of all the ſettlements up the river, which in general accepted the terms of capitulation.

The importance of this conqueſt is collected from its produce; its benefit to England, and its loſs to the enemy. At this time the Senegal factory, as called by the French, ſupplied the Company in Old France with about 500 ſlaves, 4000 hides, 1200 quintals of gum, and 20 quintals of elephants teeth. To this factory were belonging five more, viz. Golam, which ſupplied about 600 ſlaves, 20 quintals of teeth, and 50 marks of native gold; Goree, 400 ſlaves, and 2400 hides; Joal, 100 ſlaves, 40 hides, and 10 quintals of teeth; Gambia, 400 ſlaves, 200 quintals of wax, and 200 quintals of teeth; Biſſeaux, 250 ſlaves, 250 quintals of wax, and 250 quintals of teeth.

The benefit ariſing from this conqueſt to England is manifold. It put us in poſſeſſion of the gum trade, and made us the merchants of that drug at our own price to all Europe; which we had been obliged to purchaſe with ready money, and a great balance againſt us from France and Holland. It alſo opened new branches of commerce, and eſtabliſhed the intereſt and reputation of this kingdom all along the African coaſt, which was declining before, and muſt in a ſhort time have yielded to the intrigues and power of France.

The loſs to France was very great. It deprived her of the means of ſupplying her colonies with ſlaves. It cut off a conſiderable branch of thoſe reſources ſhe ſtood in need of to ſupport the war. It deprived her of a lucrative traffic in her own manufactures; and obliged her to ſeek with ready money the merchandiſe that had been the produce of her own ſettlements. Which both raiſed the price of French manufactures, and turned the balance of trade againſt them in thoſe goods which could not be made and finiſhed without ivory and gum ſenega.

The French African trade, under the title of the Senegal Company, was incorporated with the Eaſt-India company in 1718. The director-general for this united company reſided on the iſland of Senegal, about twelve miles up the river, which is little better than a bank of white ſand, about three Engliſh miles long, and not more than 400 yards broad. The gums are gathered twice a-year, in December and March. They begin to trade in February before the firſt gathering, and continue till May; their ſecond trade begins in April, and continues till June. The Moors that ſell the gum, are called Auladeihagi in the Arabic tongue, and Darmemos in the Negroes; their chiefs are called Chems, who lay a duty of an eight upon all the gums the French buy. They trade at theſe places for 1200 quintals of gum, weighing 450 lb. each. The other goods ſold at theſe two principal ports, are about 300 oxen, and 400 ſheep, ſome ambergris and oſtrich feathers; fifty packs of feathers are worth a quintal of gum. At the neighbouring places of Senegal they purchaſe a quantity of millet, with which they feed the Negroes, as well thoſe in the company's ſervice, as thoſe they tranſport; and even ſometimes the French were glad of it themſelves. When the waters are out, they trade to the adjacent lakes, at ſome of which they get ebony, at others ivory, peas, hides, and ſometimes ambergris. There are fixed times and ſeaſons for buying ſalt, for the ſervice of the company of Senegal, as well as the curing the hides, and ſtated times for buying proviſions. But the laſt obſervation, is the time and ſeaſon for going over the bar of the river, which is between April and July; after which the bad ſeaſon begins, and the waters are out.

The old company of Senegal had a fort at Golam, built in 1700, but was carried away by the rapidity of the river. The new company afterwards built another a league lower, where they then traded.

They traded chiefly at Golam, in Negroes, gold, and ivory.

The iſland of Goree is the centre of the company's ſettlements, and it is there the ſlaves are kept till they have a ſufficient number, or till they have ſhips ready to tranſport them to their iſles.

The river Senegal empties itſelf into the Atlantic ocean in latitude ſixteen degrees north. The entrance of it is guarded by ſeveral forts, the principal of which is fort Louis, built on an iſland of the ſame name. The Engliſh had formerly ſettlements here, out of which they were driven by the French, who had engroſſed the whole trade from Cape Blanco to the river Gambia, which is near 500 miles. The Dutch were the firſt who ſettled at Senegal, and built two forts. The French made themſelves maſters of them in 1678. In 1692 the Engliſh ſeized them; but next year the French retook them, and had kept them ever ſince.

This ſettlement was ceded to Great Britain at the peace of Paris in 1762. But the French in 1779 abandoned their ſettlement of Goree, and took poſſeſſion of this. The Britiſh forces being entirely deſtroyed by the climate.

SENEFFE, BATTLE AT. A little town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, about twelve miles eaſt from Mons. The French King, after his conqueſt of Franche Compte in the year 1674, divided his forces; the greateſt part he ſent into Flanders, to reinforce the Prince of Conde, who was making head againſt the Dutch, with orders to attack Mons; but the Prince was more prudent. For having at the moſt not above 50,000 men, and knowing that the Prince of Orange was marching againſt him with 60,000, he thought only of chooſing a poſt where he might ſafely receive him, and break his meaſures. He poſted himſelf

ſelf therefore in a camp, naturally intrenched by the brook of Pieton, which is deep enough, and difficul to paſs. He kept near Charleroy, which was on th right, from whence he had his proviſions; and extend ed his left all along the riſing ground, within half a league of the village of Seneffe, which is in the ſame name. This drew on the famous battle of Seneffe one of the moſt bloody that ever was fought.

It proved, however, not an action ſo deciſive as was expected between two armies of ſo great force, and ſo animated by the hatred and revenge of the parties, as well as by the bravery and ambition of the commanders. The ſucceſs of this fight was ſo differently reported by thoſe engaged in it, that it was hard to judge of the victory, which each ſide challenged, and perhaps neither with any great reaſon; the Confederates had for ſome days fought a battle, with great deſire and endeavour; and the French avoided it, with reſolution not to fight, unleſs upon evident advantage; whilſt both armies lay near Riveile, and not far diſtant from one another.

The reaſon of this was thought to be on one ſide, the ardour of the young Prince of Orange to make way by a victory into France itſelf, and there revenge the invaſion of his country; and at the ſame time to make his firſt eſſay of a pitched battle againſt ſo great and renowned a general as the Prince of Condé. On the other ſide, this old Captain had too much honour to loſe, and thought he had not enough to gain, by entering the liſts with a Prince of twenty-three years old, bred up in the ſhade of a contrary faction, till he was forced into the field by the French invaſion of his country.

Nor was the advantage leſs on the French ſide in the reputation of their troops, than of their General; compoſed of excellent officers, choſen ſoldiers, exactly diſciplined, long trained for action before they began it, and now flushed by the uninterrupted ſucceſs of two wars. But the Dutch troops, when the Prince of Orange entered upon the command, were old or lazy ſoldiers, diſuſed with long peace, and diſabled with young unſkilful officers.

The Prince of Condé had another reſtraint upon the uſual boldneſs of his nature, which was the ill poſture he had been in at court ſince his return from the Spaniſh ſervice, and in regard how much more he would have to anſwer for than another man, upon any great misfortune to his army, which muſt have left the way open for the Confederates to enter France.

Upon theſe diſpoſitions in the Generals, the battle was for ſome time induſtriouſly fought and avoided; till the Prince of Orange, believing there was no way of coming to action but by the ſiege of ſome place that might be thought worth the venture to relieve, broke up and marched away towards Seneffe; his army was divided into three parts, whereof the German troops, under the Count de Souches, had the van; the Spaniſh under the Prince de Vaudemont, the rear; and the Dutch, under Count Waldeck, the main body; with whom the Prince marched, and commanded the whole Confederate army.

The Prince of Condé obſerving their march, which was not far from one ſide of their intrenchments, and that by the ſtraitneſs of ſome paſſages they were forced to file off in ſmall lines, ſtaid till the vanguard and main body were over one of theſe paſſes, and the rear beginning to enter upon it; when he drew out his men, and fell with fierceneſs upon the rear of the Spaniards; broke them with great ſlaughter and not much reſiſtance; took their baggage, ſeveral ſtandards, and many priſoners of note. The Prince of Orange, upon notice of the French marching towards the Spaniſh troops, had ſent three ſquadrons back to their aſſiſtance, with all the dilligence that could be; but the Spaniards already broken, brought the Dutch into diſorder by falling in among them; and the French purſuing with great bravery, broke the Dutch ſquadrons to pieces, killing or taking all their commanders, and ſeveral ſtandards.

If the Prince of Condé had contented himſelf with this ſucceſs and execution, he had left no diſpute of a victory; but lured on by hopes of one more entire, and a belief that the Dutch, whom he eſteemed the worſt troops, would not ſtand after the Spaniards, and a great part of their own wholly routed, he followed the chaſe, and drawing out his whole army upon them, brought it to a ſet battle, which was more than he intended. In the mean time the Prince of Orange marching to the relief of the Spaniards, and the ſquadrons he had ſent to them, was at firſt enveloped by his own flying men, whom he could neither ſtop by words nor blows, by promiſes nor reproaches; till joining the reſt of his own forces that ſtood firm, and the Imperialiſts coming up to ſtrengthen them, the battle began with as great fury as any had been fought in the whole courſe of the wars, continued ſo for about eight hours till ſunſet, and about two hours after by moonlight, till that failing too, the fight ended rather by the obſcurity of the night, than wearineſs or weakneſs of either ſide.

The Prince of Orange, in the whole courſe of this action, gave all orders with ſuch prudence and obſervance of all the advantages, led up his ſeveral ſquadrons with that bravery, made ſuch bold ſtands againſt his own broken troops, as well as againſt the fierceneſs of their purſuers, for ſix hours together in the hotteſt of the fire; ſometimes over-borne by his own that fled, till he rallied them and led them back to the charge, that he was expoſed to more danger than moſt private ſoldiers in the field; ſo that the old Count de Souches, in his letter to the States upon this occaſion, told them that in the whole action the Prince had ſhewed the conduct of an old experienced commander, and the valour of a Cæſar. And indeed his allies, his friends, and his enemies, agreed in giving him equal glory from this adventure. But more from none than the Prince of Conde's teſtimony, that he had done like an old captain in all, but only in venturing himſelf too much like a young man. Yet this old General had done the ſame in this day's action, as much as the youngeſt cavalier in his army could do, when he found the battle fought ſo deſperately, and all at ſtake; whereas, it is certain that nothing could have given vigour to the Dutch troops after the firſt route, but the repeated examples

amples and dangers of the Prince, and ſhame of not following ſuch a leader in all the deſperate charges he made that day, which both the Generals ſeemed reſolved to die rather than to loſe.

As the numbers were not greatly different when the fight began, ſo they were nearly equal that fell in this battle, by extending to about 6000 or 7000 on either ſide; but of the French many more officers and generals than was uſual, in proportion to the common ſoldiers. When the night parted the armies, the French retired back to their former quarters, and next morning the Confederates marched to that which the enemy had quitted the day before. The Allies claimed the victory, becauſe they were laſt upon the field; and the French, upon carrying away the greateſt number of priſoners and ſtandards; but whoever had the honour, they both had the loſs.

At court they blamed the Prince of Condé, for having been too adventurous towards the end of the action; but thoſe who were preſent were of opinion, that he had been wanting to the ſtate, and to himſelf, when he ſaw an opportunity of entirely defeating this great army, if he had not attempted what he did. It is certain, ſays the Marquis de la Ferre, who wrote a deſcription of this battle, that he brought them from Seneffe as far as the village Du Fey, which is a league and a half, fighting with them all the way, that he poſſeſſed himſelf of their baggage, killed them 7000 or 8000 men, and took 5000 priſoners, before they came to that village; and after that, he did not loſe more than they; and that this action ſo much diſconcerted the deſigns of that army, which conſiſted of 60,000 men, that all they could think of towards the end of the campaign, was the ſiege of Oudenarde, which he forced them to raiſe. So that this campaign may be reckoned amongſt thoſe which have been moſt happy for France, and moſt glorious for this great General. However, the loſs was conſiderable on the French ſide. There were 1000 officers killed, and more than 6000 ſoldiers.

This action had the effect which all great battles have, as it calmed the fury of both ſides for ſome time.

The Prince of Orange began to recruit his army under Mons, and the Prince of Condé put his into quarters of refreſhment on the other ſide of the Sambre.

SERINGAPATAM. *See* EAST INDIES.

SEVINGHAM TAKEN. *See* OUTATOUR.

SEVENOAKS. A village in Kent ſeventeen miles from London, and where the forces of King Henry VI. were defeated, and their commander, Sir Humphrey Stafford, with many other perſons were ſlain by the rebels under Jack Cade in 1450.

SFAX. A ſeaport town, ſituated on the coaſt of Africa, near Tunis. This place was bombarded by the Neapolitan fleet, commanded by General Emo, and he took and plundered it, in 1,86. Having arrived upon this coaſt, and was ſeeking out the beſt part for an attack with ſucceſs, when it was univerſally determined to try what could be done againſt this place, and accordingly he boldly attacked it; and the beſieged defended it with courage, till four pieces of iron ordnance burſt, and killed a great number of people; in the mean time General Emo ſeeing his guns had a deſired effect, landed 1500 Sclavonians, with orders to ſtorm the place, which they did with ſucceſs and great ſlaughter.

SHEERNESS DESTROYED. *See* HOPE.

SHREWSBURY, BATTLE NEAR. The captal of Shropſhire, ſituated on the Severn. This battle was fought in the year 1403, between Henry IV. King of England, and the Earls of Northumberland and Douglas, and was the next military exploit after the battle at Holmedon. Some diſputes ariſing between the King and Percy, concerning the priſoners made in that battle, and the latter expoſtulating too warmly for the diſpoſition of the other, was forbid his preſence. The ſoul of Percy took fire at this treatment: he could not bear this contempt without thoughts of revenge. It was chiefly by his aſſiſtance that Henry came to the crown, and he thought himſelf powerful enough to take it from him.

The Earl of March, whoſe name was Mortimer, had a better title to the crown than Henry, being deſcended from the third ſon of Edward III. whereas Henry's claim was derived from the fourth; but Mortimer not having ſo great a party at his devotion, was obliged to give way to his more powerful couſin Lancaſter. To this Lord, Percy ſent an agent with offers of aſſiſtance towards recovering the crown. This propoſal was readily accepted, and a ſolemn league was concluded between theſe parties, to whom were joined the younger Percy, alias Hotſpur, and the Earl of Worceſter, brother to Northumberland, with ſome other lords. They alſo engaged ſeveral Scottiſh lords to join in this plot; and Percy ſet at liberty the priſoners of that nation which were yet in his cuſtody, upon the promiſe of levying troops for his ſervice. As ſoon as the Confederates were ready, the three Percys appeared in arms in the north, and ſuddenly marched their troops to join the Welch, who were advanced to Shropſhire. When the two armies met, they publiſhed a manifeſto, ſignifying that they had taken up arms to curb the intolerable tyranny of Henry, and enumerating ſuch of his actions as the deemed tyranny. To this manifeſto the King publiſhed an anſwer, and then marched to fight the rebels, who were encamped at Shrewſbury. The battle was furiouſly fought on both ſides. At firſt the King had the worſt of it; his horſe was killed under him; and the Prince of Wales, his ſon, was wounded in the face. But Henry ſeaſonably calling in his body of reſerve, recovered his ground, and then the ſtate of the battle was entirely changed. The King's laſt charge putting the rebels into ſome diſorder, they were ſo briſkly puſhed, that in the end Henry obtained a complete victory. Young Percy, with 10,000 men, were ſlain on the ſpot. The Earl of Worceſter was taken and beheaded. Douglas, the Scottiſh general, was taken, but was releaſed for his valour. He had that day ſlain with his own hand four perſons who were arrayed in all points like the King; a ſtratagem which ſaved Henry's life, Douglas having bent all his endeavours againſt the King only. Henry's loſs is ſaid not to have exceeded 1600 men.

SICILY RELIEVED. *See* PASSARO, CAPE OF.

SIERRA LEONE, a ſettlement on the coaſt of Africa. On the 28th of September 1794, a ſquadron of French approached the town, under Engliſh colours, and unmoleſted, drew up before it in ſuch a manner as to command every ſtreet and alley in it, when they hoiſted their own colours, and commenced a heavy cannonade. The inhabitants, ſurprized and unable to reſiſt ſo formidable a force, immediately ſtruck their flag; but two of the frigates, regardleſs of this ſubmiſſion, continued their fire for nearly two hours after, raking every ſtreet with grape-ſhot. The French then landed, and began to plunder ſuch houſes as remained ſtanding, and which the owners had abandoned, and were preparing to involve the whole town in one blaze, when ſeveral of the free American blacks returned into it, to ſolicit the preſervation of their dwellings; the French commander granted their requeſt, obſerving that his vengeance ſhould be confined to the Britiſh ſettlers, and then ordered the church, the Company's warehouſes, and the houſes of every Engliſh perſon, to be ſet on fire.

After this, one of the frigates proceeded up the river to the iſland of Banca, which they attacked for two days without ſucceſs, the garriſon of the fort making a reſolute defence; on the third day, however, a ſecond frigate arrived to the aſſiſtance of the firſt, when the inhabitants having withdrawn the whole of their property from the town, the garriſon of the Fort retired, leaving their flags ſtanding, which for an hour impoſed upon the enemy the idea of reſiſtance, and allowed time for the retreat of our men.

Captain Telford of the Harpy, arrived at Kinſale in the Flora, an American ſchooner, from Sierra Leone, confirmed the above, and ſaid, that when the French ſquadron deſtroyed the ſettlement, the ſettlers to the amount of about 1300, were left without proviſions or neceſſaries, except what they could obtain from the natives.

On the 20th of September, the following ſhips belonging to the Company were taken: the Harpy, Telford; Sophia, Bevans; Sierre Leone Packet, Buckle; Venus, Pain; Domingo, Simpſon; Thornton, Sayford; and James, Williams. The ſquadron after this went to leeward, where they took and deſtroyed 27 veſſels:—viz, the Jane, Wright; Barbadoes, Jones; Swift, Fell; Nancy, Smith; Margery, Holliwell; Molly, Sellers; and Roſe, Finlay, of Liverpool. Beſs, Arundell; and Flora, Thompſon, of Briſtol; and Prince of Wales, Webb, belonging to the Weſt Indies; alſo ſeventeen other veſſels, whoſe names we have not yet been able to learn.

The ſhip Duke of Buccleugh of London, Capt. John Maclean, carrying twelve four-pounders, very narrowly eſcaped being taken; but owing to the bravery and good conduct of the Captain, this veſſel, with her valuable cargo, was ſaved.—The armed French brig La Parvie, mounting eighteen twelve-pounders, with 220 men, gave chaſe, and came up within gun-ſhot, when they attempted to board her with two boats full of men, but were repulled by Captain Maclean's guns: a briſk running engagement then enſued, and the brig was beat off, with ſome damage to her rigging; the Duke of Buccleugh and another ſhip, the Ann of Liverpool, are the only veſſels that have eſcaped on that part of the coaſt.

The French continued at Sierra Leone till the 23d of October, during which time they wooded and watered, but never proceeded into the country, nor injured the plantations.

On their departure, the ſettlers who had lived in the woods, and under tents, &c. returned to the town, and had, when the laſt accounts came away, commenced the repair of the damage that it had ſuſtained.

We are happy in being able to add, that during this unprecedented and cruel attack, that on our part only two men were killed and five wounded.

The French ſhips of war were as follow: Experiment, 50 guns, 600 men; Vigilance, 24, 300 men; La Felicite, 20, 280 men; La Perrie, 18 twelve-pounders, 220 men; and La Mutine, 12, 180 men; they were to run down the coaſt, and then go to the iſle of Bourbon.

The French fired ſeveral ſhot into the town after the flag was ſtruck, by which a woman and a girl were killed, and a man and three women wounded.

The French force having landed, proceeded to pillage the town, and then deſtroyed all the public buildings, as well as the Company's ſmall veſſels then lying in the river, the natives and ſome of the ſettlers being encouraged to partake of the plunder. The Company's ſhip the Harpy, of 400 tons, was captured, from happening to arrive while the French ſquadron was in the river. Two other ſmall veſſels belonging to the Company were afterwards captured on the coaſt. The Harpy and her cargo were luckily inſured.

The French ſquadron remained about fifteen days in the river. When they were on the point of departing, they put on ſhore about 120 Britiſh ſailors, moſt of them extremely ſick, who had been taken from different ſhips captured on the coaſts; and having deſtroyed or carried off all the Company's ſtores and proviſions, except a ſupply of about three weeks for the ſailors left on ſhore, they ſet ſail to the ſouthward.

The diſtreſſes of the colony were extremely great on the eve of their departure, the ſeaſon being at that time remarkably ſickly, and all the medicines having been carried away or deſtroyed. Of the ſailors who were landed, about eighty periſhed for want of proper accommodation, as well as medicine and ſuſtenance. The Nova Scotia ſettlers however ſuffered little; though many of the Company's ſervants ſuffered much in their health from ill treatment and expoſure, but only two or three of them have died. The Governor and Council mention, that their diſtreſſes had much abated a few weeks after the departure of the French ſquadron; that a veſſel alſo had arrived from England, which had had furniſhed them with many neceſſary articles, and that a ſufficient ſupply of rice was then in the colony; that the health of the Company's ſervants was improving, and that at the time when they were ſtripped of their arms and ammunition, and every other neceſſary, no want of order had prevailed. They were in full expectation, that if the Company ſhould ſend them out the proper ſupplies, the colony would recover this misfortune. The Nova Scotia ſettlers being all on the land, which

which proved more fruitful than was expected, they were able to ſupport themſelves, and they had a quantity of ſtock on their farms.

The French ſquadron appears to have been piloted and aſſiſted by ſome American ſlave traders.

SILISTRIA, BATTLE NEAR IN 1773. A ſtrong town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bulgaria; for the particulars of which ſee the following letter, written by an officer in the Ruſſian army, ſent to his friend at Vienna, dated July 14.

"The united bodies of the Generals Weiſſman and Potemkin paſſed the Danube below Brahilow, the 18th and 19th of June, and marched directly towards Lake Karaſor, where they found a detachment of Ottomans in a fort of intrenchment. The Ruſſian cavalry having advanced forward were attacked by the Ottoman horſe, and driven back on their foot, who in their turn drove back the Ottoman horſe, during which time the Ottoman foot had left their intrenchments, and joined Seraſkier Numan Pacha. After this the whole Ruſſian army paſſed the river between the 20th and 24th without loſs.

Generals Weiſſman and Potemkin were detached the next day, with 15,000 men, to inveſt Siliſtria, which was defended by three pachas and 24,000 men, who on the 27th marked out the poſts where they thought proper to make an aſſault. General Potemkin attacked, at break of day, an intrenchment of Turks, placed on a mountain that commanded the town, which the Turks defended with the greateſt bravery, killed vaſt numbers of Ruſſians, and leaving their intrenchments, purſued them to the bottom of the mountain; General Weiſſman, profiting from the imprudence of the conquerors, cauſed ſome Ruſſian regiments to march up the mountain, and take poſſeſſion of their lines, which obliged the Turks to march into the town.

The 29th the whole Ruſſian army aſſembled before Siliſtria. Marſhal Romanzow made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for the aſſault, but could not execute it on account of the continual ſallies of the Turks. In the mean time the Marſhal having received advice that the Grand Vizier had detached 50,000 men to the aſſiſtance of the beſieged, and that himſelf intended to march to cut off the retreat of the Ruſſians, the Marſhal determined to raiſe the ſiege; and to cover his deſign, orders were given to keep up a briſk fire during the night of the 30th, when he began his retreat in good order.

The 1ſt of July they arrived at a defile, which they were neceſſitated to paſs, which was defended by 13,000 Turks. General Weiſſman immediately fell on the front of them, having firſt detached ſome regiments to flank the Turks. The Turks oppoſed them with great valour, and intirely ſurrounded the rear-guard. It was at this inſtant General Weiſſman fell, when he was leading ſome of his broken troops to a freſh attack. Happy for the Ruſſians, at this time their detached regiments flanked the Turks, who, thinking them more numerous than they were; left the defile, and the Ruſſians marched through it, and repaſſed the river the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, and the 7th ſung *Te Deum*. The Ruſſians reckoned their loſs at 1000 men, but the loſs was equally as great to the Turks.

SIMON's-BAY. *See* CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

SKENESBOROUH. *See* TICONDEROGO.

SLUYS, ENGAGEMENT NEAR, IN 1341. A ſea-port town of the Netherlands in Dutch Flanders.

In 1340, (though Walſingham places it in 1338) King Edward III. aſſumed the title of King of France, and quartered the French fleurs-de-lis with his own arms, adding the motto, *Dieu et mon droit*, "God and my right," to ſhew that he relied upon God and the juſtice of his cauſe. He publiſhed at the ſame time a declaration to the French, and a manifeſto againſt Philip.

He returned to England, where he arrived in February, to haſten by his preſence the great preparations he had reſolved to make for the more vigorous purſuance of the war, in the approaching campaign.

The French were not all this time idle, but having got a good number of ſhips together, committed ſeveral depredations on the coaſts, and particularly at Portſmouth, and the iſland of Guernſey, where they laid almoſt all the towns and villages in aſhes. The French hiſtorians likewiſe mention a ſea-fight in 1339, in which they pretend they took two of our largeſt ſhips, with ſeveral ſmall ones, and killed 1000 men.

King Edward having got a fleet of 200 ſhips together, which was afterwards joined by the northern fleet, he embarked with his troops on the 22d of June, and the next day ſet ſail from the Downs, having then a fleet of 260 ſail of ſhips fit for war. The French, in the mean-time, having early notice of Edward's deſign, got all their naval force, conſiſting of 300 ſail of ſhips together, in the port of Sluys, reſolving to the utmoſt of their power to prevent his landing thereabouts. Edward ſent the Lord Cobham, and ſome others to view the enemy's fleet, and upon their report reſolved, notwithſtanding their ſuperiority, to open a paſſage through them; his ambition of acquiring fame having made him receive the news with more joy than ſurpriſe. When the news was brought to the King, he made anſwer, "I have long waited for this opportunity. With the help of God and St. George, I will now engage them, and be revenged for all the affronts they have offered me."

The King having ordered all his ſhips to be in readineſs, placed the ſtrongeſt in the front, and filled thoſe with archers, which were at each end of the line. Between every two ſhips of archers he cauſed one to be placed filled with men at arms. He likewiſe ordered another line to be formed on the ſide, as a body of reſerve, and filled the ſhips with archers, to ſupport or relieve thoſe which might moſt want it, as occaſion ſhould require it.

The Engliſh fleet approaching the haven of Sluys in this order, found the French already lying in order of battle, in three diviſions, waiting for them; upon which enſued one of the moſt bloody engagements that any age had produced in thoſe ſeas, and the firſt in which a King of England had commanded in perſon. The Engliſh having gained the advantage of the wind and ſun by their dexterity and management; the King ordered the ſignal for engaging to be given as ſoon as the

fleet

fleet was got within a proper diſtance for giving or receiving the onſet. The Normans perceiving the Engliſh to tack as they did, to get the wind, thought they were taking to their heels, and began to triumph; but they ſoon found their miſtake, and being able ſeamen and good combatants, prepared for the fight. They began the battle by advancing with the great Chriſtopher, a ſhip they had taken the year before from the Engliſh, and with a great noiſe of trumpets, and other inſtruments, attempted to break the line, to come at the ſhip in which they ſuppoſed the King to be. They were received with a general ſhout; and, during continued huzzas, the Engliſh poured ſuch a ſhower of arrows from their long bows into the enemy's ſhips, as ſoon covered their decks with dead and wounded men, and put the whole fleet into a general conſternation. The great Chriſtopher was taken in the beginning of the battle, and all that were in her killed or made priſoners. The Engliſh filled her with archers, and ſent her to annoy the Genoeſe; and now death and deſtruction appeared on every ſide in their moſt terrible array. The air was darkened with arrows, and the men at arms engaged in cloſe fight. The Engliſh taking the advantage of the confuſion they had put the French in at the beginning, ſoon boarded with the help of their grappling-irons; and purſuing their good fortune, obtained a complete victory, with the loſs of 4000 men. And the French attribute the ſucceſs of this day to the aſſiſtance the Engliſh had from a great number of Flemiſh ſhips, which coming out of ſeveral ports of Flanders, joined them in the beginning of the battle.

When night was come upon them, there were thirty French ſhips, which, not having been in the engagement, fought to eſcape under favour of the darkneſs. Among theſe was a very large veſſel called the James of Dieppe, in which, when taken, after ſhe with the reſt had been engaged with the Earl of Huntington the whole night, they found 400 dead bodies.

Great numbers of the French ſailors deſperately threw themſelves into the ſea, and ſubmitted to a certain death, rather than to abide the repeated vollies of the Engliſh arrows; or, what might contribute more to this deſperate reſolution, in the heat of the battle no quarter was given in the ſhips that were taken. This battle laſted from eight in the morning till ſeven at night.

The loſs on the French ſide amounted to 30,000 men, and 230 ſhips; only thirty, or very few ſhips eſcaped. According to their accounts, they loſt two admirals, Bahuchet who was killed in the action, and De Keruel taken priſoner. King Edward behaved during the whole battle with an inimitable courage and conduct. If the former filled his ſoldiers with admiration, the latter raiſed no leſs wonder in the mariners. They ſaw with aſtoniſhment a Prince, who had never commanded at ſea before, give his orders with as much prudence and foreſight, as if it had been the whole buſineſs of his life. He minded neither danger nor fatigue, but was always preſent where the action was the hotteſt.

The French King's courtiers being under uneaſineſs in what manner they ſhould communicate the news of this great loſs to him, his jeſter took upon him to do it; and going into his Majeſty's preſence, broke out into the moſt violent exclamations of, "O the cowardly Engliſh, paltry Engliſh, faint-hearted Engliſh!" Whereupon the King aſking, "Why they were ſuch cowards? what had they done?" "Why," replied he, "becauſe they had not the courage to jump into the ſea as your Majeſty's brave Normans and Frenchmen have done."

Father Daniel makes the following obſervations on this ſea-fight.

The firſt is, that no mention is made in our accounts of this battle, either of the roſtrum, which was, in more ancient times, the principal offenſive weapon of the ſhip, or of galleys, or rowers; nor is any notice taken of that manner of working ſhips, by which the commander of one veſſel attempted to break the oars of another, and thereby rendered it unfit for ſervice. This the Latins called *remos detergere*, and it was performed in the following manner: the ſhip making this attempt laid itſelf as near as poſſible to the enemy's ſhip, in a parallel line, and then, at a ſignal given, ruſhing on at once with all their might, and either lifting up, or withdrawing their own oars ſuddenly, grazed with violence on the enemy's ſhip, and broke their oars with the hulk of their own veſſel, after which they generally tacked about, and either gored the ſhip with their roſtrum, or grapled.

Hence it follows, that at this time, as well the Engliſh as the French had not only left off the manner of the Romans, who, in their naval combats, always made uſe of oars, but the uſe of thoſe beaked veſſels, which they called *naves roſtratæ*, that were yet in uſe in the time of Philip Auguſtus (towards the concluſion of the 12th, and the beginning of the 13th century). And indeed neither this roſtrum, nor the eperon or beak-head, which afterwards ſupplied the place of it, could be managed but by means of oars.

It is plain, therefore, that in this battle the ſhips were ſuch, as in compariſon to the flat or low built galleys, might properly be called high decked ſhips. Not but that in theſe high decked veſſels, they made uſe of oars together with their ſails; but in their naval fights, if we may judge by this, they worked leſs with the former than the latter.

As in theſe times the French fleet were compoſed of all kinds of ſhips, got together in the ſeveral ports of France, there were ſometimes galleys among them, but in leſs number than in former times; for at the battle of Guernſey, which was fought not long afterwards, Louis of Spain, who commanded the French fleet of thirty-two ſail, had nine ſhips larger than the reſt, three of which were galleys; the reſt were high-decked veſſels, which in battle made more uſe of their ſails than their oars.

This is to be underſtood of ſhips in the weſtern ſeas, in which theſe battles between the French and Engliſh were fought, and not of thoſe in the Mediterranean, where they have always made uſe of galleys more than of any other kind of ſhips; and that even of later years, whether the battles have been fought in that ſea, or whether upon any occaſion they have come into the ocean.

When therefore in the time of Philip the Fair, and of

of Philip de Valois (at the beginning of the fourteenth century) mention is made of the men of war of France, or England, or even of Spain, in the ocean, it is always to be underſtood of ſuch ſhips as are worked by ſails, and not by oars, except on a retreat, or to gain the wind.

Father Daniel makes another obſervation on this ſea-fight, upon Froiſſard's account of the order of battle on the Engliſh ſide. This author, ſays he, who is always a friend to the Engliſh, ſays nothing of the order of battle on the French ſide; but it is very probable their fleet was ranged much in the ſame manner.

We are told, 1. That the King of England placed all his ſhips of the greateſt force in the front; by which we may conclude that he formed at leaſt two lines. 2. That the ſhips which were placed at the two ends of the firſt line were filled with archers: this was that they might continually infeſt the enemy with their arrows; and from thence may be inferred, that thoſe in the centre were manned with men at arms; beſides which we find he placed a ſhip with men at arms, between every two ſhips of archers; the deſign of which was probably to be ready for a cloſe fight. 3. That he kept another body at a diſtance, to be a body of reſerve; which, without doubt, had orders to detach veſſels from time to time to the aſſiſtance of thoſe they ſhould obſerve to be the moſt preſſed.

What is here obſerved of the Engliſh fleet being ranged in a double line, confirms what was ſaid before, that the greateſt part of the fleet conſiſted of high-decked veſſels, and not of galleys; for the common way of ranging galleys was in the form of a half-moon, the two points, or horns of which advanced towards the enemy; and the two fleets lay with their prows or heads facing one another. Thus as our galleys, at this time, have their guns on their prows or fore-caſtles, ſo then they placed their machines and chief inſtruments of defence there. On the other hand, in theſe high-decked ſhips the archers, ſlingers, and balliſtas (or engines to throw darts or ſtones), were placed upon deck, and they conſequently fought broadſide to broadſide, in the ſame manner as now, whether in the attack or the defence.

The third obſervation he makes is, that in thoſe days, after the diſcharge of their arrows, they were generally more ready at boarding than now, and that they fought irregularly, without much regard to the breaking of their line. But as this fleet was ranged in more than one line, it is more than probable, ſays he, that the ſhips of the ſecond line continued in order of battle, while thoſe of the firſt grappled and boarded.

The enemy's fleet being thus entirely defeated, King Edward kept the ſea three days, and then landed his troops without any oppoſition; and having joined the Germans, Flemiſh, and Gaſcons, marched with his army, conſiſting of 150,000 men, from Ghent to Tournay, and beſieged that place. After a three month's fruitleſs ſiege, being continually haraſſed by Philip, with a much ſtronger army, Edward was perſuaded, or rather compelled, by the defection of his allies, to come into a truce till the 25th of June the next year, and it was afterwards prolonged.

SLUYS, Auguſt 15, 1794. The French army in Cadſand and before Sluys amounts to 27,000 men, all well clothed, and moſt plentifully provided with every article; but, notwithſtanding theſe advantages, nearly one half of them are unfit for ſervice.

The hoſpitals at Ghent, Bruges, and Oſtend, contain 9000, who were all well and in good health before the commencement of the ſiege.

Saturday, Auguſt 16.

The diſorder is epidemical in the army, and is a virulent putrid dyſentery, and carries off great numbers daily.

The French generals, ſenſible of the havoc it will make in their armies, if the ſiege continues much longer, ſeem reſolved to uſe the greateſt efforts to take the town immediately.

For this purpoſe, they on Saturday laſt brought from Bruges thirty-eight braſs 24-pounders; and began the ſame evening to puſh on the ſecond parallel.

This formidable ordnance began playing on the town on Wedneſday night, and ſtill continues. The town, however, holds out; and the brave commandant, General Van der Duyn, and the handful of men which compoſe the garriſon, ſeem determined to defend it to the laſt extremity.

Sunday, Auguſt 17.

Some few days ago the Carmagnols were moſt completely enſnared. General Van der Duyn, in the evening, ordered a large quantity of faggots and other fire-wood to be heaped together in three different parts of the town, not far from the warehouſes and magazines, which he ſet fire to; at the ſame time keeping up a briſk cannonade from the ramparts.

At nine in the evening the whole horizon ſeemed in a blaze; and the fire from the town ſlackening, every one imagined it was in flames, and looked on its fall as inevitable. During the night, the fires at intervals ſeemed to burn with leſs vehemence, and one was entirely extinguiſhed. The French kept up a heavy fire all night, and towards morning fired entirely with red-hot ſhot; and threw bombs and ſhells into the town from every ſide.

As day-light approached, the commandant ordered two more fires to be lighted, the gates opened, and the draw-bridges let down; ceaſing, at the ſame time, to fire from the ramparts.

The French on this advanced in great numbers to take poſſeſſion of the town, before it ſhould be reduced to a heap of aſhes; and, in a moſt confuſed and diſorderly manner, croſſed the inundations where the water was fordable.

When they had advanced as near as the commandant wiſhed them to come, they were, to their unſpeakable aſtoniſhment, ſaluted with a ſhower of grape ſhot from all the guns on the ramparts, and galled in the ſevereſt manner during their retreat. They loſt on this occaſion near 1800 men, who were either killed or drowned; and near 300 wounded were next morning brought into Bruges.

The French did not fire a ſingle ſhot during the three following days, and now proceed with the greateſt circumſpection; being pretty well convinced they will not obtain Sluys ſo eaſy as they obtained Breda laſt year.

Sluys, Auguſt 23, 1794.

The defence made by the garriſon has been vigorous and ſpirited, and the loſs of the French in conſequence very conſiderable. Their loſs in killed in the different attacks, amounts to five thouſand, and many have fallen victims to a dyſentery which raged with great violence in the French camp.

The Dutch commandant, General Van der Duyn, has acquitted himſelf with great conduct and addreſs. A few days before the ſiege was raiſed, he laid a ſnare for the enemy, which was attended with the moſt complete ſucceſs. He ordered, in three different parts, fire to be ſet to ſome combuſtible materials, at the ſame time keeping up a briſk cannonade from the ramparts.

In the night the whole town appeared in a blaze, and the fire gradually ſlackening, the enemy concluded the town to be in flames, and imagined they had nothing more to do than to take poſſeſſion of it. They continued, however, a heavy fire during the night, and towards morning fired red-hot ſhot, and threw bombs and ſhells in from every quarter.

When day-light approached, the Dutch commandant ordered the gates to be opened, and the draw-bridges to be let down, ceaſing at the ſame time to fire from the ramparts.

The enemy immediately advanced in great numbers to take, as they thought, poſſeſſion of the town, and croſſed the inundations where the water was fordable in a very confuſed and diſorderly manner. When they had advanced near enough, they were ſaluted with a ſhower of grape-ſhot from all the batteries, which obliged them inſtantly to retreat, during which they were galled in the ſevereſt manner by a well directed fire. Eighteen hundred men were killed or drowned upon this occaſion, and about 300 wounded were next morning conveyed to Bruges. The French did not fire a ſingle ſhot for three days, and have at laſt been obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Sluys.

The walls and fortifications of Sluys have not ſuffered any material damage, notwithſtanding the heavy fire they for ſeveral days ſuſtained. It is by no means improbable, that after having plundered and pillaged the Brabanters, the French will at laſt leave them to the chaſtiſement of their lawful monarch.

SOLANCHES, Auguſt 22, 1793. On the 21ſt, a column of the Piedmonteſe defeated the French near this place, took their cannon, and chaſed them out of all Fauvigny, till within two leagues from Geneva, the whole territory of which they have evacuated, without riſking another engagement.

Two other columns croſſed Mount Cenis and St. Bernard. One of them took on the 15th, the French redoubts in Tarentaiſe, and drove the French from St. Maurice and from Sixt. The other forced the French intrenchments at Termignon, Bramens, and St. Michel le Maurienne. The French, in their precipitate flight, abandoned their magazines, equipage, and baggage.

The two columns being joined, marched on the 21ſt againſt Chambert, from whence on the next day they drove Kellerman, who in all ſpeed was arrived there two days before from Lyons, and is now fled into France with the municipalities and the adminiſtrators of the diſtricts. The Tree of Liberty, which was called the Tree of Licentiouſneſs, has been cut down every where. Blue cockades (which the Piedmonteſe troops generally wear) have ſucceeded to thoſe of three colours. The people have riſen in favour of their lawful ſovereign. At Cluſe, Bonneville, Mouſtice, and St. Jean, women and old men fired upon the republicans from the windows.

The French corps which was left at Chablair, under the orders of General Muy, from fear of being cut off, has croſſed the lake of Geneva, in order to march to Verſoix, and thence to Bugez.

Reports from Lyons mention, that Dubois Crance had promiſed to the Lyoneſe a general amneſty, if they would furniſh a contingent for the army for Savoy.

A communication has been eſtabliſhed between the maritime coaſts of the Combined Powers, and thoſe of Provence, whence the French coaſters carry every kind of proviſions to the former, and are as fond of piaſters and guineas as they hate the republican aſſignats.

SOLEBAY, ENGAGEMENT OFF IN 1672. Situated on the coaſt of Norfolk, Great Britain. By the alliance Charles II. made with Louis XIV. the latter was engaged to enter Holland by land, and to aſſiſt England with her whole naval force. Accordingly the French took the field in the beginning of May, and in a few days penetrated as far as the walls of Utrecht; and their fleet was conducted by the Count d'Etrees, the French vice-admiral, to Portſmouth, where it arrived on the 3d of May.

Our fleet coming thither ſoon after from the Downs, they both put to ſea. The Duke of York, being commander in chief, was with the red ſquadron in the centre; Monſieur d'Etrees, acting as admiral of the white, with the French ſquadron on the right; and the Earl of Sandwich, being admiral of the blue, on the left. The Engliſh fleet conſiſted of above 100 ſhips of all ſorts, and the French of 40.

On the 19th, they diſcovered the Dutch, about eight leagues E. S. E. of the Gun-fleet; and the next day they prepared to engage, had not the thick weather which came up, made them loſe ſight of each other. Upon this the Engliſh and French fleets put into Solebay, where they continued till the 28th, when the Dutch appeared unexpectedly at break of day in the offing, bearing up to them, and had very near ſurpriſed them in the bay, many ſhips being obliged to cut their cables to get out and range themſelves in order of battle.

The Dutch fleet, which according to moſt of their authors, conſiſted of ſeventy-five large ſhips, and forty frigates and fire-ſhips, was commanded by Bankert in the van, who attacked the white ſquadron, under Monſieur d'Etrees; and by De Ruyter, who commanded in chief, in the centre, and fought with the red ſquadron

dron under the Duke; and by Van Ghent in the rear, who engaged with the blue ſquadron under the Earl of Sandwich.

The engagement was begun between ſeven and eight in the morning by the Dutch with the white ſquadron, and the French received them, in the beginning, with ſome ſhew of courage and bravery; but they ſoon ſheered off from the battle.

The Duke and De Ruyter were, in the mean time, ſo warmly engaged for ſeveral hours, that his Royal Highneſs was obliged to leave his ſhip, the St. Michael, (her main top-maſt, with the ſtandard, being, according to the Dutch accounts, ſhot down), and go on board the Loyal London. The Earl of Sandwich, in the Royal James, a ſhip of 100 guns, gave very ſignal proofs of his intrepid valour. He was firſt attacked by the Great Holland, commanded by Captain Braakel (the ſame who began the attack at Chatham), followed by a fire-ſhip, and was ſoon ſeconded by Van Ghent's whole ſquadron. Braakel, though of much leſs force, depending on the aſſiſtance of his friends, who had the advantage of the wind, grappled the Royal James; and while the Earl was engaged with him, he was attacked by Van Ghent, with ſeveral other men of war and fire-ſhips, againſt all which he maintained a bloody fight. The Dutch rear-admiral, Van Ghent, was ſoon taken off with a cannon ſhot; three of their fire-ſhips, and a man of war, which would have laid the Earl on board on the other ſide, were ſunk; and at length he was diſengaged from Braakel's ſhip, with which he had been grappled an hour and a half, and had reduced her to the ſtate of a wreck, wounded her commander, killed and wounded almoſt all his officers, and above two-thirds of his men. He had now defended himſelf, and repulſed the enemy in ſo brave a manner, for five hours together, and it was believed might have made an honourable retreat too; but he would not be perſuaded to deſiſt from the unequal combat, though not ſeconded as he ought to have been by his ſquadron. At length another Dutch fire-ſhip, covered by the ſmoke of the enemy, grappled the Royal James, and ſet her in a flame; aud the brave but unfortunate Earl periſhed in her, with ſeveral other gallant officers.

Of 1000 men on board, 600 were killed on the deck. When the ſhip was on fire, the Earl retired to his cabin, where he was followed by his captain, Sir Richard Haddock, who finding him with a handkerchief before his eyes, told him of the danger. But he anſwered, "He ſaw how things went," reflecting on what the Duke had let fall the day before, "and was therefore reſolved to periſh with the ſhip." Sir Richard Haddock, who was wounded in the thigh, was taken out of the ſea.

The death of Van Ghent, with the furious attack of part of the Earl's ſquadron, which at laſt came in to his reſcue, though too late, cauſed ſoon after ſuch a confuſion in Van Ghent's ſquadron, that it ſtood off, and left the fight for ſome time. This gave opportunity to the blue ſquadron to join the red, and to aſſiſt the Duke of York, who being abandoned by the French, was in danger of being bore down by two of the enemy's ſquadrons, under De Ruyter and Bankert. In this fight Cornelius Evertzen, admiral of Zealand, was killed; and De Ruyter himſelf, with Allemond, another of their flag-officers, narrowly eſcaped being burnt by the Engliſh fire-ſhips. De Ruyter was wounded, 150 of his men killed, and his ſhip ſo diſabled, that ſhe was towed out of the fleet, and with great difficulty got to Zealand. Van Ghent's ſquadron, which had abſented itſelf for ſome time from the battle, coming in again to the aſſiſtance of De Ruyter, the fight went on with greater fury. The French ſquadron ſtill kept aloof, and left the Engliſh to encounter the whole force of the enemy, with the diſadvantage of two to three. Notwithſtanding this inequality, the fight (as the Dutch themſelves own) laſted with great fury till nine at night, both ſides having diſplayed all the art and ſkill which could be expected from the moſt experienced commanders, and all the bravery that thirſt of honour could inſpire.

Towards the end of the fight great havoc was made among the Dutch fireſhips, of which five or ſix (as they themſelves allow) were deſtroyed by one Engliſh man of war. At laſt, the whole Dutch fleet being diſperſed and in great diſorder, and Sir Joſeph Jordan with the blue ſquadron getting the wind of them, De Ruyter's ſhip was in great danger of being burnt: but being got looſe from the fireſhip which grappled her, that Admiral took the opportunity to gather his ſcattered fleet together, and firſt quitted the place of battle.

The loſs of men was pretty near an equality; but of ſhips, the Dutch will needs have it the moſt were miſſing on our ſide; there being (ſay they) two burnt and three ſunk; whereas they loſt but three, one burnt, one ſunk, and a third taken by the Engliſh; beſides Braakel's ſhip diſabled. The French, notwithſtanding their great caution, loſt two men of war, one burnt, and another ſunk. Among the ſlain on our ſide were many brave men of quality, as the Earl of Sandwich, Captain Digby in the Henry, Sir Fretcheville Holles in the Cambridge, Sir John Fox in the Prince, Monſieur de la Rabeniere the French rear-admiral, the Lord Maidſtone, Mr. Montague, Mr. Nicholas, and Mr. Vaughan, the two laſt of which were of the Duke's bed-chamber, beſides ſeveral other perſons of note.

The Engliſh complained that the French were wanting in their duty, and only fought at a diſtance after they had ſeparated from the fleet. This conduct was aſcribed to ſecret orders given to the Count d'Etrees, not to expoſe the French ſhips too much, but to leave the Engliſh and Dutch fleets to effect their own deſtruction.

Nothing can give a juſter idea of this fight than the teſtimony of the Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, who declared, that he had been in many ſea-fights, but never was in any ſo continual, obſtinate, and cruel, as this was on the ſide of the Engliſh.

Though the advantage which we had now gained over the Dutch at ſea was not ſo very conſiderable, the States were reduced to a very deplorable condition. Two of the provinces, Guelderland and Utrecht, were in the poſſeſſion of the French; Overyſſel was in the hands of the Elector of Cologne and the Biſhop of

Munſter; and Frieſland and Groningen were actually attacked. The province of Holland was obliged to open the ſluices, and lay the country under water, to ſtop the rapid progreſs of the French. This raiſed a general diſcontent in the populace, which ripened at length into open ſedition: and the Penſioner, De Wit, was charged with having been the cauſe of all theſe calamities, which broke in like a torrent upon their country. In this perplexity, the States of Holland, very much againſt their will, were obliged to admit the Prince of Orange to the dignity of Stadtholder; and ſoon after the two brothers, Cornelius and John de Wit, were maſſacred by the common people at the Hague.

During theſe diſtractions the States ſent ambaſſadors to England to ſue for peace; but their propoſals being rejected, they ſoon returned. The demands inſiſted on by the Engliſh were, The honour of the flag, not only by ſingle ſhips, but by whole fleets; a million ſterling for reparation of damages, and the charges of the war; 10,000l. a year for the liberty of fiſhing on the Britiſh coaſt; the offices of perpetual Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral-General, for the Prince of Orange, and his male iſſue; a ſhare of the whole Eaſt-India trade; the poſſeſſion of the city of Sluys in Flanders, and the iſlands of Cadzant, Walcheren, Goree, and Voorn.

The French and Engliſh fleets being perfectly refitted, the latter took on board a large body of land forces, intended for a deſcent on Zealand, the only province into which the French arms had not penetrated, being interrupted by the opening of the ſluices.

They ſailed for the Dutch coaſts, and found the Dutch fleet; but not thinking proper to attack them among the ſands, they deferred the execution of their deſign, and blocked up the Maeſe and Texel, which De Ruyter (having ſtrict orders from the States not to hazard a battle) ſaw with concern, yet wanted power to prevent. The Duke of York was reſolved to debark on the Texel the body of troops on board his fleet. The occaſion was favourable in all reſpects: the French, and the Biſhop of Munſter were in the heart of the Dutch territories, ſo that no great force could be drawn together to reſiſt them on ſhore; and the coaſt was ſo low and flat, that it looked as if nothing but a ſuperior force could have ſecured the Dutch from this invaſion. It was upon the 3d of July this reſolution was taken; and it was intended that their forces ſhould have landed the next flood. But Providence interpoſed in favour of a free people, and ſaved them from a yoke which ſeemed already to preſs upon their necks. The ebb, inſtead of ſix, continued twelve hours, which defeated the intended deſcent for that time; and the ſtorm that roſe the night following, forced the fleet out to ſea, where they ſtruggled for ſome time with very foul weather, and the opportunity being quite loſt, returned without performing any thing of conſequence to the Engliſh ſhore. The Dutch clergy magnified this accident into a miracle.

There was no other action thought of at ſea for this year, except the ſending Sir Edward Spragge with a ſquadron to diſturb the Dutch herring fiſhery; with which he took ſeveral of their buſſes and doggers, and 350 priſoners.

While theſe things were tranſacting in Europe, Sir Tobias Bridges ſailing with a ſquadron of five or ſix ſhips, and a regiment of foot ſoldiers, from Barbadoes to Tobago, a neighbouring plantation belonging to the Dutch, made himſelf maſter of that iſland, with a booty of about 400 priſoners, and 500 Negro ſlaves. Not long after, the Engliſh took from them St. Euſtace, another of the Carribbee iſlands. About the ſame time, four of their Eaſt-India ſhips, having 500 or 600 men on board, reduced the iſland of St. Helena on the coaſt of Africa; but the governor and his people, after having ſeveral times repulſed the Dutch, finding the fort not defenſible on the land ſide, embarked with their moſt valuable effects on board ſome Engliſh and French ſhips, and carried them off.

Commodore Richard Monday, who was ſent with four men of war to convoy the Engliſh Eaſt-India fleet, ſeeing at his arrival at St. Helena what had happened, and beſides, being in want of water, immediately ſet about to retake it, which he did without any great reſiſtance. This loſs was the more fatal to the Dutch, becauſe ſoon after, three Eaſt-India ſhips very richly laden coming in there fell into the hands of the Engliſh; and they might have taken more, had they not been too forward in diſcovering themſelves. For this ſervice the King knighted Monday at his return.

In revenge of theſe proceedings, the Dutch made an attempt upon the iſland of Bombay, but were repulſed. And their Vice-Admiral Frederickſon, ſailing with thirteen (ſome accounts ſay fifteen) men of war to our plantations on the continent, did us conſiderable miſchief; till meeting with ten Engliſh men of war, and ſome merchant-ſhips, a ſharp engagement enſued, in which they loſt their Admiral; and the Engliſh, on their ſide, loſt three merchant-ſhips. From thence going down to the Carribbees, they recovered St. Euſtace.

All this time commerce ſuffered exceedingly on both ſides. Plantations were ruined; and the French who before this war had not either ſkill in navigation, or underſtanding in the art of fighting by ſea, as their own writers confeſs, improved in both at the expence of Britain and Holland. Thus their end was plainly anſwered, while the maritime powers were fighting as much againſt their inclinations as their intereſt.

In England the people were greatly diſcontented with the miniſterial cabal: the parliament ſhewed their diſlike of a Dutch war, by refuſing to grant any money for ſuch a ſervice: and the fears which increaſed about the religion of the Duke of York, as heir apparent to the crown, occaſioned them to fall into warm debates upon religion, and to paſs an act under the title of the Teſt Act, which putting it out of the power of the Papiſts to continue in any public employment, Lord Clifford was ſoon after obliged to quit the treaſury, and the Duke of York immediately declined the command of the fleet. Theſe were changes which had a natural tendency to bring things about

about again to their proper places; yet the Dutch war was carried on for another year, through the influences of their councils who began it.

It was reſolved early in the year 1673, that Prince Rupert ſhould command the fleet, yet no care was taken to fit it out in time, and much leſs to furniſh him with ſuch officers as were agreeable to him. Sir Robert Holmes was laid aſide, merely becauſe he was in his Highneſs's favour, and Sir Edward Spragge ſent in his ſtead; who not long after went into France on a ſecret commiſſion, without Prince Rupert's knowing any thing of his buſineſs. Sir John Harman was appointed his vice-admiral, when he was known to have ſurvived the great abilities he once had ſignalized; and was now ſo ill of the gout, as not to be able to move either hand or foot, or ſo much as to ſtir out of his cabin.

The Prince in vain expoſtulated againſt theſe and many other hardſhips, of which he could obtain no redreſs: therefore in the beginning of the month of April, hearing the Dutch fleet was at ſea, and intended to come and ſink many hulks filled with lead and ſtones in the mouth of the Thames, he with much induſtry got together as many of the fourth and fifth rate ſhips as he could, and with ſome fireſhips ſailed out and prevented them.

About the middle of May the fleet, though indifferently provided, was ready for the ſea; but then the great difficulty was how to join our good allies the French, who were at Breſt, and who freely declared, that they were reſolved not to ſtir till our fleet was in the Channel. As the Dutch laboured day and night to ſtrengthen their navy, his Highneſs ſaw the neceſſity of joining the French early; and as a proof of his high courage, as well as great ſkill in maritime affairs, he paſſed in ſpite of the enemy, then riding at the Gun-fleet, through the paſſage called the Narrow, and this too againſt the wind; which ſo ſurpriſed the Dutch, that ſeeing the end of their lying there loſt, they ſailed back again to their own ports.

His Majeſty, and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, viſited the fleet on the 19th of May; and in a council of war held in their preſence, it was reſolved to attack the enemy even upon their own coaſt, in caſe they could not be provoked to quit it. In purſuance of this reſolution, Prince Rupert ſtood over towards the coaſt of Holland, and found De Ruyter with the Dutch fleet riding within the ſands at Schonevelt, in a line between the Rand and the Stony Bank, which was a very advantageous ſituation; but his Highneſs perſiſted in his reſolution of obeying the poſitive orders he had received for attacking them. Therefore on the 28th in the morning, about nine o'clock, a detached ſquadron of thirty-five frigates, and thirteen fireſhips, were ſent to draw the enemy out, which was very eaſily done; for De Ruyter preſently advanced in good order, and the Engliſh light ſhips retreating, put their own fleet in ſome diſorder. This engagement happened on very unequal terms. The Confederate fleet conſiſted of eighty-four men of war, beſides fireſhips, divided into three ſquadrons, under the command of Prince Rupert, Count d'Etrees, and Sir Edward Spragge. The Dutch were ſcarce ſeventy men of war and frigates, under De Ruyter, Tromp, and Bankert. The French made little or no ſail, but kept in the rear, though they ſaw the Dutch fleet ſtretch to the north.

By twelve in the morning, the detached ſquadron beforementioned engaged Van Tromp; and ſoon after the Prince engaged De Ruyter almoſt two hours before the French began to fight at all. Then, ſays Prince Rupert's relation, Count d'Etrees engaged De Ruyter, but quickly left him; neither did De Ruyter follow, but went to the aſſiſtance of Tromp, whom he very ſeaſonably relieved, which put an end to the feuds long ſubſiſting between them. The battle was very hard fought on both ſides.

Schram, who was Vice-Admiral of Van Tromp's ſquadron, was killed; as was likewiſe Rear-Admiral Vlag, of Bankert's ſquadron, with ſeveral of the captains who commanded under them. The Golden Lion, in which Van Tromp himſelf was, had above 100 men killed and wounded, and was very much ſhattered; and in this condition ſhe was very near being burnt by a fireſhip, ſet upon her by Sir William Reeves. Van Tromp was then obliged to hoiſt his flag on board the Prince on Horſeback, and her mainmaſt being ſhot by the board, he removed to the Amſterdam, and afterwards to the Comet. Of Prince Rupert's ſquadron, Captain Legge boarded and took the Dutch ſhip called the Jupiter; but ſhe was ſurpriſed and re-taken, while the Engliſh were buſied in rummaging her. At length, the furious attack made by Sir Edward Spragge, ſeconded by the other ſquadrons, obliged the Dutch to retreat ſo far within their ſands that the Engliſh and French could not purſue them, eſpecially as it was dark, without the greateſt danger, and they were therefore obliged to ſtand off.

De Ruyter and Van Tromp, in their letters to the States, the former however with more modeſty than the latter, pretend, upon ſuppoſition and hear-ſay, that the Engliſh loſt fourteen or more ſhips, and fireſhips; but our accounts allow no more than one frigate ſunk, and the fireſhips which were ſpent in the action. The French, who behaved tolerable well in this day's action, had two men of war ſunk. The Dutch own the loſs of five or ſix fireſhips, deſtroyed by our men of war. The Deventer, one of their men of war, which with ſeveral others was much diſabled, and towed out of their fleet, ſunk before the Wielings, and moſt of her men were drowned.

The Confederate fleet remained on the coaſt without receiving any reinforcement, or being able, on account of a ſtrong weſterly wind, to get rid of the incumbrance of their wounded men. The Dutch, on the contrary, being on their own coaſts, were plentifully ſupplied with all neceſſaries, and reinforced by ſeveral men of war, in the room of thoſe which were diſabled in the laſt battle.

Prince Rupert did all that in his power lay to put the fleet into a good condition; and believing that the Dutch would not be long before they endeavoured to make uſe of their advantage, he went on board the Royal Sovereign in the evening of the 3d of June, where

where he went not to bed all night. His foreſight was very requiſite; for on the 4th in the morning, the Dutch fleet, by this time at leaſt as ſtrong as the Confederates, bore down upon them as faſt as the wind would permit. Sir Edward Spragge had ſo little notion of their fighting, that taking the brave Earl of Oſſory, his Rear-Admiral, with him, he went in his boat on board the Admiral, which loſt a great deal of time. As for Prince Rupert, he was ſo much in earneſt, that finding his ſhip's crew, which was but indifferent, raiſed his anchors very ſlowly, he ordered his cables to be cut, that he might make haſte to meet the Dutch. Count d'Etrees, with the white ſquadron, betrayed no ſuch great willingneſs to fight, as both our own and the Dutch writers agree, but kept as much as might be out of harm's way. At laſt, about five in the evening, Spragge and Tromp engaged with great fury. As for de Ruyter, he ſhewed at firſt a deſign of coming to a cloſe engagement with the Prince, but before he came within muſquet-ſhot, he tacked and bore away, whence it was concluded that he had ſuffered ſome conſiderable damage. Spragge, in the mean time, had forced Tromp to ſheer off. He then fell into Vice-Admiral Sweer's diviſion, which he ſoon put into confuſion: and Spragge likewiſe encountered Van Tromp ſhip to ſhip, but at ſome diſtance, for want of wind; notwithſtanding which, he ſhot down his admiral's flag, and made a terrible ſlaughter among his men. The brave commander behaved himſelf upon other occaſions likewiſe, during the engagement, with ſo much gallantry, and plied his broadſides with ſo much fury, as well as good management, on the enemy's ſhips, that whole ſquadrons fled before him; the fight laſted till ten or eleven at night, at which time the Dutch, though they had the weather-gage, and could have obliged the Confederates to fight the next day, though fit to retreat, and uſed their utmoſt endeavours to reach their own coaſts. This retreat their own writers allow: and Prince Rupert, in his account of the action, takes notice of the great confuſion the whole Dutch fleet was in at that time.

The night being cloſed in before the Dutch began to retreat with the body of their fleet, the Confederates were not ſenſible of it for ſome hours. However, about two in the morning, they ſtood after them, and continued the chaſe, as well as the wind would let them, till ſix, when perceiving they were gotten within the ſhoals, they gave it over, and ſteered for the Engliſh coaſt, where they arrived about eleven. This battle having been fought, as I obſerved above, at a diſtance, there were no ſhips taken or deſtroyed on either ſide; but many were very much damaged, eſpecially on the ſide of the Dutch, which obliged them to decline the battle the next day, though they had the advantage of the wind.

The Prince was for fighting the enemy again; but it was carried in a council of war, to ſail for the Engliſh coaſt, in order to obtain ſupplies, as well of ammunition as proviſion, through want of which, a great many captains complained loudly. Beſides, the fleet was ſo poorly manned, that if it had not been for the land forces on board, they could not have fought at all; and for the moſt part new raiſed men. On the 8th of June, the fleet arrived at the buoy in the Nore; and on the 14th Prince Rupert went to London, in order to give the King an account of the condition things were in, and to preſs for ſuch neceſſary ſupplies, as might enable him to put to ſea again without delay.

The Confederate fleet having landed their wounded men, and taken in a freſh ſtore of proviſions and ammunition, put again to ſea on the 17th of the ſame month (in the preſence of the King, who came down the river to ſee the fleet), with a body of 7000 freſh troops, whereof 4000 were diſtributed on board the men of war. The deſign was to attempt a deſcent on the coaſt of Zealand. They appeared before the Maeſe the 23d, the next day were off Scheveling and Zadvort, and quickly after before the Texel; from whence they cruized along the whole coaſt of Holland and Frieſland, to the Vly, Ameland, and the Weſtern-Ems; and in the beginning of Auguſt returned again before the Texel. Theſe various motions of the Confederate fleet were a great inconvenience to the Dutch, as well by haraſſing their troops, which were obliged to follow them, as by endangering their homeward bound trade, and particularly a rich Eaſt India fleet, which they were in expectation of, and of which they took one ſhip very richly landen.

The Dutch bore with this patiently near a fortnight, and had the mortification to have not only their harbours blocked up, but their ſhips taken in their very ſight. At length deſpair rouſed their courage, and they reſolved in a council of war held on board de Ruyter's ſhip, in the preſence of the Prince of Orange, to leave their ſtation, and hazard a third engagement rather than ſuffer theſe inſults any longer: but though, purſuant to this reſolution, they put to ſea on the 3d of Auguſt, it was the 10th before the fleets met, de Ruyter having, by a maſterpiece of good conduct, paſſed by the Confederates cloſe under the ſhore, in the night, and ſo got the weather-gage of them.

The Dutch Admiral, early on the 11th of Auguſt, bore down upon the Confederates, as if he meant to force them to a battle, upon which his Highneſs thought fit to tack, and thereby brought the fleet into good order. He put the French in the van, himſelf in the centre, and Sir Edward Spragge in the rear; and in this diſpoſition the French laid fair to get the wind of the enemy, which however they neglected. The Engliſh conſiſted of about ſixty men of war and frigates, the French of thirty, and the Dutch of ſeventy, or thereabouts; ſo that the Royal fleets were indiſputably ſuperior to that of the Republic.

De Ruyter bearing down with his fleet in three ſquadrons, prepared to attack the Prince himſelf, while Tromp engaged Spragge and the blue ſquadron, in which the Engliſh Admiral obliged him, by laying his fore-topſail to his maſt, in order to ſtay for him, contrary to the expreſs order of the Prince. This fondneſs for a point of honour proved fatal to himſelf, as well as diſadvantageous to the fleet. Bankert, with his Zealand ſquadron, ſhould have engaged the white, commanded by d'Etrees; but it ſeems the Dutch underſtood their temper better than to give themſelves much

much trouble about them; for Bankert contented himſelf with ſending eight men of war and three fireſhips to attack the Rear-Admiral de Martel, who ſeemed to be the only man that had any real deſign to fight; and then the reſt of the Zealand ſquadron united themſelves to de Ruyter, and fell together upon Prince Rupert.

Rear-Admiral de Martel, being left not only by the body of the French fleet, but even by the captains of his own diviſion, was attacked by five Dutch ſhips at once. He fought them for two hours, and that with ſuch courage and ſucceſs, that having diſabled one, the reſt were glad to ſheer off, and he rejoined the white ſquadron; where expoſtulating with the captains of his own diviſion for deſerting him ſo baſely, they told him plainly they had orders from the Admiral not to obſerve his motions: and, indeed, on his return to France he, was called to an account as having exceeded his commiſſion, and was thrown into the Baſtile for having behaved himſelf too well.

The battle between Du Ruyter and the red ſquadron began about eight o'clock in the morning, and a multitude of circumſtances concurred to threaten the Engliſh Admiral with enevitable ruin. The French, not ſatisfied with being mere ſpectators of a very unequal combat from the beginning, ſuffered the ſhips which had attacked De Martel, to paſs quietly to their own fleet; ſo that now, De Ruyter's and Bankert's ſquadrons were both upon the red. Sir Edward Spragge, intent on his perſonal quarrel with Van Tromp, had fallen to the leward ſeveral leagues with the blue ſquadron; and to complete Prince Rupert's misfortune, the enemy found means to intercept his own Rear-Admiral, Sir John Chicheley, with his diviſion; ſo that by noon, his Highneſs was wholly ſurrounded by the Dutch, being preſſed by de Ruyter and his diviſion on his lee quarter, an admiral with two flags more on his weather quarter, and the Zealand ſquadron on his broadſide to windward. Thus the Dutch wiſely employed their force againſt the enemy that would fight, and took no more notice of the French fleet, than the French did of them, or of Prince Rupert.

His Highneſs, in the midſt of theſe diſappointments, behaved with ſuch intrepidity, and encouraged all his officers ſo effectually by his own example, that by degrees he cleared himſelf of his enemies, rejoined Sir John Chicheley, and by two o'clock, had time to think of the blue ſquadron, which was now at three leagues diſtance; and not hearing their guns well plied, he made all the ſail he could towards them, in order to unite and relieve them. De Ruyter perceiving his Highneſs's deſign, left firing, and bore away alſo with his whole fleet to the relief of Tromp; ſo that both fleets ran down ſide by ſide, within range of cannon ſhot, and yet without firing on either part. About four the Prince joined the blue ſquadron, which he found in a very ſhattered condition.

At the beginning of the fight, Tromp, in the Golden Lion, and Sir Edward Spragge, in the Royal Prince, fought ſhip to ſhip. The Dutch Admiral, however, would not come to a cloſe fight, which gave him a great advantage; for Spragge, who had more than his complement on board, ſuffered much by the enemy's cannon, and having the wind and ſmoke in his face, could not make ſo good uſe of his own, as he would otherwiſe have done. After three hours warm fight, the Royal Prince was ſo diſabled that Sir Edward was forced to go on board the St. George; and Tromp quitted his Golden Lion, to hoiſt his flag on board the Comet, where the battle was renewed with incredible fury. The great aim of the Dutch Admiral, was to take or ſink the Royal Prince; but the Earl of Oſſory, and Sir John Kempthorne, together with Spragge himſelf, ſo effectually protected the diſabled veſſel, that none of the enemy's fireſhips could come near her, though this was often attempted. At laſt the St. George, being terribly torn, and in a manner diſabled, Sir Edward Spragge deſigned to go on board a third ſhip; but before he was got ſix boats length, a ſhot, which paſſed through the St. George, took his boat; and though they immediately rowed back, yet before they could get within reach of the ropes that were thrown out from the St. George, the boat ſunk, and Sir Edward was drowned; lamented not only by his own nation, but by his very enemies, who give him the character of one of the braveſt ſea officers that ever fought under the Engliſh flag.

When Prince Rupert drew near the blue ſquadron he found the Admiral diſabled; the Vice-Admiral lying to the windward mending his ſails and rigging; the Rear-Admiral aſtern of the Royal Prince, between her and the enemy, bending his new ſails, and mending his rigging. The firſt thing his Highneſs did, was to ſend two frigates to take the Royal Prince in tow. He then ſteered in between the enemy and the lame ſhips, and perceiving that Tromp had tacked, and was coming down again upon the blue ſquadron, he made a ſignal for all the ſhips of that ſquadron to join him; but it was in vain; for except the two flags, Sir John Oſſory, there was not one in a condition to move.

About five in the evening de Ruyter, with all his flags and fleet, came cloſe up with the Prince, and then began a very ſharp engagement. His Highneſs had none to ſecond him but the Vice and Rear of the blue; Sir John Harman, Captain Davis, and Captain Stout, of his own diviſion; Sir John Holmes in the Rupert, Captain Legge in the Royal Catharine, Sir John Berry in the Reſolution, Sir John Ernle in the Henry, Sir Roger Strickland in the Mary, and Captain Carter in the Crown; in all about thirteen ſhips. The engagement was very cloſe and bloody, till about ſeven o'clock, when his Highneſs forced the Dutch fleet into great diſorder, and ſent in two fireſhips amongſt them to increaſe it; at the ſame time making a ſignal for the French to bear down, which if they had done, a total defeat muſt have followed. But as they took no notice of it, and the Prince ſaw that moſt of his ſhips were in no condition to keep the ſea long, he wiſely provided for their ſafety, by making an eaſy ſail towards our own coaſts.

The fight however continued till after ſunſet, when darkneſs and ſmoke obliged them on all ſides to deſiſt; the Engliſh having during all this time, maintained the fight alone (while the French continued to look on at a diſtance) againſt the whole Dutch fleeet, with ſuch firmneſs

firmneſs and reſolution, that the Dutch own, in all their accounts, they ſhewed the utmoſt proofs of valour, and fought like heroes. And though ſome of them, with their uſual vanity, pretend they chaſed the Engliſh, yet neither de Ruyter nor Van Tromp aſſume to themſelves any ſuch honour in their letters to the States after the fight, which, if true, they might very well have done, without wounding their modeſty.

The French Admiral, the Count d'Etrees, to give ſome ſome kind of colour to his conduct, after the battle was in a manner over, ſent to know what the ſignal meant.

Conſidering the heat of the action, and the time the engagement laſted, the loſs of ſhips was inconſiderable. On the Engliſh ſide the Henrietta yacht, which was ſunk. The Dutch own the loſs of but three or four fireſhips: but the Engliſh are poſitive, and the Lord Oſſory confirms it in a letter, that the Dutch had two of their largeſt men of war ſunk. To compenſate the loſs of our brave Admiral Spragge, the Dutch loſt two of their Vice-Admirals, Sweers and de Liefde; and in return for two of our Captains, Sir William Reeves, and Captain Haiman, two (ſome ſay three) of their captains, one of whom was de Ruyter's ſon-in-law, were killed. Of ſeamen and ſoldiers, the Engliſh, being over-manned in order for a deſcent, were the greateſt loſers. But as in this battle neither ſide can, with juſtice, pretend to a victory, ſo were the loſſes on both pretty equal; though rather greater on the Dutch ſide than on ours.

This behaviour of our French allies, and the information received from Holland, of a ſeparate peace propoſed to the Dutch by France, increaſed the diſſatisfaction of the Engliſh: ſo that the King addreſſed by his parliament to proceed in a treaty with the States, in order to a ſpeedy peace, directed Sir William Temple to negotiate the ſame with the Spaniſh ambaſſador, who, on the part of Holland, was provided with full powers for that purpoſe.

This treaty, in three meetings, concluded with a peace to the mutual ſatisfaction of both parties, which continued till 1681. It was ſigned at London on the 9th of February, 1674, and communicated to the parliament two days after. And by this treaty it was agreed, on the part of the Dutch, whether ſeparate or in fleets, they ſhould be obliged, as a matter of right, to ſtrike their ſails to any fleet, or ſingle ſhip, carrying the King of England's flag.

SOLLOM MOSS. Situated near Carliſle, in Scotland; near which place the Scots were defeated by the Duke of Norfolk in 1542.

SOUTHAMPTON, DESCENT AT. Soon after the death of Egbert, in 838, the Danes, with thirty-three ſail of ſhips, landed at Southampton in Hampſhire; and not being at firſt oppoſed, they roved up and down for ſome time, and ravaged the flat country; but they were ſoon repulſed back to their ſhips with great loſs; notwithſtanding which, they proceeded weſtward, and again landed at Portland.

SOLEURE. March 2d 1798, the French General Schauemberg attacked the troops of Berne, under the walls of Soleure, and after a very obſtinate battle, in which the carnage was great, victory again declared for the French, who then entered Soleure. About five hundred of the vanquiſhed Swiſs fled to the Iſland of St. Peter, in the Lake of Bienne; but that poſt was immediately attacked by the victors, and the Bernois were compelled to ſurrender. The town of Buren, charged with having violated the laws of war, was given up to pillage, and burnt to the ground by the French ſoldiery. The two Republican armies formed a junction at Aarberg on the 3d inſtant, and on the 4th reached the walls of Berne, the laſt citadel of the ancient Swiſs Government, which was expected to ſtand a ſiege. Some of the French Papers, however, ſay that Berne ſurrendered on the 5th, and that all Switzerland would ſoon be revolutionized.

The following is the official account of the taking of the town of Soleure by the French, March 25, 1798.

I haſten to inform you, that I this morning attacked and took the village of Lengnau. From that place hither every thing has been forced to yield to us. Eight pieces of artillery, with ammunition waggons, and 200 priſoners, fell into our hands. Among the priſoners are ſeveral ſtaff officers. I ſummoned Soleure about ten in the morning, and in half an hour the gates were opened to me. I directly haſtened to ſet the arreſted Patriots at liberty; and have taken every neceſſary meaſure to make our arms triumph through the whole Canton, and ſecure the empire of that freedom which conſtitutes the happineſs of a people. I ſhall have the honour to give you an account of every further proceeding, that you may tranſmit it to the Directory.

P. S. The arſenal and artillery on the walls are in our poſſeſſion.

Copy of the ſummons to the General in command at Soleure.

General,

The Directory has commanded me to take poſſeſſion of the town of Soleure, adding, that if the leaſt oppoſition is made, or a ſingle drop of French blood ſpilt, the members of the government of Soleure ſhall anſwer it with their lives and property. Inform the members of your government of the will of the directory, and open your gates to the Republican troops. I give you half an hour to reſolve in; when this has elapſed, in caſe of reſiſtance, I ſhall fire the town, and put the garriſon to the ſword.

(Signed) SCHAUENBERG.

SPAIN, invaſion of by the French, which they commenced in 1793 by taking Fontarabia, which guards the entrance into Spain.

On the evening of 14th Auguſt, Gabbau, repreſentative of the people, marched againſt Fontarabia, with 300 men. Lamarque, aſſiſtant to the etat-major, and captain of grenadiers—in ſhort, the citizen whom you ſee at your bar, with the Spaniſh colours in his hand, led on this Republican band. He aſſumed a poſition above Fontarabia, after having experienced a ſhower of grape ſhot, which killed three ſoldiers at the ſide of Garrau. On being maſter of the height, he inſtantly

inſtantly ſummoned the city to ſurrender, and Lamarque, who entered with a flag, threatened an immediate aſſault in caſe of refuſal.

The council of war immediately aſſembled, it was compoſed of two capuchins, one prieſt, the commandant, the town major, the principal engineer, and ſome other officers.

Roſas defends itſelf vigorouſly. We have had particular intelligence that a Spaniſh poſt of fifty men had been ſurrounded by 500 Republicans, they laid down their arms and begged for quarter; but they were all put to death by order of the French commanders. Admiral Gravina, informed of ſuch an event, gave orders for the diſembarkation of 1200 men beyond Roſas. Theſe troops ſurrounded and ſtormed the poſt, and put to the ſword the whole of the 500 men, twenty-ſeven only excepted, in which number were the two French commanders, their twenty-five comrades having affirmed, that it was by their orders the fifty Spaniards were murdered. Admiral Gravina held a council of war, which condemned the two French officers to be ſhot, which was executed on the quarter deck of the ſhip.

Diſpatches of the moſt diſaſtrous nature were received at Barcelona from the Spaniſh army.—The inceſſant attacks of the French reduced that army to leſs than half its original number.—The whole of the artillery, upwards of 130 pieces, fell into the hands of the enemy, with all the baggage, camp equipage, proviſion, ſtores, ſtraw, and barley, ammunition and arms, all the ſick and wounded that were in Ceret, Arles, Pratto del Mollo, &c. &c.

An attack, productive of no advantage either to the Spaniards or the French, was made by the latter on the 28th of April, 1793.

On the 29th, at day-break, the enemy attacked the Spaniſh poſt on the height of the Viſar, which commands the Puerto des Reynes, to the right of the road from Ceret to Los Bans, and on the other ſide of Tech; after having killed the commander of the poſt, the Spaniſh troops retired to the bridge, and the enemy erected on the middle of the hill a battery, which commanded the bridge and the road, and at the ſame time protected the attack which they intended on the battery erected the preceding day on Palmera.—The fire from the cannon and howitzers was kept up on both ſides till eleven in the forenoon, when the Spaniſh General ordered two columns to attack the enemy's battery in El Vilar, which was withdrawn in the beginning of the attack; but the enemy's troops defended the poſt with the greateſt obſtinacy till ſun-ſet, where they were completely routed. The Spaniards followed up the attack of all the other points, which the enemy were in poſſeſſion of, ſo that by night they were driven out of all of them, and even from their camp, retiring to that of Oms.—During the night the Spaniſh troops remained in poſſeſſion of all theſe points.

In the mean time the enemy made a motion, which was not executed. The greateſt part of their army forded the river near San Genis el Palau and Villalonga: they aſcended the heights of San Chriſtoval, and on the 30th, at day-break, attacked and carried Monteſquin on the right flank and rear, while the other columns attacked, with equal ſucceſs El Campo de la Trompeta.

The 1ſt of May, the enemy again attacked El Campo de la Trompeta, and the Spaniſh troops not being able to face the impetuous torrent of the multitude that attacked them, added to the fire from the batteries of Monteſquin, were under the neceſſity of abandoning not only the camp, but alſo all the poſts of Bolo, remaining almoſt intirely cut off, as they were from the high road to Bellegarde; and they were obliged to make a precipitate retreat by Maurillas and Coll del Porto. The troops of Pla del Rey, which were two battalions, one the Guardias Eſpanoles, could not retreat, and remained priſoners, though it is ſaid that the aforementioned corps defended itſelf till they were intirely cut to pieces.

The General ſeeing himſelf forſaken in Ceret, threatened in front by ſome ſtrong columns of enemies, taken in the rear by the troops that had entered through Monteſquin, immediately ordered a retreat, which he was obliged to effect through the rugged mountains from Ceret to Coll del Porto; ſo hurried was the flight, that even the Generals themſelves could ſave nothing but the ſhirts they had on. The troops of Bans, Arles, and Pratto del Mollo, alſo retreated, abandoning every thing.

June 20. On the 4th inſt. the enemy attacked the Spaniards towards Rivas, and on the 7th near Beſalu; but were repulſed in both places with conſiderable loſs. On the 14th, at day-light, upon the appearance of ſome conſiderable bodies of the enemy, the whole Spaniſh line was got under arms; and quickly after, General Urrutia, ſeeing the advanced poſts to the right and left engaged, paſſed the river with the whole centre, except a reſerve on the bridge juſt finiſhed at Biſcara. This paſſage was oppoſed by a very ſmall fire of cannon and howitzers, placed in advantageous ſituations; but the enemy were nevertheleſs attacked and driven from all the poſts they occupied in about two hours, during a violent ſtorm of wind, thunder, and rain, and purſued to within muſket-ſhot of their camps. The whole of the Spaniſh line was formed in battle beyond the Hermitage of Pontos, and then retired and re-paſſed the river, after having taken all the artillery which the enemy had with them, viz. 1 eight-pounder, 1 four and 1 republican two-pounder, 2 ſix-pound howitzers, with their reſpective ammunition carts; the camp-kettles and meſſes, and a quantity of blankets and hand-barrows. When the greater part of the Spaniſh troops had re-paſſed the river, the enemy appeared again, and attacked thoſe that were yet on the other ſide, upon which a ſecond action took place, and was ſtill more obſtinately diſputed than the former. This ſecond action began about one o'clock; at three the French retreated precipitately, but the Spaniſh light troops purſued and haraſſed them till ſix, when the whole army retired acroſs the Fluvia.

Though no correct ſtatement has been received of the loſs on the ſide of the Spaniards, in the action of the 14th, it may be computed, according to the different accounts, to amount to thirty ſix officers and about 700 men, killed and wounded. The regiment Fixo de Ma-

laga is ſaid to have ſuffered much, having borne, with great firmneſs, the fire of two of the enemy's batteries for a conſiderable time. The moſt conſiderable loſs on the part of the French, was on the right, where the Spaniſh cavalry paſſed the river, and attacked the diviſion of the enemy, commanded by General Soret, encamped at Caſtillon, conſiſting of near 6000 men: they were thrown into confuſion, and killed in great numbers by the Spaniſh horſe, who made no priſoners: they left a number of their dead on the roads, but carried off the greater part of their wounded. All the ſpies and deſerters agree in the report that the enemy loſt about 2000 men.

According to the officer's report, 15,000 men had, in the evening of the 13th, taken the poſts which they occupied the next morning, in order to protect a general harveſt in Lampourdan; 600 reapers were brought for this purpoſe out of Rouſſillon, and the troops had orders to keep their poſition to the laſt extremity.

The news from Biſcay and Navarre is very conſolatory. The French, after having ſurpriſed the Spaniſh nation, by their taking Fontarabia and St. Sebaſtian, ſoon witneſſed the loyalty and valour of thoſe two provinces, the inhabitants of which, animated with the love of their ſovereign, all roſe to take up arms without diſtinction, to avenge his cauſe. They advanced immediately with the greateſt intrepidity, and checked the farther progreſs of the French, who, doubtleſs apprehenſive of being cut in pieces, broke down the bridge of Toloſa, on the road of Navarre, and conſequently ſeem to have relinquiſhed the deſign of penetrating farther.

Fifty thouſand muſquets have been ſent to Burgos from Madrid, and the regular troops and the armed maſſes in that diſtrict have diſpelled every fear of a viſit from the enemy.

At Madrid, the burghers are forming a garriſon of 12,000 men, and in Arragon the inhabitants riſe to defend the frontiers from every incurſion.

In Rouſſillon the French evacuated St. Sebaſtian della Muggo, to intrench themſelves in the environs of Giunchery.

A French colonel of huſſars came over to our army, and brought with him a great deal of ſpecie. He gave ſome very intereſting information reſpecting the French army, and diſcloſed the names of many ſpies in our own, who were inſtantly put under arreſt.

The King's orders, and the excellent preparations now making, inſpire all Spaniards with the greateſt confidence, and they fear nothing from any quarter.

Diſpatches have been received here from the Prince of Caſtelfranco, Commander in Chief of the forces in the kingdom of Arragon, dated September 8, giving various particulars of his entry into the French territory on the 3d inſtant, the deſtruction of the French magazines in the valley of Liers, the barracks near Laſcun, and ſome large depots of grain, &c. near the ſame place.

Some of theſe advantages ſeem to have been obtained by the garriſon of the valley of Aſpe, which had been conſiderably reinforced; in fine, all the troops in that quarter aſſembled decidedly for the attack of the French in the valleys of Liers and Laſcun, and if poſſible to ſurpriſe the French in that quarter before they could receive any reinforcement. This buſineſs, from the nature of the ground, was rendered ſo extremely difficult, that two whole days were expended by ſome of the Spaniſh officers in a reconnoitring excurſion before the enterprize was reſolved upon, and received the ſanction of a council of war, who were unanimous in their determination of attacking the enemy.

The Spaniſh troops then began their march in three columns—the firſt and ſecond columns, after driving the French from their poſitions, deſtroyed all their magazines; the third ſucceeded in taking a battery of three guns belonging to the enemy, and ſetting fire to their barracks near Laſcun. And on the advance of the Spaniſh troops after this ſucceſs, the enemy were diſlodged from ſeveral heights near Aragues; as thirty of the Walloon guards under Baron Doberge kept the enemy at bay till a reinforcement arrived under Don Pedro de Porras, the enemy fled ſoon after with the utmoſt precipitation; but Baron de Trieſt, who led one of the columns, it ſeems was miſled by his guides, who loſt their way in conſequence of the cloudy weather and a great fall of rain.

After ſilencing the French batteries, and effecting the principal object of the expedition, the Spaniſh General, ſpeaking of the retreat of his army from Laſcun, ſays, that it was a maſterly performance in military tactics, ſuch as in point of merit will not yield to any of a modern date.

The French are repreſented as having loſt a vaſt number of men in this affair, and nothing but the fatigue of the day is ſaid to have prevented the Spaniards from following up their ſucceſſes at the inſtant; the fire it ſeems being kept up during ten hours without intermiſſion.

The whole loſs of the Spaniards on this occaſion did not exceed 200 killed, wounded, and miſſing; and from the loſs that was ſuſtained by the French, it was preſumed they would be totally unable to put the plan of attack in execution which they intended.

Auguſt 14, 1794. Having reſolved to attack the enemy, I made the diſpoſitions for forming ſix falſe attacks, and one real one, in the great extent of ground from Camprodon to the ſea. The falſe attacks were directed againſt the camps of Manera, Villaroxa, Cantagliops, Colle de Bagnuls, and the heights of Culera, and thoſe by ſea againſt Port Vendres and Colliures; the real attacks were made againſt the mountain of Terradas, Pont Gran, and St. Lorenzo della Muga, where the greateſt part of 14,000 men of the beſt troops, and 6000 Somatenes, were collected to attack the works at the latter mentioned place, which was immediately put into execution. The ground being reconnoitred, it was reſolved that a detachment divided into four columns, and ſeveral corps de reſerve under Lieutenant-General Courton, ſhould immediately aſſail the mountain of Terradas, and aſcend by the oppoſite ſide againſt the works of Della Muga, where, forming a junction with the reſt of the troops, they were to act in concert.

Another detachment of four columns, and various other corps of reſerve under Brigadier Don Joſeph Perlaſca were charged to diſlodge the enemy, take the batteries,

batteries, and attack thoſe of Pont de Dominico Izquerdo with two columns of infantry; and laſt of all, Marſhal Don Diego de Godoy, with another detachment, was to attack the enemy's rear-guard as ſoon as ever the undertaking againſt the works of Delia Muga ſhould have ſucceeded. According to the diſpoſitions predetermined, all the columns fixed themſelves at the poſts from whence the operations were to commence without any interruption, as the enemy had not any notice of our deſign. General Courton, with his troops, executed the orders that had been given him, in moving as was concerted in the plan of operations.

General Perlaſca's column diſlodged the enemy from two redoubts, but afterwards ſuſpended the attack expecting the column of General Izquerdo, who arriving too late through a miſtake in his orders, was the cauſe of the enemy's diſperſion of one of the columns, commanded by Brigadier Don Gaſpero de Cagigal. Don Godoy maintained his poſition in the ambuſcade, but as the enterprize miſcarried, his troops were never brought into action. The enemy in the mean while obtained a reinforcement from Junquera, which prevented the union of our columns at the places aſſigned, and the troops commanded by Perlaſca and Izquerdo found themſelves obliged to retire. General Courton nevertheleſs ſuſtained himſelf in his poſt, till ſuſpecting an attack from the increaſe of the enemy's numbers, he alſo retired in the beſt order poſſible, being protected in the ſame by General Forbes, the Commander in Chief of the Portugueſe army. General Courton's column ſignalized itſelf beyond the reſt, having deſtroyed a battery, taken three pieces of cannon, and made 69 priſoners, with 4 officers. All the falſe attacks were executed with bravery; the enemy loſt a number of men, and amongſt them two Generals, one killed and the other wounded. Our loſs is about 200 killed, wounded, and priſoners; among the latter is the Baron de Keſel.

French Official Account of their late Victory over the Spaniards, as addreſſed to the National Convention.

Attacks were made on the 17th and 18th of July, along a line of upwards of forty leagues in extent, and upon twelve different points. The Spaniards were ſtationed on heights, which were extremely well fortified. All their intrenchments near Beddaditz, Cubeg, Villanneva, &c. were carried with the bayonet, and the works deſtroyed which they had laboured upwards of a whole twelvemonth to erect.

The enemy had 2500 men killed, and an equal number of priſoners. The number of the latter would have been much greater had not the enemy's flight been too precipitate. It was favoured by a thick fog.

We have carried all the enemy's poſts, took fifty pieces of cannon, two ſtands of colours, and a great quantity of proviſions and military ſtores. The enemy had ſtill time to ſet ſeveral magazines on fire. The beautiful cannon founderies at Equi and Orbaycette, erected by the Spaniſh government, with the expence of many millions, are now in our poſſeſſion, and all Spaniſh Navarre may be conſidered as ours. Our loſs does not exceed fifty men.

(Signed) BEAUDOT and GARREAU.

The intention was to ſurround the whole Spaniſh army, and afterwards to oblige them to ſurrender themſelves as priſoners of war; but one of our columns, which was to co-operate in the execution of this plan, arrived a day later than the time fixed. Thus the Spaniards, favoured by a thick fog, had time to retire to Sangonella, though in great diſorder.

Barrere read diſpatches from the repreſentatives with the army of the weſtern Pyrenees, dated Fontarabia, the 2d of Auguſt. "The terrible redoubt of St. Martin, and all the leſſer redoubts, Yrun, the fort of Figuier, and in ſhort Fontarabia, are in the poſſeſſion of the Republic, together with 200 pieces of cannon, tents for between 15,000 and 20,000 men, 2000 priſoners, ammunition in abundance, 12,000 firelocks, and large magazines of proviſions and military ſtores. Such was the reſult of the victory of the 1ſt of Auguſt.

The Commander in Chief, Muller, to the Repreſentatives of the People compoſing the Committee of Public Safety.

St. Sebaſtian, Auguſt 4.

Orders having been tranſmitted to Moncey, the General of the Diviſion, to advance againſt Port-au-Paſſage, the General not only rendered himſelf maſter of the port, but profited in the moſt admirable manner of the defeat of the ſlaves; he forced the garriſon of St. Sebaſtian, conſiſting of between 1500 and 2000 troops of the line, to lay down their arms. One hundred and eighty pieces of cannon are in our poſſeſſion, immenſe magazines, a great many ſhips, together with the key of the Gulph of Gaſcony (the French appellation for the Bay of Biſcay). The National Repreſentatives pervaded every operation.—This, Citizens, is what I call a glorious decade. In fact, ſince this expedition, which no other than Republicans could have undertaken, we have taken between 4000 and 5000 priſoners, between 350 and 400 pieces of cannon, immenſe magazines, Fontarabia, St. Sebaſtian, with its fort, and the Port-au-Paſſage.

(Signed) MULLER.

Barrere, after reading the above, in which he was frequently interrupted by the acclamations and plaudits of the Convention, obſerved, "That the Spaniſh Generals had evinced a determination to refuſe the ſurrender of the 7000 French priſoners, in virtue of the capitulation of Collioure." The Convention therefore decreed, that if the Spaniſh generals did not immediately execute the terms of the ſaid capitulation, by reſtoring the priſoners, no more Spaniſh ſoldiers ſhould be made priſoners, and that the prieſts and nobles of Spain ſhould be detained as hoſtages in all the places of which the armies of the eaſtern and weſtern Pyrenees ſhould take poſſeſſion.

SPARTEL, CAPE OF, a promontory on the Barbary coaſt, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, between Argilla and Tangier, engagement in 1782, between the Britiſh frigate Succeſs, and Spaniſh frigate Sama Catalina, of which we have the following letter from Capt. Pole:

I have the honour to deſire you will inform my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the 16th inſt.

at day-light, in latitude, 35° 40′ N. Cape Spartel bearing E. N. E. eighteen leagues, with the wind at S. W. ſtanding for the Gut, with the Vernon ſtoreſhip, we diſcovered a ſail right a-head, cloſe hauled on the larboard tack: as ſoon as I could diſcover her hull from the maſt head, which the haze and lofty poop magnified, I made the Vernon's ſignal to haul the wind on the ſtarboard tack, and make all ſail; ſoon after hauled our wind, the Strange ſail tacked and gave chaſe; at half paſt two P. M. finding the chaſe gained on the Vernon, I ſhortened ſail to let her go ahead, and then brought to, in hopes at leaſt to divert her attention from the ſhip under my convoy. We ſoon after diſcovered her to be only a large frigate with a poop: at a little after five he hoiſted a Spaniſh enſign with a broad pendant, and fired a gun. At ſix, being within random ſhot aſtern of me, I wore and ſtemmed for his lee bow, till we had juſt diſtance ſufficient to weather him; then hauled cloſe athwart his forefoot, giving him our whole fire within half piſtol ſhot; paſſed cloſe to windward engaging, while the enemy expecting us to leeward, were firing their lee guns into the water: the diſorder our firſt fire threw them into they did not recover. We then wore and placed ourſelves to great advantage, which our ſuperiority in ſailing allowed us to do, ſupporting, without intermiſſion, a moſt aſtoniſhing, cloſe, and well-directed fire, at never more than half cable diſtance, till the enemy ſtruck, which was about twenty minutes paſt eight. She proved to be the Santa Catalina, Don Mig. Jacon, commander, of thirty four guns, twenty-ſix long Spaniſh twelves on the main-deck, and eight ſix-pounders on the quarter-deck. The number of men I have not been able to aſcertain. We have on board 286 priſoners. The Captain and officers ſay they had between 25 and 30 killed, and only eight wounded. Don Mig. Jacon is a Captain in the line, hath a diſtinguiſhing pendant as ſuch, and is ſenior officer of the frigates cruiſing off the Straits; had a very particular deſcription of the Succeſs ſent him, whom he was particularly directed to look out for; had been cruiſing three weeks for us; had ſeen us four times, chaſed us twice with a ſquadron of four and ſix ſail, from whom he parted two days before: he ſpeaks with much diſpleaſure of the behaviour of his ſhip's company. Lieutenant Oakley, whom I appointed to take charge of the prize, was indefatigable in clearing the wreck. Her mizen maſt fell ſome time before ſhe ſtruck; her main maſt in a ſhort time after, and her fore maſt muſt have ſhared the ſame fate, if the water had not been remarkably ſmooth; in ſhort, without aſſuming much preſumption, I may add, our guns did as much execution in little time as could have been done; her hull was like a ſieve, the ſhot going through both ſides. From this ſtate of the prize, their Lordſhips may imagine my hopes of getting her to port were not very ſanguine: whilſt we were endeavouring to ſecure the fore-maſt, and had juſt repaired our damages, which were conſiderable in our yards, maſts, and ſails. At day light on the 18th, ſix ſail appeared in ſight, two frigates, whom we had chaſed, and were reconnoitring us. I inſtantly ordered the Vernon to make all ſail, hoiſted all my boats out, ſent on board for Lieutenant Oakley and the ſeamen, with orders to ſet fire to the Santa Catalina before he left her. She blew up in a quarter of an hour, the wind being at S. E. I made all ſail from the ſix ſail, and determined on proceeding with the Vernon to Madeira, ſhe being now in want of proviſions and water. We had now 286 priſoners on board, whoſe intention to attempt riſing we had fortunately diſcovered, encouraged by the ſuperiority of numbers, which appeared very ſtriking to them.

SPIREBACH, BATTLE AT, A town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſituated eight miles north from Landau. Towards the cloſe of the campaign in 1703, Mareſchal de Tallard, commander of the French army, formed a deſign upon Landau, which the Allies being informed of, reſolved to fruſtrate. They detached the Prince of Heſſe to the aſſiſtance of that fortreſs. He was joined on his march by Count Naſſau-Weilburg, general of the palatine forces, near Spires, where they reſolved to attack the French in their lines. But by this time Monſieur Pracontal, with 10,000 men, had joined Tallard, and enabled him to ſtrike a ſtroke which proved deciſive. He ſuddenly quitted his lines, and on the 15th of November ſurpriſed the Prince at Spirebach. The attack was made with great impetuoſity, and ſuſtained with great bravery; but Count Naſſau was obliged to give ground to ſuperior numbers. Notwithſtanding the engagement continued very obſtinate and bloody. The Prince diſtinguiſhed himſelf by uncommon marks of courage and preſence of mind. Three horſes were ſucceſſively killed under him, and he ſlew a French officer with his own hand. After incredible efforts, he was obliged to retreat by forcing his way acroſs the field of battle, leaving near 3000 of his brave troops ſlain. The loſs of the French was at leaſt equal, beſides the death of Pracontal. Next day Landau ſurrendered to the victors; and with this manœuvre they concluded the campaign.

SPIRES, was taken poſſeſſion of by the French troops, in September, 1792, which they evacuated in October, but ſoon after returned. It was again taken by them in December, 1793.

SPIRES. The 11th of July, 1794, at two in the morning, the French repeatedly attacked the Pruſſians on the ſide of Edgehoven, and on the 12th they attacked the Auſtrians encamped before Spires; the combat was long and bloody at every point, and the French were repulſed, but on the 13th they renewed the attack againſt the Pruſſians with more fury and obſtinacy than before.

This action laſted from two in the morning till nine in the evening: their principal object was to take a redoubt upon a height near Edeſheim, which they attacked ſeven times with freſh troops; each of their columns being repulſed, and ſucceſſively replaced by another till nine in the evening, when the Pruſſians, being at length overcome with hunger and fatigue, loſt the poſt they had defended with ſo much honour, the French availing themſelves of the approach of night to aſſail it on two ſides at once. We are aſſured that the ditches were filled with their dead.

STAMFORD, BATTLE NEAR IN 449. This was the firſt battle mentioned by the Engliſh hiſtorians that was

was fought by the Saxons againſt the natives of North Britain, the Picts and Scots, who diſliked the government of Vortigern. Hengiſt and Horſa, the Saxon generals, advanced as far as Stamford, in Lincolnſhire, where they defeated the enemies of Vortigern. The Iſlanders, according to cuſtom, began with throwing darts, which made but little impreſſion on warlike troops, who deſpiſed that way of fighting. The Saxons having ſtood this firſt charge without the leaſt motion, advanced in good order, and coming to cloſe fight, quickly routed the enemy, already terrified by their very appearances, and not being accuſtomed to their manner of attack, made but a faint reſiſtance, but ſoon left their enemies in poſſeſſion of the field of battle. To recompence the two Saxon brothers, Vortigern preſented them with lands in that country, now called Lindſey.

STAMFORD, BATTLE NEAR IN 1470. The Earl of Warwick (ſtyled Make King) having ſome difference with Edward IV. cauſed Sir Robert Wells, ſon of Lord Wells to take arms. This perſon, at the head of 30,000 men, waited for the King's forces at Stamford, where, after a bloody conteſt, he was taken priſoner, with Sir Thomas Deland; which diſaſter ſo affrighted his followers, that they pulled off their coats and run away, in memory of which, this day was called the battle of Loſe-Coat-Field. Ten thouſand men were ſlain in this conteſt: and after the victory, the King commanded Wells, with many other perſons of note, to be executed.

STANDFORD-BRIDGE, BATTLE AT. Over the river Derwent in Yorkſhire, a few miles to the eaſtward of the city of York. A few months preceding the invaſion of William, Duke of Normandy, afterwards King of England, Toſton, brother of Harold II. laid down a plan for the conqueſt of this iſland. He engaged Harfager, King of Norway, to make a diverſion in his favour, by invading the north of England. Accordingly, he arrived with a fleet at the mouth of the Humber in 1066, where receiving ſome reinforcements, he ſailed up the river, and landed, and began to lay waſte the country. Harold, the Britiſh monarch, was no ſooner appriſed of Harfager's deſcent, than he began his march at the head of the royal army to check the invaders; and the two armies, on September 20th, meeting near Standford-bridge, by Camden called Battle-bridge, a furious engagement enſued, in which Harfager was killed, and almoſt all his forces cut to pieces. Thoſe who eſcaped owed their ſafety to the perſonal proweſs of a brave Norwegian, who ſingly defended the bridge for three hours againſt the whole Engliſh army, during which time he ſlew forty of their beſt men with his battle-axe, until he was ſlain by an arrow. Harold purſuing the fugitives to their ſhips, took ſeveral of them that lay in the Ouſe, but conſented to a peace with the reſt, and ſuffered them to retire.

STANWIX, FORT. *See* TICONDERAGO.

STATEN ISLAND. An iſland forming the county of Richmond, in the province of New York, about nine miles north-weſt of New York city. It is about eighteen miles long, and at a medium, ſix or ſeven in breadth. On the ſouth ſide is a conſiderable tract of good level land; but the iſland is in general rough, and the hills high. The inhabitants are principally Dutch and French. The former have a church; but the latter, having been long without a miniſter, reſort to an epiſcopal church in Richmond town, a poor mean place, and the only one in the iſland. The miniſter receives 40l. per annum, raiſed by a tax upon the country. Lat. 40. 34. N. lon. 74. 22. W. This iſland was taken by the King's forces in 1776, for an account of which ſee the following letter.

Admiralty Office, Auguſt 10.

By a letter received this day from Vice-Admiral Lord Shuldham, dated Staten-Iſland, near New York, the 8th of July laſt, it appears that his Lordſhip arrived there on the 3d of that month with his Majeſty's ſhips under his command, and the whole fleet of tranſports, victuallers, and ſtoreſhips under his convoy, without any loſs or ſeparation; that his Majeſty's troops, under the command of General Howe were landed, on that day and the next, upon Staten-Iſland without any oppoſition or interruption, the inhabitants having immediately, on the troops landing, ſurrendered, and put themſelves under the protection of his Majeſty's arms; that 200 of the inhabitants were embodied; that the whole iſland had taken the oath of allegiance and fidelity to the King; and, that a party of ſixty men, with their arms, had made their eſcape from the province of New Jerſey, and joined the King's troops.

STATIA, OR ST. EUSTATIA. One of the Caribbees, about five leagues in circuit. It is a ſteep rock, and appears to riſe out of the ocean like a ſugar-loaf; ſituated in the Atlantic, and five miles from St. Kitt's. It is the grand mart of trade from whence the Dutch have ſerved all nations. It has no regular harbour, but an exceeding good road, where there is tolerable good anchorage. The inhabitants are reckoned at about 1200 whites, among whom are people of all nations, and about 1600 negroes. The natural produce of the iſland is tobacco and ſugar, which is planted with extreme induſtry all round the iſland, except on the top, where there is an open plain, on which wild beaſts harbour. It is reckoned the ſtrongeſt of all the Caribbees, there being only one good landing place, which is extremely well defended by a fort mounted with heavy cannon. There are neither ſprings nor rivers in the iſland, though they have plenty of water in ponds and ciſterns, which is caught from the clouds. There is only one place of worſhip; but the ſtorehouſes for all the commodities from Europe are numerous. The air is reckoned healthy, but has the inconvenience of hurricanes, &c. the ſame as Barbadoes, Jamaica, &c. The Dutch firſt poſſeſſed it in 1625. In 1665 the Engliſh took it; but it was retaken afterwards by the French and Dutch, then united in war againſt the Engliſh: but by a treaty of peace it was reſtored to its old maſters. In the year 1679, it was again taken by Sir Timothy Thornhill, who had only eight of his men killed or wounded in the attack. But it was finally reſtored to their High Mightineſſes by the treaty of Ryſwick, who remained in quiet poſſeſſion of it till it was

was unexpectly attacked by the Britiſh forces in 1781, of which the following letters were publiſhed by authority.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Major-General Vaughan to Lord George Germaine, dated Fort St. George, St. Euſtatius, February 7, 1781.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip of the arrival of the Childers brig at Barbadoes on the 27th ult. with your Lordſhip's diſpatches, tranſmitting to me his Majeſty's commands; and in obedience to them, I immediately embarked on board the Sandwich, and proceeded with all poſſible expedition to St. Euſtatius, and anchored before the town about two o'clock on the 3d inſtant, and in conjunction with the Admiral, ſummoned the governor to make an immediate ſurrender of the Iſland and all its dependencies; which ſummons I have the honour to incloſe to your Lordſhip, and alſo the governor's anſwer. On the following day I diſpatched a proper detachment to the iſlands of St. Martin and Saba, which have likewiſe ſubmitted to his Majeſty's arms.

The effects found in this place prove to be very conſiderable; the whole iſland being one continued ſtore of French, American, and Dutch property. The particulars it is not in my power at preſent to aſcertain.

I have incloſed your Lordſhip a return of the artillery found here.

Captain M'Alliſter, my aid de camp, will have the honour to deliver this, and can give your Lordſhip any further information. He is a very deſerving good officer; and I could wiſh particularly to recommend him to your Lordſhip's favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. Vaughan.

Extract of a private Letter from the Honourable Major-General Vaughan, dated Fort George, St. Euſtatius, February 7, 1781.

Give me leave to congratulate your Lordſhip upon the ſurrender of St. Euſtatius and its dependencies; a blow I think, in its conſequences, which cannot but be moſt ſenſibly felt by the enemy, as it has hitherto been a ſource of moſt eſſential ſuccour to them; and I am well informed here, nothing could have ſo deeply affected the Americans as this.

This iſland my Lord, is made up of a collection of conſiderable property, belonging to the French, Dutch, and Americans.

I have alſo the pleaſure to inform your Lordſhip, that the capture of the ſhipping is immenſe; and what yet adds to our ſucceſs, is the overtaking a convoy that had accidently ſailed for Europe before our arrival, conſiſting of between twenty and thirty large ſhips laden with ſugar, convoyed by a Dutch flag ſhip of ſixty guns, the admiral of which would not liſten to any remonſtrance, and was killed in an engagement with the Monarch. The number of ſhips captured amounts altogether to upwards of 200, beſides the above flag ſhip, and a frigate of thirty-eight guns.

The conſternation that reigns here at preſent is inconceivable. It is a ſtroke they ſo little expected, that they could ſcarce believe Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburne, whom I ſent with the ſummons. We took poſſeſſion to the amount of at leaſt three millions of money; and what gives me particular pleaſure to find is, that Amſterdam will bear the chief weight of the loſs.

The fort, before called Fort Orange, I have the honour to call Fort George, and have garriſoned it, and provided for the ſecurity of St. Martin.

We have as yet, my Lord, continued the Dutch flag, which anſwers extremely well, as there have been no leſs than ſeventeen ſhips come into the port ſince it has been captured.

Summons to the Governor of St. Euſtatia.

We the general officers commanding in chief his Britannic Majeſty's fleet and army in the Weſt Indies, do, in his royal name, demand an inſtant ſurrender of the Iſland of St Euſtatia and its dependencies, with every thing in and belonging thereto. We give you one hour from the delivery of this meſſage to decide. If any reſiſtance is made, you muſt abide by the conſequences.

George Brydges Rodney,
John Vaughan.

Sandwich, Feb. 3, 1781.

The Governor's Anſwer.

Governor de Graaff not having it in his power to make any defence againſt the Britiſh forces which have inveſted the Iſland of St. Euſtatius, ſurrenders the ſame, and all its dependencies, to Sir George Brydges Rodney and General Vaughan. Well knowing the honour and humanity of the two commanders in chief, the Governor recommends the town and its inhabitants to their clemency and mercy.

Johannes de Graaff.
Oliv. Oyen.
Jacobus Seys.
Hen. Pant.

St. Euſtatia, Feb. 3, 1781.

Return of ordnance, arms, ammunition, &c. on the Iſlands of St. Euſtatia and Saba, when taken poſſeſſion of by his Majeſty's troops, under the command of his Excellency General Vaughan, commander in chief, &c. &c. &c. February 3, 1781.

Iron Ordnance.

Eighteen-pounders, mounted on garriſon carriages, with ſide arms complete	19
Ditto with carriages	3
Twelve-pounders on ditto, with ſide arms, &c.	10
Nine-pounders mounted, with ſide arms	11
Six-pounders mounted, with ſide arms	25
Ditto without carriages	7
Three-pounders, with carriages, ſide arms, &c.	3
Total guns	78
Gin for mounting guns	1
	Shot.

Shot.	
Eighteen-pounders, round,	3054
Twelve-pounders, ditto,	767
Nine-pounders, ditto,	338
Six-pounders, ditto,	600
Three-pounders, ditto,	200
Total ſhot	4959
Gunpowder, (lbs.)	4689
Hand grenades	143
Fuzes for ditto	150
Slow match, (cwt.)	700
Handſpikes, ſpare,	75
Lin-ſtocks	67
Muſquets with bayonets	45
Ditto without	83
Pouches	62
Cartouch-boxes	24
Waiſt belts	59
Cutlaſſes	58
Piſtols	39
Spontoons	2
Drums	2
Moulds for caſting muſquet-balls	2
Lantern	1
Dutch flags	10
Screw jacks	9
Halberds	2
Muſquet-ball	4000
Flints	27000

JOHN WILLIAMSON.
Major Commanding Artillery.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Edhouſe, to the Honourable Major-General Vaughan, dated St. Martin's, February 6, 1781.

I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that the Iſland of St. Martin, being ſummoned, ſurrendered at diſcretion on the 5th inſtant. The form of the ſurrender I incloſe. All public papers, ſtores, &c. are ſecured by the quarter-maſter-General. I fear it will be impoſſible to give an exact inventory of the goods by this opportunity; but as the quarter-maſter and commiſſary are employed in taking an account of them, I hope to have them ready by the next.

I have ordered the inhabitants to ſupply the troops with freſh proviſions, and ſhall begin to put the iſland in a ſtate of defence as ſoon as the troops are properly quartered.

I have the honour to be, &c.
AND. EDHOUSE.
Lieut. Colonel, 13th reg.

Governor Heyliger, not having it in his power to to make any defence againſt the Britiſh forces, which have inveſted the Iſland of St. Martin, ſurrenders the ſame, and all its dependencies, to Sir George Brydges Rodney and General Vaughan. Well knowing the honour and humanity of theſe two commanders in chief, the Governor recommends the town and its inhabitants to their clemency and mercy.

ABRAHAM HEYLIGER, Pretor.
THO. KELLERTON.
JOHN SALOMONS GIBHER.
LUCAS TEN TOOZER.

St. Martin, Feb. 5, 1781.

Admiralty Office, March 31, 1781.

Captain Stirling, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Gibraltar, who came to Plymouth in the Swallow ſloop from St. Euſtatia, arrived at this office this morning with diſpatches from Admiral Sir George Bridges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are extracts and copies.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Sandwich, St. Euſtatia, February 4, 1781.

His Majeſty's ſloop of war the Childers joined me on the 27th of January, with their Lordſhips moſt ſecret orders, and his Majeſty's royal declaration againſt the States of Holland, and their ſubjects.

General Vaughan and myſelf loſt no time in putting his Majeſty's commands into execution: we immediately embarked the troops deſtined for the enterprize, and the whole being kept a profound ſecret, we ſailed from St. Lucia on the 30th of January.

To prevent the French penetrating our deſign, the whole fleet appeared before Fort Royal and St. Pierre's, Martinique, which Iſland we greatly alarmed; and having left Rear-Admiral Drake, with ſix ſail of the line and two frigates to watch the motions of the four ſail of the line and two frigates, then in the Bay of Fort Royal, late in the evening of the ſame day we proceeded for the Dutch iſland of St. Euſtatia, and diſpatched Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood with his ſquadron to environ the bay of St. Euſtatia, and prevent the eſcape of any Dutch ſhips of war, or merchant ſhips that might be at an anchor there. He moſt effectually performed that ſervice.

On the 3d inſtant the General and myſelf, with the remainder of the fleet and the troops, arrived in the Bay. The men of war being ſtationed againſt the batteries, and the troops ready to diſembark, the General and myſelf, in order to ſave the effuſion of blood, thought it neceſſary to ſend the Dutch Governor the ſummons I have the honour to incloſe, with which he inſtantly complied.

The ſurpriſe and aſtoniſhment of the Governor and inhabitants of St. Euſtatia is ſcarce to be conceived. The Mars, a Dutch ſhip of war, of thirty-eight guns and 300 men, commanded by Count By land, and belonging to the department of the admiralty of Amſterdam, having arrived at St. Euſtatia, had allayed their fears of hoſtilities.

I moſt ſincererely congratulate their Lordſhips on the ſevere blow the Dutch Weſt India company, and the perfidious magiſtrates of Amſterdam, have ſuſtained by the capture of this iſland. Upwards of 150 ſail of ſhips and veſſels of all denominations, many of them richly loaded, are taken in the bay, excluſive of the Dutch

Dutch frigate called the Mars, which I have commiſſioned, manned, and in a few days ſhe will cruize againſt the enemy as a Britiſh ſhip of war.

There are beſides five ſhips and veſſels of war, from 14 to 26 guns, all complete, and ready for ſervice.

A Dutch convoy, conſiſting of thirty ſail of merchant ſhips richly loaded, having ſailed from St. Euſtatia, under the protection of a ſixty gun ſhip, about thirty-ſix hours before my arrival, I detached Captain Reynolds, of his Majeſty's ſhip Monarch, with the Panther and Sybil, to purſue them as far as the latitude of Bermudas, ſhould he not intercept them before he got that length.

All the magazines and ſtorehouſes are filled, and even the beach covered with tobacco and ſugar.

The Iſlands of St. Martin and Saba have ſurrendered, no terms whatever having been allowed them.

(The ſummons and anſwers were the ſame as thoſe incloſed in General Vaughan's letters.)

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir George Bridges Rodney, Sandwich, St. Euſtatia, Feb. 6, 1781.

Since my letter of the 4th inſtant, by the diligence and activity of Captain Reynolds, the Dutch convoy, which had ſailed from St. Euſtatia before my arrival, has been intercepted. I am ſorry to acquaint their Lordſhips, that the Dutch admiral was killed in the action.

Incloſed I have the honour to ſend a copy of Captain Reynolds's letter; and am with great regard, Sir,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervnat.

G. B. RODNEY.

(Copy). Monarch, off Saba, Feb. 5, 1781.

I have the pleaſure to inform you, that yeſterday morning I fell in with the convoy you did me the honour to ſend me in purſuit of. About ten oclock I ordered the Mars, a Dutch ſhip of war of ſixty guns, to ſtrike her colours, which ſhe refuſing to do, occaſioned ſome ſhot to be exchanged. The Monarch received no damage, excepting three men wounded. I am not informed of the number the Dutch had killed and wounded; but among the former is the Admiral, though his flag was not hoiſted at the time of the action.

From ſome ſhot in her maſt, I have ordered the Panther to take her in tow.

By the activity of Captain Harvey and My Lord Charles Fitzgerald, we were enabled to take poſſeſſion of the whole, and to make ſail with them by four o'clock in the afternoon.

I have put Mr. Drury, the firſt lieutenant of the Monarch, into the Mars; and I beg leave to recommend that gentlemen to your notice, as an officer of much merit.

I have diſpatched the faſteſt ſailing veſſel to give you this information, and am concerned it is not in my power to be more particular.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt

Obedient humble ſervant,

F. REYNOLDS.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Sandwich, St. Euſtatia Bay, February 6, 1781.

I beg you will inform their Lordſhips, that ſince the capture of St. Euſtatia, three large Dutch ſhips from Amſterdam have been taken, and carried to St. Chriſtopher's. As their cargoes conſiſt of all kinds of naval ſtores, I ſhall order them inſtantly up to Engliſh harbour, Antigua, for the uſe of his Majeſty's fleet.

The acquiſition of this iſland ſeems every day to be of more and more conſequence to his Majeſty's ſervice, and of diſtreſs to his enemies. A convoy from Guadaloupe for this iſland for ſtores have been ſeized, and are now ſafe in the Bay.

STEENKIRK, BATTLE AT. A village of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, ten miles north from Mons. Namur having capitulated on the 30th of June, 1692, which was ſooner than was expected, the Confederate army marched from the neighbourhood of that place at the ſame time with the French; after which, the former having formed the deſign of ſurpriſing Mons, the ſame being timely diſcovered by the governor, the project miſcarried; and ſome of the officers employed in it were made priſoners, and carried to the garriſon, of which they thought to have made themſelves maſters.

After this there did not happen any thing memorable in Flanders till the 3d of Auguſt, when it being reſolved by his Britannic Majeſty, William III. to attack the Duke of Luxemburgh, then encamped with the French army at Steenkirk, the Confederates marching by break of day, their vanguard, conſiſting of twelve battalions and ſome few ſquadrons of horſe, fell upon the advanced poſts of the French about nine o'clock, beating them from a great many hedges and thickets; all the way between the two armies being but defiles or narrow paſſages, through which the Confederates were forced to cut a way for the horſe. By eleven the engagement became more general, and the French in the beginning were very hard put to it, and loſt a ſtandard and ſeveral pieces of cannon. But the ground not allowing the Confederate army to draw up in battalia, and obliging them to halt, whereby thoſe that were already engaged were not timely ſuccoured; they were at laſt forced to abandon the cannon they had taken, and make their retreat. In which they were not very hotly purſued by the French, who were glad enough to have repulſed them. And there is reaſon to believe, that the iſſue had been much different from what it was, if the unexpected fall of ſo many general officers at the firſt onſet had not put the foremoſt of the Confederate army into ſome confuſion.

In this action the French loſt the Prince of Turenne, the Marquis of Tilldet, the Marquis of Belford, and ſeveral other officers of note; and had upwards of 6000 common ſoldiers killed and wounded.

The Confederates loſt Lieutenant-Generals Mackay and Lanier, the Earl of Angus, Sir Robert Douglas, Colonel Hodges; and many other officers of leſs note; beſides above 2000 men killed and 3000 wounded and priſoners.

The ſmall appearance there was of ſucceſs in ſuch a difficult

difficult and extraordinary attempt made many people, who could not penetrate into the motives of it, wonder what had induced the King of England to undertake it. The true reaſon of which was nothing elſe but the diſcontent and ferment into which his enemies and their emiſſaries had worked the people of this nation; where it was the common diſcourſe of the malcontents, that for his own intereſt the King never deſigned to put an end to the war; but to exhauſt the kingdom by his continual reſidence in Holland and Flanders with the army; that it had been eaſy for him, if he had pleaſed, to prevent the ſiege of Namur, or with a ſuperior army, which they ſaid he had, though it is certain the French were more numerous, to have relieved it when beſieged. Of which his Majeſty having received advice from his friends in England, he reſolved at any rate to attempt ſomething conſiderable that campaign; and the rather becauſe he was aſſured that the lords and gentlemen who were members of the parliament, and had commands in the army, might from their own experience be able to do him juſtice at their return to England.

STOCKACH.—Official account of the action of the 25th and 26th of March 1800.

On the 24th of March I cauſed the army to march from Pfullendorf, and take poſſeſſion of the camp before Stockach. The right wing was poſted on the heights of Malſbrin, towards Nellenburg; the left from the Toll-bridge towards Wallenweis; and three battalions of Laſcy, from the left wing, were poſted to cover the ſame on the heights of Erpfingen. My advanced poſts extended to Steiſlingen, Aigelbringen, and to the heights of Liptingen, near which latter, Major-General count Meerfeldt took three pieces of cannon, and a number of priſoners. On the 25th, at break of day, General Jourdan attacked my advanced poſts with great violence, after having received reinforcements on the right wing from Switzerland, and on the left from the Danube. The enemy advanced in three columns, one along the road from Singen to Steiſlingen, another on the road from Engen by Ach, and the third along the road from Tutlingen by Liptingen. The principal force was directed againſt our right wing. Major-General Count Meerfeldt, whoſe advanced guard I had reinforced the day before, was in conſequence obliged to retreat with a part of his troops to the wood between Liptingen and Stockach. The enemy purſued General Meerfeldt into the wood with ſo much activity that in a few hours he was forced to its extremity, though it extends a whole German mile. The intention of the enemy was evidently to turn our poſition, to effect which he left nothing unattempted. From five in the morning till two in the afternoon the enemy had the advantage, preſſing on with three diviſions from his left wing. Notwithſtanding I detached ſome battalions of infantry from my left wing to reinforce the right, it would not have been poſſible, had it not been for the determined bravery of ſome regiments of infantry, to force the enemy, who made the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, to retreat a ſhort way within the wood. About two o'clock, however the enemy, though he frequently rallied, and fought with the greateſt bravery, was obliged to give way, and entirely driven out of the wood. In the courſe of this attack, the Field Marſhal Lieutenant the Prince of Furſtenberg fell. Major-General Stippſieg, who took the command after him, exerted himſelf with the greateſt bravery. Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant the Prince of Anhalt Cotten alighted from his horſe, and put himſelf at the head of the ſecond battalion of infantry, and led them on to the attack. When the grenadiers came out of the wood, I cauſed them to march off under the command of Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Count Collourath, ſupported by the regiments of Naſſau and Mack. During the filing off of our grenadiers the French carabineers made an attack on them, but were received and repulſed by the regiments of Naſſau and Mack; after which the French infantry were attacked and driven back by our grenadiers; nearly half a brigade was taken priſoners, and a piece of cannon taken by our cavalry. On this occaſion Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Count Riſch greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the head of the cavalry. The enemy was now obliged to retreat to Liptingen, but could not be purſued any farther on account of night coming on. The defeat which the enemy ſuffered on his left wing, and the repeated fruitleſs attacks made by his right on my left, compelled him to make this retreat. On my left wing Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Count Nauendorf and Major-General the Prince of Schwartzenberg, and Count Giulay, eſpecially diſtinguiſhed themſelves. In the night the enemy retreated on his right wing by Orſingen and Eingen, and then by Eingen and Hitzingen; and on his left wing by Tutlingen, even to beyond the Danube. According to accounts that have been received, the right wing of the French have retreated to Schaffhauſen. Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Staader commanded the left wing of our army. I ſhall communicate as ſoon as poſſible more circumſtantial details, as alſo the names of ſuch officers and regiments as have eſpecially ſignaliſed themſelves. *See* VERONA.

May 12, 1800.

The great but bloody victories which the French obtained at Stockach on the 3d, and at Moeſkirch on the 5th, completely eſtabliſhed them. The following letter from General Lecourbe was addreſſed to General Moncey commander in the interior of Switzerland:

Well concerted, and happily executed movements re-aſſembled the armies of General Moreau, Lecourbe, and St. Cyr, in the plain that is between Suroee and Stockach. The General in chief ſeeing himſelf at the head of 80,000 men, reſolved upon a general engagement with General Kray. It took place on the 3d, and can, with that of Fleurus, be compared with the moſt bloody that ever was fought. By break of day the French army commenced the attack with a Republican impetuoſity which enſured the victory. The combat laſted all day without interruption, and was extremely ſanguinary. The enemy made an excellent defence; at laſt the evening brought a complete victory to crown the enterprize of the French. From the moſt certain accounts, the number of killed on both ſides amounts to 15,000, and the Auſtrians made priſoners

to 8000. Eight Imperial regiments were entirely cut to pieces. The town of Stockach, the magazines, and a conſiderable quantity of artillery, remain in our power. The Auſtrian army retreated to Ulm, where we advance to fight the laſt battle with him.

LECOURBE.

STOKE, BATTLE AT. A little village between Nottingham, and Newark, ſituated on the Trent. In conſequence of the battle at Boſworth, the Duke of Richmond aſcended the throne of England by the name of Henry VII. who being of the Lancaſtrian family, hated the Yorkiſts, to which party he ſoon rendered himſelf odious, partly by his coldneſs to his wife, but chiefly by his confinement of the Earl of Warwick, the only male heir of the Houſe of York, in the tower of London. In the year 1486, ſome malicious zealots of the York party, willing to increaſe the people's diſlike to their King, ſpread a report that he intended to put to death the Earl of Warwick, and inſinuated that they had only changed one tyrant for another. The credulity of the people on this falſe report gave occaſion to a certain artful prieſt named Simon, to ſet up a counterfeit Earl of Warwick, in order to excite a rebellion. His inſtrument for this purpoſe was one Lambert Simnel, a baker's ſon, whom he had trained up in his own houſe. The youth was about the Earl's age, of good natural parts, and in all his behaviour had ſomething grand and above his birth.

The Earl was eleven years old at the death of Edward IV. in whoſe court he was brought up, Simnel therefore was taught to talk pertinently of that Prince's court, and to relate many particulars concerning the lords and ladies that frequented it. From hence we may preſume that the prieſt was himſelf inſtructed by perſons well informed, and the plot ſuggeſted to him. Be this as it will, Simon, or thoſe that employed him, not thinking proper to produce Simnel firſt in England, where he might be examined too cloſely, and by perſons too knowing, judged it convenient that he ſhould act his firſt ſcene in Ireland, where he met with ſurpriſing ſucceſs. The Iriſh not doubting he was the the real Earl of Warwick, eſcaped from the tower; and having a great regard for the Houſe of York, in a few days after the impoſtor's arrival, he was proclaimed in Dublin King of England, Ireland, &c. by the name of Edward VI. On advice of what had happened at Dublin, Henry took the Earl of Warwick out of the tower, cauſed him to go in ſolemn proceſſion to St. Paul's, where multitudes were aſſembled to ſee him, and many who had known him were allowed to talk with him freely; ſo that the public were ſatisfied of his being the right Earl of Warwick; nevertheleſs the Iriſh maintained that theirs was the true Earl, and this at London an impoſtor.

It was not in Henry's dominions only that this impoſture was countenanced, for the Ducheſs of Burgundy, ſiſter to Edward IV. became of the party, through the ſolicitation of the Earl of Lincoln, nephew to Richard III. This Earl obtained of the Ducheſs 2000 veteran troops, which he embarked for Ireland, where Simnel's coronation was now performed with great ſolemnity. This done, Simnel and his friends, imagining they were in as good a condition for attacking, as Henry himſelf was when he attacked Richard III. ſet ſail for England, and landed near Lancaſter, with about 8000 men, in the year 1487. However, they were greatly deceived in their expectations of being joined by multitudes of the Engliſh; for the people in general gave them but a cold reception, and only Sir Thomas Broughton with a ſmall force joined them. Meantime the King reſolving to attack the invaders as ſoon as poſſible, gave them no time to ſtrengthen themſelves by an increaſe of their numbers, or by taking any fortified place; and with about 11,000 men he quickly came up with the enemy as they were marching for Newark. The Earl of Lincoln who commanded the invaders, drew them up on the ſide of a hill, near a little village called Stoke, where Henry offered him battle. The King loſt in ſome meaſure the advantage of his ſuperior numbers, the ground obliging him to make but a narrow front line; however, this line was compoſed of his very beſt men, in number 6000. To the great bravery of theſe troops Henry entirely owed this victory, for they only fought. The battle laſted three hours. The Burgundian veterans, who were Germans, being excellently diſciplined, fought with great order, and inſpired the Iriſh with courage. At length the Earls of Lincoln and Kildare, and Swart the German general, with moſt of his men, being killed, the Iriſh were forced to run. About 4000 of the vanquiſhed were ſlain, with half of the King's firſt line, from whence it is evident the battle was moſt obſtinately fought. Among the priſoners were the new King of Ireland, with the prieſt his tutor. The former, either out of generoſity or policy, Henry honoured with the office of turnſpit in his kitchen; in which he behaved ſo well, that he was ſoon after preferred to be the King's falconer, a poſt which he enjoyed to his death; as for the politic Simon, he was committed to priſon, and heard of no more.

STONY FERRY, ENGAGEMENT NEAR IN 1779. A place ſituated near Charleſtown, South Carolina, North America. General Prevoſt having in vain ſummoned Charleſtown to ſurrender, a body of his army was attacked at this place in his retreat; for the particulars of which ſee the following letter.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Prevoſt to Lord George Germaine, dated Savannah, Auguſt 4, 1779.

Since my laſt diſpatches, I have had no opportunity to write directly to your Lordſhip; our operations ſince that time have been chiefly confined in removing from one iſland to another, and eſtabliſhing the different poſts intended to be occupied during the great heat, and ſickly ſeaſon; however, on the 20th of June, after every preparation had been made to abandon the poſt on the main at Stony Ferry, and to quit the iſland of St. John's, the enemy's whole force attacked that poſt with eight pieces of cannon, and 5000 men; their attack was at firſt ſpirited, but the good countenance of the troops, and the fire of the armed flat that covered the left flank of our poſt, juſt as the troops were ferrying over to reinforce it, obliged the enemy to retreat; a favour-

a favourable opportunity of purſuing them, and giving them a ſevere check, was loſt for the want of the horſes, which had been ſent away two or three days before; and before the troops arrived on the ground the rebels had got too great a diſtance to expect to come up with them of the foot. I have the honour of ſending herewith a return of our loſs on that day. Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, who commanded there, had with him the firſt battalion of Heſſians, and refugees of North and South Carolina, amounting in the whole to about 800 men; they all behaved with great coolneſs and bravery. The enemy loſt a colonel of artillery, much eſteemed amongſt them, and about twenty eight officers of different ranks, with between 300 and 400 killed and wounded; they were enabled to carry off the latter, and many of the former, by having a number of empty waggons brought along with them for that purpoſe. The troops, after remaining three days longer on that ground, at laſt abandoned it, and began to move towards Port Royal iſland, where the laſt arrived about the 12th inſtant.

STONY POINT TAKEN AND RETAKEN IN 1779. A ſtrong poſt upon North or Hudſon's river, in the province of New York; North America; for the particulars of which ſee the following letters.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, to Lord George Germaine, dated Head Quarters, Philipſburg, June 18, 1779.

Having ever been ſenſible of the importance of the poſts of Stony Point and Verplanks, the moſt direct and convenient communication between the provinces on either ſide of Hudſon's river, I had conceived no hour could be better choſen to poſſeſs myſelf of them, than when the enemy's works ſhould be nearly completed; in this opinion, it has been made the firſt operation of the campaign. With the advantages derived from the enemy's labour, I have been able with little work and few materials, to eſtabliſh at this paſs a poſt of tolerable ſecurity.

I ſhall not trouble your Lordſhip with a detail of the movements for this purpoſe, but content myſelf with informing you, that the troops deſtined for this ſervice, under Major-General Vaughan, were joined, after their embarkation, by the corps from Virginia, which arrived juſt in time to proceed with him up the North-river on the 30th of May.

In the morning of the 31, Major-General Vaughan landed with the groſs of his command on the eaſt ſide of the river, eight miles below Verplanks, whilſt the 17th, 63d, and 64th regiments, with 100 Yagers, which I accompanied, proceeded to within three miles of Stony Point, where they landed under Lieutenant-Colonel Johnſon. On the ſhips coming in view the rebels evacuated their works, which were in ſome forwardneſs, and ſet fire to a large blockhouſe. As the troops approached to take poſſeſſion, they made ſome ſhew of reſiſtance, by drawing up on the hills, but did not wait a conflict.

Sir George Collier favoured the expedition with the aſſiſtance of the galleys and gun-boats of the fleet under his own direction; theſe exchanged ſome ſhot with Fort la Fayette, a ſmall but complete work on the eaſt ſide of the river; whilſt the troops were poſſeſſing themſelves of the heights of Stony Point which commanded it.

In the night the artillery, which I found neceſſary, was landed, and the Major General Patriſon aſſumed the command. His exertions and good arrangements, ſeconded by the cheerful labour of the troops, gave me the ſatisfaction of ſeeing a battery of cannon and mortars opened at five the next morning on the ſummit of this difficult rock. Their effect was ſoon perceived, as well as that of the galleys. General Vaughan appearing at this time in the rear of the fort, prevented the retreat which the enemy were concerting. Under theſe circumſtances, they delivered themſelves into our hands, upon the terms of humane treatment, which I promiſed them.

The fort mounted four pieces of artillery, and the garriſon conſiſted of one captain, three lieutenants, a ſurgeons mate, and ſeventy privates.

I have much ſatisfaction in acquainting your Lordſhip that this little ſucceſs was effected without the loſs of a ſingle man, and that only one Yager was wounded on the occaſion.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germaine, dated Head Quarters, Dobb's Ferry, July 25, 1779.

In my diſpatch, No. 57, I had the honour to inform your Lordſhip of my having taken poſſeſſion of Verplanks and Stony Point upon the North river.

On the night of the 15th inſtant, the enemy ſuddenly aſſaulted and carried the lines at Stony point. The greater part of the garriſon, conſiſting of the 17th regiment of foot, the grenadier company of the 71ſt regiment, a company of the loyal Americans, and a ſmall detachment of the royal artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Johnſon of the 17th regiment, were either killed or taken. I have not yet been able to procure accounts ſufficiently ſatisfactory to form a deciſive judgement upon this accident. I have the honour to incloſe Lieutenant-Colonel Johnſon's account, as likewiſe that publiſhed by the rebels.

The enemy immediately began a heavy cannonade with our guns from Stony Point upon Lieutenant-Colonel Webſter, who commanded at Verplanks with the 33d regiment, loyal Americans, and a detachment from the royal artillery, and from the 71ſt regiment. At the ſame time Lieutenant-Colonel Webſter was informed, that a conſiderable force was in the rear, who, if they did not mean to attack him in that quarter, at leaſt would make his retreat, ſhould he be driven to that extremity, very difficult.

Upon the firſt intelligence I received of this matter, I ordered the army to advance to Dobb's Ferry, puſhing forward the cavalry and ſome light troops to the banks of the Cotton river to awe the enemy in any attempt by land againſt Verplanks. Brigadier-General Stirling was in the mean time embarked with the 42d, 63d, and 64th regiment, for the relief of Verplanks, or the recovery of Stony Point. The northerly winds rather uncommon at this ſeaſon, oppoſed Brigadier-

General Stirling's progreſs till the 19th, when, upon his arriving within ſight of Stony Point, the enemy abandoned it with precipitation, and ſome circumſtances of diſgrace.

Lieutenant-Colonel Webſter, who had with great firmneſs ſupported the heavy fire of the enemy, had not during the whole time deigned to return a ſingle ſhot, being ſenſible that it would have been of no material effect. The enemy poſſibly ſuppoſing from this circumſtance that he might have no heavy cannon, brought down a galley to carry off from Stony Point part of the artillery, which would have found difficulty in retiring through the roads of that country. As ſoon as the cannon were aboard the galley, Lieutenant-Colonel Webſter turned upon her an eighteen-pounder, the only piece of heavy ordnance he had, which raked her with ſuch effect that, to prevent her ſinking, the crew ran her aſhore, and there ſet fire to her. Such of the cannon as remained upon Stony Point were buried, or thrown into the river by the enemy, who immediately made a moſt precipitate retreat.

STRALSUND, SIEGE OF. A ſtrong city and port town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and dukedom of Pomerania, ſituated on the Baltic ſea, near the Straits of Gella. There is no way to it at land but by a narrow cauſeway, defended by a citadel and fortifications that were once thought inacceſſible. There was in it a garriſon of 9000 men, and more than all, the King of Sweden himſelf. The Kings of Denmark and Pruſſia beſieged it with an army of 36,000 men, conſiſting of Pruſſians, Danes, and Saxons.

The honour of beſieging Charles was ſo engaging a motive to them that they ſurmounted all obſtacles, and the trenches were opened in the night between the 19th and 20th days of October, 1715.

The King of Sweden ſaid at firſt, he wondered how any place well manned and fortified could poſſibly be taken. Not but he had taken many towns himſelf in the courſe of his victories, but never any one by regular attack. It was the terror of his arms that gained them. Beſides, he never judged of others by himſelf, or made a proper account of his enemies. The beſiegers carried on their works with great vigour, in which they were ſtrangely aſſiſted by an uncommon accident.

It is well known that the Baltic has no flux or reflux. And the intrenchment that covered the town was thought impenetrable, having an impaſſable marſh upon the weſt, and the ſea to the eaſt. Never any one had obſerved before, that in a ſtrong weſterly wind the waves of the Baltic roll back in ſuch a manner, as to leave but three feet water under the intrenchment, and they always took it to be here conſiderably deep.

A ſoldier happening to fall from the top of the intrenchment, was ſurpriſed to find a bottom, and imagined that diſcovery would make his fortune. He deſerted, and went to Count Wakerbath's quarters, who was General of the Saxon forces, telling him the ſea was fordable, and that it would be eaſy to carry the Swedes intrenchments. The King of Pruſſia was not wanting to improve the hint.

The next night, the wind being ſtill at weſt, Lieutenant-Colonel Koppen went into the water with 1800 men; 2000 advanced at the ſame time upon the cauſeway that led to the intrenchments; all the Pruſſian artillery fired, and the Pruſſians and Danes gave an alarm on the other ſide.

The Swedes were confident they could deal with thoſe who according to all appearance came on ſo raſhly by the cauſeway; but Koppen with his 1800 men entered the fortification from the ſea, and ſo that they could make no head; and the poſt was carried after a prodigious ſlaughter. Some of the Swedes retired into the town, but the beſiegers followed them, and ſome got in with thoſe that fled. Two officers, and four of the Saxon ſoldiers, were got upon the draw-bridge; but the Swedes had juſt time enough to raiſe it, and took the men, and ſo for that time the town was ſaved.

They found twenty-four pieces of cannon upon the intrenchments, which they turned againſt the town. The ſiege after this ſucceſs was carried on with all poſſible eagerneſs, and the town was cannonaded and bombarded without intermiſſion.

Overagainſt Stralſund, upon the Baltic, is the iſland of Rugen, which ſerves for a defence to this place, whither the garriſon and people could retire upon occaſion, if they had but boats. This iſland was of great conſequence to Charles; for he knew if once the enemy were maſters of it, he ſhould ſoon be inveſted both by ſea and land, and probably buried in the ruins of Stralſund, or elſe be a priſoner to thoſe whom before he had ſo much deſpiſed, and treated with ſo much ſeverity. However, the ill ſtate of his affairs had not allowed him to ſend a ſufficient garriſon to Rugen, there being no more than 2000 regular troops in all upon the iſland.

The enemy had been for three months making all proper diſpoſitions for a deſcent thither, which was very difficult; but having built boats for the purpoſe, the Prince of Anhalt, by the favour of good weather, landed at leaſt 12,000 men upon the place, on the 15th of November.

That very day the King had been defending an outwork for three hours, and coming back very much fatigued, he was told that the Danes and Pruſſians were in Rugen. It was eight o'clock at night, and he went directly in a fiſher-boat with Poniatoſky, Grothuſen, During, and Dardof, and by nine he got to the iſland. He joined his 2000 men, who were intrenched near a little haven about three leagues from where the enemy had landed. He marched with them at midnight in great ſilence. The Prince of Anhalt had already intrenched his troops, with a caution that ſeemed unneceſſary. His officers expected nothing in the night, and thought Charles was at Stralſund. But the Prince, who knew what Charles was capable of attempting, ordered a deep foſſe to be ſunk with chevaux de frize upon the edge of it, and took as much precaution as if he had to do with an army of ſuperior force.

At two in the morning Charles came to the enemy's camp, without making the leaſt noiſe. His ſoldiers ſaid to one another, let us pull up the chevaux de frize, which words were overheard by the centinels; and the alarm being quickly given; the enemy ſtood to their arms.

arms. The King taking up the chevaux de frize, ſaw a great foſſe. "Ah," ſays he, "is it poſſible? this is more than I expected!" Not at all diſcouraged, and knowing nothing of their numbers, nor they of his, for the night favoured him in that, he reſolved in an inſtant, jumped into the ditch, and ſome of the braveſt with him, and all the reſt were quickly after him. The chevaux de frize that were removed, the levelled earth, trunks and branches of trees as they could be found, and the bodies of the dead that fell by random ſhot, ſerved for faſcines. The King, the generals, and the boldeſt of the officers and ſoldiers mounted upon the ſhoulders of others as in aſſaults.

The fight began in the enemy's camp, and the vigour of the Swedes put the Danes and Pruſſians into great diſorder; but their numbers being too unequal, the Swedes were repulſed in about a quarter of an hour, and repaſſed the foſſe. The Prince of Anhalt purſued them to the plain, little thinking it was Charles who fled before him. The unfortunate King rallied his troops in the field, and the fight was renewed with equal warmth on both ſides. He ſaw his favourite Grothuſen and General Dardof fall, and paſſed over the laſt in fighting before he was quite dead: and his companion from Turkey to Stralſund was killed before his face.

In the heat of the battle, a Daniſh lieutenant knew the King of Sweden, and clapping one hand on his ſword, and with the other ſeizing him by the hair; "Yield yourſelf a priſoner, Sir," ſaid he, "or I will kill you upon the ſpot." Charles drew a piſtol from his belt, and with his left hand fired it at the officer, who died of the ſhot the next morning. The name of King Charles, which the Dane had pronounced, drew a crowd of enemies together in a moment; the King was immediately ſurrounded, and received a muſquet-ſhot, below his left breaſt. The wound, which he only called a contuſion, was two fingers deep; the King was then on foot, and in the utmoſt danger of being either made a priſoner, or ſlain. Count Poniatoſky, at this critical inſtant, fought near his Majeſty's perſon. He had already ſaved the King's life at Pultowa, and had the good fortune to preſerve him once more in the battle of Rugen, and to remount him very ſeaſonably.

The Swedes retired to a part of the iſland named Alteſerra, where there was a fort they were yet maſters of. From thence the King returned to Stralſund, obliged to leave thoſe brave troops who had ſerved him ſo well in that expedition; and they were all made priſoners of war two days after.

Among the priſoners was that unfortunate French regiment, the remains of the battle of Hochſtet, which had been in the ſervice of King Auguſtus, and afterwards with the King of Sweden, moſt of the ſoldiers were incorporated into a new regiment belonging to the Prince of Anhalt's ſon, who was their fourth maſter. In Rugen, the commander of this wandering regiment was then the famous Count de Villelongue, who had ſo generouſly ventured his life at Adrianople to ſerve King Charles. He was taken with his men, and but ill rewarded afterwards for all his ſervices, fatigues, and ſufferings.

The King after all theſe prodigies of valour having only weakened himſelf, and continuing to be ſhut up in Stralſund, and ready to be taken, was yet the ſame as he had been before at Bender; he was ſurpriſed at nothing. All the day he was making ditches and intrenchments behind the walls, and at night he ſallied out upon the enemy. The town however was ſhattered miſerably, the bombs fell thick upon the houſes, and half the town was reduced to aſhes. The inhabitants far from repining, were charmed to admiration at their maſter, whoſe temperance, fatigues, and courage aſtoniſhed them beyond expreſſion; they acted as ſoldiers under him; following him to the ſallies, and were now become as good as another garriſon.

One day as the King was dictating to a ſecretary ſome diſpatches for Sweden, a bomb falling on the houſe, came through the roof, and burſt very near his room, part of the floor fell down; but the cloſet where the King was, being worked into a thick wall, was not ſhattered; and by a wonderful good fortune none of the ſplinters came in at the door, though it was open. In this noiſe and confuſion the ſecretary dropped his pen, and thought the houſe was coming down. "What ails you," ſays the King very calmly, "why don't you write?" The man could only bring out, "The bomb, Sir!" "Well," ſays the King, "and what has that to do with our buſineſs? Go on."

In four days the enemy made an aſſault upon the hornwork, which they took twice, and were as often beat off. The King was always fighting among the grenadiers. But at laſt their number prevailing, they became maſters of it. Charles continued in the place two days after that. The 21ſt he ſtaid till midnight upon a little ravelin that was quite deſtroyed by the bombs and cannon. The next day the chief officers entreated him to ſtay no longer in a place which could not be defended. But to retreat was now as dangerous as to ſtay. The Baltic was covered with Muſcovite and Daniſh ſhips. In the port of Stralſund there was a ſmall bark with ſails and oars. The extreme danger which made ſuch a retreat glorious, induced Charles to conſent to it, and he embarked the 20th of December, 1715, at night, with only ten perſons. They were obliged to break the ice to get out, which took them up ſeveral hours before the veſſel could make her way. The enemy's Admiral had ſtrict orders not to let Charles eſcape from Stralſund, but be ſure to take him dead or alive. It happened well for him that they were under the wind, and ſo could not come near him. But his greateſt danger was in paſſing by a place called La Barbette in Rugen, where the Danes had fixed a battery of twelve cannon. They fired upon the King, but the ſailors made all the ſail they could to get clear of them. Two men were killed cloſe by him, and by another ſhot the maſt was ſhattered. Through all theſe dangers the King came up with two of his ſhips that were cruizing in the Baltic, and the next day Stralſund was ſurrendered, the garriſon were made priſoners of war, and the King landed at Iſted in Scania, and came to Carlſcroon in a very different condition from what he had gone in from thence fifteen years before, in a ſhip of 120 guns to give law to all the north.

STRASBURGH,

STRASBURGH, a part of Upper Saxony, in Germany. Near this place a battle was fought in the latter end of November, 1793, between the Pruſſian army, commanded by the Duke of Brunſwick, and the French army: it continued for five ſucceſſive days with great obſtinacy. The loſs of the French amounted to 18,000 killed, and 5000 taken priſoners; and that of the Pruſſians, 16,000 killed and wounded: the latter took ten pieces of cannon, with all the camp equipage, ammunition, &c.

STREHLA, BATTLE AT, IN 1760. A town in Sileſia near Torgau, Germany. On the King of Pruſſia's departure for Saxony, after the battle of Lignitz, with the grand army, the combined army of Imperialiſts and Auſtrians moved with a deſign to cut off all communication between General Hulſen and Torgau. This obliged him to quit his camp at Meiſſein, and from thence to march to Strehla; which he effected without any loſs. The enemy divided themſelves into two bodies, and on the 20th at day-break, appeared on the right flank of General Hulſen. One of them attacked an advanced poſt of four battalions of grenadiers, on a height about the diſtance of a cannon-ſhot from the Pruſſian camp. This attack continued with the greateſt fury till ſix in the morning. The other was ſo diſpoſed as to overawe and prevent the main body of Hulſen's army taking any meaſures for the relief of that poſt. However, theſe battalions maintained their ground with great courage and obſtinacy, againſt a great ſuperiority of numbers, and repulſed the enemy at every onſet; but, as their fate might be hazardous, General Hulſen ordered his cavalry to wheel round a riſing ground, and to charge the enemy in flank. By this piece of generalſhip, and by the vigour with which it was executed, the enemy's horſe and battalions were driven into great confuſion, a conſiderable number of them were ſlain, and 41 officers, amongſt whom was a Prince of Naſſau Uſingen, and 1214 men were made priſoners; and one piece of cannon, two pair of colours and two ſtandards.

The action ended by ſeven in the morning, with the loſs of no more than nine officers, and 500 private men on the part of the Pruſſians.

But as the enemy were advancing their whole force to the abovementioned poſt, which the Pruſſians could not maintain without being cut off from the Elbe, General Hulſen withdrew the four battalions, and placed them on the right flank of his main body, which during the whole time had remained in the ſame poſition. The news of the Duke of Wirtemberg's approach, had already determined General Hulſen to take poſſeſſion of the camp at Torgau. Accordingly, the main body of the army marched, at one in the afternoon, in ſight of the enemy, and arrived ſafe there without loſing one man; the enemy not daring to make any attempt on them. Thus, by the ſkilful diſpoſitions made by General Hulſen, the cavalry alone, with a few battalions, not only repulſed the whole force of an enemy, ſo much ſuperior in number, but gave them a ſevere blow.

STURA, in Swifferland, French defeated at, Sept. 27, 1799. Lieutenant Pizzenberg, arrived with accounts from General Melas, that having received credible information that the enemy was collecting and receiving freſh reinforcements on the banks of the river Stura, he diſpatched General Gotteſheim with ſeven battalions of infantry and a regiment of dragoons oppoſite the entrance of this valley, to plant themſelves in the moſt advantageous poſition between Foſſano and Savigliano, ſo as to obſerve with accuracy all the motions of the enemy.

The enemy in effect attacked on the 14th inſtant the advanced poſts of the aforeſaid Generals, particularly, on the right wing, but as he, together with an accurate knowledge of the country, profited by the ſkill of an experienced commander of the out-poſts, the enemy was not in a condition, with all the advantages of ſituation, to gain poſſeſſion of the important poſts of Foſſano and Savigliano.

The enemy, however, having received freſh reinforcements, amounted to 15,000 men; this conſideration, and at the ſame time the diſadvantage of the ground interſected by hedges, where General Gotteſheim might eaſily have been ſurrounded by the ſuperiority of their numbers, induced him to advance nearer to the army, and to evacuate Savigliano in the evening, and Foſſano after midnight.

Under theſe circumſtances the army on the 16th had encamped at Bra, and although it was not to be expected, that, with the aforeſaid troops, the enemy would attempt to attack it in this poſition, yet their aſſembling in the valley of Stura, and the probability of their uniting themſelves with the troops at Pignerole, as well as with thoſe who had marched from Genoa towards Piedmont, excited the attention of General Melas, and induced him to attack (before the enemy could gain time to execute their intention) that part of their force which was ſeparate from the reſt, and had advanced too forward.

For this purpoſe a proportionable part of the army marched in two columns, the firſt, commanded by General Kray, to Savigliano, and the ſecond under General Melas to Foſſano. The columns marched from their camp at eleven o'clock, and arriving at the place of deſtination at half paſt four, the attack of Savigliano took place at five. The regiments of Furſtenburg and Stuart led the columns, and performed all that could be expected from brave and heroic troops. The commanders of theſe two regiments, Colonels Amerſberg and Weber, as well as the reſt of the officers, diſplayed proofs of perſonal courage and reſolution. The enemy defended themſelves with great ſkill, and it was not till after the Adjutant-Major Bruſch had, by order of General Melas, attacked with one battalion of Stuart and a party of cavalry, that they fell into diſorder and fled towards the Maira, leaving behind them two pieces of cannon. However, as the enemy ſtill made reſiſtance on the left wing, the grenadier battalion of Schiaffinati was ordered to advance upon them with drums beating, and without firing a ſhot. This battalion fully executed its orders; the enemy was every where defeated, and the poſt of Savigliano was retaken. The night prevented a rapid purſuit of the enemy. In the mean while General Melas received information that the attack

tack made on the ſide of General Kray had met with the moſt complete ſucceſs, that in the ſame night the poſt of Foſſano was abandoned, and early in the morning taken poſſeſſion of by our troops.

On this the regiments of Alvinzy and Huff contributed the moſt to inſure ſucceſs; and Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Kray cannot enough praiſe the diſcernment and prudence of General Seckendorf, who commanded the vanguard, and was wounded in the foot; as well as the diſtinguiſhed conduct of Colonels Schrokinger and Adorean.

The enemy's loſs in killed and wounded was above 1000 men, in priſoners, 900; and would have been much greater if night had not come to their aſſiſtance. Our loſs amounted to 92 killed, and 528 wounded, miſſing, 63: total, 683.

Almoſt at the ſame time, viz. on the 15th, the enemy, with a ſtrong body of troops, coming from Pignerole, attacked a ſmall body of ours at Airaſco, and drove in our fore-poſts. As ſoon, however, as he began to advance againſt Schalenza, and was formed with his front near the Chauſſee, having ſent forward a number of Tirailleurs, Colonel Schauroth, Commander of the 7th regiment of huſſars, and of a ſmall corps of infantry, ſuffered him to approach within canniſter-ſhot, and then opened ſo briſk a fire from ſix pieces of cannon, ordering at the ſame time an attack on the left flank and in the rear by two diviſions of huſſars, that, after an engagement which laſted till the night, the enemy was completely repulſed, and Colonel Schauroth reſumed his former advanced poſts.

This expedition, in which the enemy loſt in killed and wounded above 400 men, was led on by General Championet in perſon.

Stutgard, July 19, 1796.—The Archduke, upon receiving intelligence that the enemy were marching towards Stutgard, with a view to cut off his Royal Highneſs's direct communication with General Frolich and the Prince of Condé, moved from his camp near Pfortzheim, on the 14th inſtant, to Vahingen, upon the river Entz, where he remained the 15th and 16th. On the 17th, as the enemy continued their march towards Stutgard, his Royal Highneſs moved to Schwebertingen, and on the 18th to Ludwigſberg, having detached two ſmall corps to occupy the bridges over the Neckar at Canſtadt, Unter Turhuen, and Eſſlingen, in order to cover his left flank, and ſecure the great road from Stutgard to Ulm, by which lies his communications with his principal magazines.

In the afternoon of the 18th the enemy arrived at Stutgard, and attempted to diſlodge the Auſtrian advanced poſts, which were placed in ſuch a manner as to command the roads leading from that city to Ludwigſberg and Canſtadt.

The attack commenced about four o'clock, and was directed with great violence againſt two diſtinct corps; that on the left, poſted near Canſtadt, under the command of General Baillet, and that on the right, between Canſtadt and Fayerbach, under the Prince John of Lichtenſtein. On the heights of Canſtadt the enemy were repulſed three times, but they ſucceeded in making themſelves maſters of the commanding ground on the Prince of Lichtenſtein's right flank, as he had not troops enough to occupy it in ſufficient force.

However, his Highneſs determined to wait till the laſt moment for the arrival of General Devay, who was marching to his ſupport with another diviſion of the troops that formed the advanced poſts of the army. In the mean time the enemy gained ſo much ground, that even their muſquetry-fire, along the front, and on the right flank, croſſed in the Prince of Lichtenſtein's ranks, and it was with the greateſt difficulty he could keep them from falling upon his rear. At this critical moment General Devay appeared, and defeated that part of the enemy's troops who were in poſſeſſion of the heights on the Prince of Lichtenſtein's right. This gave his Highneſs an opportunity of attacking in front, which he did with a degree of ſucceſs that fully rewarded the exemplary firmneſs diſplayed by him and his ſmall corps during the whole affair; and General Baillet having maintained his ground on the left, notwithſtanding the repeated efforts made to diſlodge him, the action terminated, towards nine o'clock at night, in favour of the Auſtrians.

Their loſs amounted to about 900 men, that of the enemy was certainly much greater.

SUMATRA, a large iſland in the Eaſt Indies. In 1782, four Engliſh Eaſt Indiamen homeward-bound from China, took poſſeſſion of ſome of the Dutch ſettlements on this coaſt, without oppoſition. Captain Mandeville, with 300 ſoldiers, commanded this expedition: there was a large quantity of ſpecie found there, which they took poſſeſſion of, and brought home with them.

SURAT, ENGAGEMENT NEAR, IN 1612. The Eaſt India trade was ſtill puſhing forward, notwithſtanding the attempts of the Portugueſe to prevent it. The Company early in the year ſent out the Dragon, the Oſiander, the James, and the Solomon, under the chief command of Captain Thomas Beſt. On the 8th of June, they arrived at the Cape of Good-Hope, and laid-to for twenty days to refreſh the men, many of whom were ſick, and obliged to be carried aſhore and nurſed under tents. On the 7th of September they arrived at Surat, and were very kindly received by the governors and chiefs of that city. But before Captain Beſt could get his full lading, and as he lay with his little fleet at the bar at anchor, he deſcried a fleet of 240 ſail of Portugal frigates, all merchants, bound for Cambaya, and was alſo alarmed with letters, which brought the news of another Portugueſe fleet, coming with intention to drive them out of thoſe ſeas, notwithſtanding the privileges the Engliſh had obtained of the Great Mogul, for the ſettling of trade and factories in the cities of Surat, Cambaya, and Amadavat, or any other part or parts of that country within his dominions.

This fleet, conſiſting of four Portugal galleons and twenty-four frigates, came in ſight alſo ſoon after. Captain Beſt, in the Dragon, immediately weighed anchor, and encouraged his men not to fear them, nor the greatneſs of their ſhips or fleet, but to ſhew themſelves true Engliſh. He then met their Admiral and Vice-Admiral, and gave each of them a broadſide, and

and ſuch a volly of ſmall ſhot, as made them ſheer off, and come no more near her that day. Night coming on, and their long boat being ſunk at their ſtern by an unlucky ſhot, they anchored. The other Portugueſe ſhips were not as yet come up, and the Oſiander could not get clear of her anchors, ſo ſhe fired not one ſhot that day. But the Dragon had ſupplied her want very well; and it drawing near night, they came on all ſides to anchor within ſight of each other. The next morning they weighed again, and began their fight, in which the Oſiander bravely redeemed the time ſhe had loſt the day before. The Dragon in about three hours hot fight drove three of the galleons on the ſands; and then the Oſiander, drawing little water, attacked them with ſo much advantage, that they durſt not ſhew a man on their decks. In the afternoon, the flood being come, the galleons, with the help of the frigates, were afloat again, and received a brave welcome of the two Engliſh ſhips, with whom they continued fighting about four hours, when night brought them all to an anchor, and there they rode that night and all the next day without meddling with one another.

The day after, the Dragon drawing much water, and the bay being ſhallow, the Captain went from thence, and rode on the other ſide of the bay; where, for about ten days, they had ſome trade and commerce with the natives, while the Portugueſe ſhips and frigates repleniſhed their wants, with ſtore of freſh men; which being done, they ſailed in purſuit of Captain Beſt; who ſeeing them approach, weighed anchor, and with a brave reſolution ſet on them, battering them in ſuch a manner, that they were glad to bear away. And in four hours ſpace they drove them clear out of ſight, and returned and anchored with immortal honour; it having been performed in ſight of thouſands of the country people, who till then believed there was no nation to compare with the Portugueſe at ſea.

Our ſhips returning again on the 27th of December came to Swally, having loſt in both theſe fights with the Portugueſe but three men, and thoſe ſailors, and none wounded but one man, who had his arm ſhot off. The Portugueſe had 160 men ſlain at leaſt.

SURAT, OR SURATA, TAKEN IN 1759. A large city in the higher Indies, in the kingdom of Guzzarat, ſubject to the Great Mogul, and has a commodious harbour on the Gulf of Cambaya.

Extract of Letter from Captain Richard Maitland of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated Bombay, May 8, 1759.

Since my laſt, nothing particular has happened to the detachment until February, when I was ordered by the governor and council to take the command of an expedition againſt the city and caſtle of Surat, my command conſiſting of 850 artillery and infantry, with 1500 ſepoys. I embarked my troops on board the Company's armed veſſels, and in eight days landed them all ſafe at a place called Dentilowry, diſtant from Surat about nine miles, where we encamped for the refreſhment of the troops three or four days. In our firſt day's march from the above encampment, Captain John Northall died of an apoplectic fit, and was ſucceeded in the command by Captain Joſeph Winter. The firſt attack that I made was againſt the French garden, where the enemy (Scydees) had lodged a number of men, whom I drove out after a very ſmart firing on both ſides for about two hours; our number loſt conſiſting of about twenty killed, and as many wounded. After we had got poſſeſſion of the French garden, I thought it neceſſary to order the engineer to pitch upon a proper place to erect a battery, which he did, and completed it in two days.

On this battery were mounted two twenty-four-pounders and a thirteen inch mortar, which I ordered to fire againſt the wall, &c. as briſk as poſſible; this I continued to do for three days. Having thought of a more expedient method of getting into the outer town than by the breach of the wall, I called a council of war, compoſed of military and marine; formed a plan of a general attack, which I laid before them, and they as readily agreed to, and this to be put in execution at half paſt four the next morning. The plan was, that the Company's grab and bomb-ketches ſhould warp up the river in the night, and anchor in a line of battle oppoſite the Scydees Bundar, one of the ſtrongeſt fortified places they had got; this they did, and a general attack begun from the veſſels and batteries at the appointed time. My intentions in this were, to drive the enemy from the batteries and to facilitate the landing of the infantry at Bundar, whom I had embarked on board of boats for their tranſportation. We made a continual fire until half paſt eight, when a ſignal was made for the boats to put off, and to go under the cover of the veſſels. This proved very ſucceſsful; for the men were landed with the loſs of one man only, getting poſſeſſion of the Scydees Bundar, and putting the men to flight, with the loſs of Captain Robert Inglis mortally wounded, and Lieutenant Pepperel wounded in the ſhoulder, our loſs of men not very conſiderable.

Having gained this point, and getting poſſeſſion of the outer town with its fortifications, the next thing to be done was to attack the inner town and caſtle.

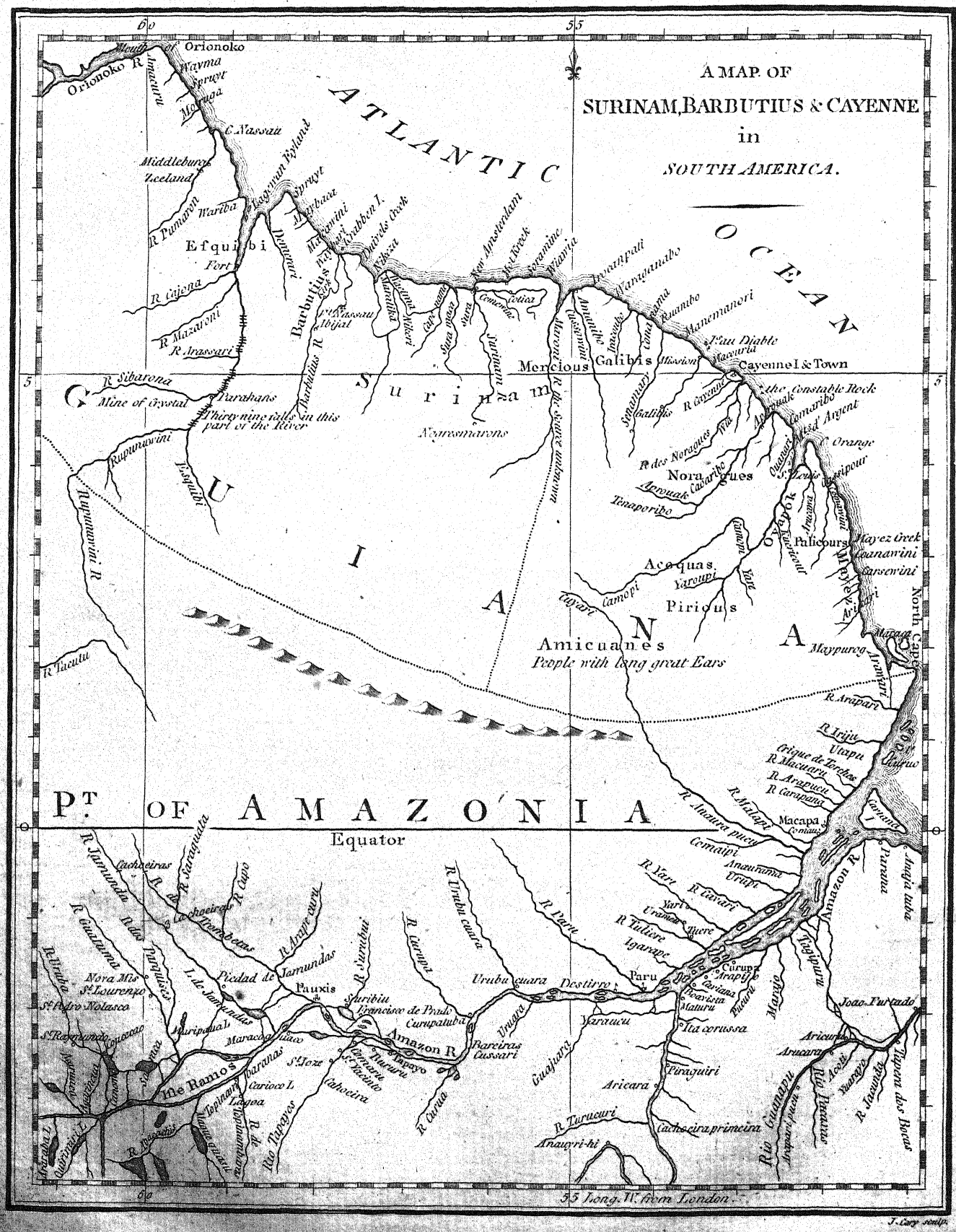
I ordered a thirteen and two ten-inch mortars to be planted on the Scydees Bundar, and to begin firing into the caſtle and town as ſoon as poſſible; diſtance from the caſtle about 700 yards, inner town 500.

About ſix in the evening the mortars began to play very briſkly, and continued to do ſo until half paſt two the next morning. This continual firing of our mortars put the caſtle and town into ſuch conſternation, that they never returned one gun. The enemy finding it impoſſible to ſupport themſelves, ſent to acquaint me they would open the gates for my troops to march into the town; which I did, with drums beating and colours flying. After I was in the town, the Governor ſent to acquaint me, that he would give me up the caſtle, on proviſo that I would allow him and his people to march out of the caſtle with their effects; which I agreed to, taking poſſeſſion without any further moleſtation.

Royal artillery. Killed 2, wounded 4.

In the Company's infantry. Captains killed 2, ſubaltern 1. Killed in all 150. Wounded about 60.

Our


A MAP OF
SURINAM, BARBUTIUS & CAYENNE
in
SOUTH AMERICA.
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
Mouth of Orionoko
Orionoko R
Wayma
Sprugt
Manoa
C. Nassau
Middleburg
Zeeland
R Pumaron
Wariba
Lagoon Pyland
Sprugt
Marbaa
Maremini
Arabbin I.
Devils Creek
Efquibi
Fort
R Cajena
R Mazaroni
R Arassari
Barbutius R
Barbutius
Fort
Nassau
Abijal
Maroni
Sara passa
Sara
Jaricabo
Vaiapali
Yaraqanabo
Ruambo
Manemanori
Mercious
Galibis
Mission
Cayenne I. & Town
Fau Diable
Mayouria
R Sibarona
Mine of Crystal
Parahans
Thirty nine Isles in this part of the River
Rupunuwini
Rupunuwini R
Surinam
Mayromarons
Nora
Arawaks
Caribe
Tapuyes
Orapocks
Acoquas
Yarcupi
Piriqus
Amicuanes
People with long great Ears
Palicours
Mayez Creek
Canarvini
Carsevini
North Cape
Maypureg
Aramani
R Aruari
R Irijui
Utupu
Grique de Torches
R Macuary
R Araqueca
R Carapana
R Matapi
Macapa
Comaus
Equator
Pt. OF AMAZONIA
R Jamunda
R Caripuna
R Cuno
R Araperuru
Picidad de Jamundas
Pauxis
R Curubai
R Urubu cuara
R Uaupe
R Yari
R Cuvari
R Tuliire
Igarape
Urubu cuara
Destirro
Paru
Curupi
Arapi
Cariana
Macuru
Maturu
Amazon R
Anapu
Tapiquiru
Marxio
Joao Furtado
Nova Mis
St Lourenzo
St Pedro Molasco
Muripoual
Maracoa
Tuao
Amazon R
Barreiras
Caussari
Tia corussa
Aricuri
Arucara
Aciti
Yamapo
R Jauapery
Rupuni des Bocas
Me Ramos
Carioco L
Lagoa
Aricara
Tiraguiri
R Turucuri
Cachoeira primeira
Anaqui-hi
Rio Tapayos
R Curua
Rio Cuiumapu
Rio Pirauru
55 Long. W. from London.
J. Lacy sculp.

Our expedition commenced the 9th of February, and we arrrived at Bombay April 15.

SURINAM. Diſpatches from Lieutenant-General Trigg, and Lord H. Seymour, commanding his Majeſty's land and ſea forces in the Leward and Windward iſlands, the firſt dated head quarters, Peramaribo, Auguſt 23, 1799, the other on board the Prince of Wales, off Braam's Point, Auguſt 31, 1799, related that in purſuance of orders from government to that effect, the General collected a body of troops from Grenada, St. Lucia, and Martinique, and ſailing on the 31ſt July from Fort Royal in the latter iſland, with two ſail of the line, five frigates, &c. on the 11th Auguſt, to windward of the River Surinam, joined his Majeſty's ſhip Amphitrite, which had been ſent under the command of Captain Ekins, having on board Lieutenant-Colonel Skipley, commanding the engineers, to reconnoitre. On the 16th the ſquadron anchored, when the General and Admiral ſent a ſummons to the Governor to ſurrender; the conſequence of which a Deputation, conſiſting of ſome military officers, and gentlemen of the ſettlement, came off, empowered to treat generally. On the 19th the General and Admiral, with the frigates and ſmall veſſels, proceeded two miles up the river, when a detachment of the 60th landed, and took poſſeſſion of the redoubts and battery at Braam's Point, which had been previouſly abandoned. On the 20th the capitulation was returned by the Governor completely ratified. On the 21ſt Major Dorſner of the 60th, with 400 men, took poſſeſſion of New-Amſterdam Fort; 500 Walloon guards, and 250 Dutch troops, being permitted to march out with the honours of war; after which all the other forts ſubmitted. The General's letter mentioned, in the ſtrongeſt terms, the hearty and effectual co-operation of Lord Hugh Seymour and the ſquadron; and treated in animated terms of the good diſpoſition of the officers and troops, and particularly of Major Thomas, acting adjutant-general, and of Captain Browne, the General's aid du camp, whom he ſent home with his diſpatches. Lord Hugh Seymour was prevented by an indiſpoſition, which the ſervice and the country will deſire to be ſpeedily terminated, from giving an account of the veſſels captured at Surinam, but had deemed it expedient to appoint for his Majeſty's ſervice the French corvette l'Huſſar, ſeven months old, mounting twenty-ſix nine-pounders, and which, under the name of the Surinam ſloop, he had appointed to be commanded by Lieutenant Cole: and the Camphaan brig, of ſixteen guns, late belonging to the government of Holland, and to the command of which he had appointed Lieutenant Thwaites, likewiſe of the Prince of Wales. The Admiral ſent his diſpatch by Lieutenant Senhouſe, of the Requin, whom he ſtrongly recommends for his, intelligence, zeal, and activity.

The following are the articles of capitulation agreed upon beween General Trigge and Lord Hugh Seymour, and Julian Francois Frederici, governor-general of Surinam, &c. by which the colony and its Dependencies were put under the protection of his Britannic Majeſty, dated the 16th and 19th of Auguſt.

Article I. The Colony of Surinam, with its dependancies, ſhall immediately be placed under the protection of his Britannic Majeſty, and ſhall quietly and peaceably ſubmit to his government.

II. The inhabitants of the colony ſhall enjoy full ſecurity to their perſons, and the free exerciſe of their religion, with the immediate and entire poſſeſſion of their private property, whether on ſhore or afloat, ſuch only being excepted as may appear to belong to the ſubjects of the King of Spain or to thoſe of the French Republic: the antient laws and uſuages which have hitherto been obſerved in the colony reſpecting property continuing in force.

III. All ſhips of war, artillery, proviſions, and ſtores in the public magazines and warehouſes, as well as the effects of every deſcription belonging to the public, ſhall be given to his Britannic Majeſty in the ſtate they now are, regular liſts being immediately taken by officers appointed for this purpoſe by each of the contracting parties.

IV. All the debts of the colony which may exiſt at the moment of theſe terms being acceded to, ſhall be cleared by the produce of the taxes and impoſts of the ſaid colony, or by its revenues.

V. No change whatſoever ſhall take place in the laws of the colony, without it ſhall hereafter appear for the mutual advantage, and meet with the concurrence of the parties intereſted on that ſubject.

VI. In caſe the colony of Surinam remains in the poſſeſſion of his Britannic Majeſty at the concluſion of a general peace, it ſhall enjoy every right and every commercial privilege enjoyed by the Britiſh colonies in in the Weſt Indies.

VII. The troops now in the colony of Surinam, as well as the officers belonging to the different corps ſerving under its preſent government, may, if they wiſh it, enter into his Britannic Majeſty's ſervice, on the ſame footing, in reſpect to appointments and pay, as the reſt of the army, provided they take ſuch oath of allegiance and fidelity to his Majeſty, and engage to ſerve him where their ſervices may be required. Seamen will likewiſe be admitted into his Britannic Majeſty's ſervice, and will be ſure to receive every poſſible encouragement.

VIII. The perſons employed in the civil adminiſtration of the Colony, who ſhall be recommended for their good conduct, may, on requeſting it, continue in there preſent offices while their behaviour is proper, and that it accords with the oath of fidelity and allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty, which they will be required to take. But the command of the troops muſt be placed in the hands of the Britiſh officer who ſhall be named by his Majeſty, or by the Commander in Chief of his troops employed in the Weſt Indies.

(Signed) THO. TRIGGE, Lieut. General.
H. SEYMOUR, Vice-Admiral.
(Signed) FRIDERICI.

Dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Amphitrite, in the River Surinam, the 20th of Auguſt, 1799.

The return of ordnance contains forty-two braſs cannon and mortars of different calibre, and 275 iron ditto, with a proportionable number of ſmall arms, ammunition, &c.

Tamer, off Surinam, Aug. 29, 1799.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that on Monday morning the 26th, inſtant a little after day-light, being then about four leagues to weſtward of Orange, I diſcovered a ſtrange ſail bearing W. N. W. and having the evening before had a running fight with a large French corvette, who eſcaped by getting into ſhoal water, and the darkneſs of the night, and conceiving the ſail in ſight to be the ſame, I immediately gave chaſe: about half paſt five P. M. I got alongſide of her, when after about ten minutes cloſe action ſhe ſtruck, and proves to be the National corvette Republicaine, (commanded by Citoyen Le Bozez, capitaine de frigate), of thirty-two guns, twenty-four long nines, and eight thirty-two-pound carronades, and 220 men, from Cayenne, on a cruize, and had taken two Americans. I had two ſeamen wounded in this buſineſs, and my ſails and rigging a good deal damaged: the enemy is almoſt a wreck, and I have towed her up here with me: her loſs I underſtand to be nine killed, and twelve wounded.

THO. WESTERN.

To the Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour,
Commander in Chief, &c.

SUSA, a ſeaport town on the coaſt of Africa, near Tunis. In Auguſt 1785, this place was bombarded by Chevalier Emo's fleet, the attack laſted for three nights, during which time 400 ſhells were thrown, of which fifty-eight burſt in the air, and 258 fell in the town, and did much damage, by deſtroying 150 houſes. The enemy fired 600 cannon balls, which did no further damage, than wounding two ſoldiers. The fleet after this left the coaſt.

SWISSERLAND September 25, 1799. The general attack, long expected in Swiſſerland took place this morning, General Maſſena having received, with reſpect to it, poſitive inſtructions from the Directory. On the 23d of September, at three in the morning, Prince Charles ſuddenly attacked the French troops, before Manheim, who defended themſelves with the moſt obſtinate courage. They renewed the attack ſeveral times, and were each time repulſed with great loſs. Finally, about eleven in the morning, the French troops retired in diſorder into the city of Manheim. The Auſtrians followed them with great rapidity, and a ſuperiority of force; the city of Manheim being covered on that ſide only by a few intrenchments of little conſequence. The battle was renewed in the city. About five at night the French retired ſucceſſively to the left bank of the Rhine; the city was evacuated, and the wooden bridge alſo carried to the left bank of the river. about 1200 men ſtill continued fighting in a detached place from Manheim, from whence not being able to retreat, they were obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war. The loſs of the Auſtrians is very conſiderable. We have had in this bloody engagement more than 4000 killed and wounded.

Maſſena's report of the military operations in Switzerland.

During the night between the 3d and 4th September, the enemy had completely evacuated the poſitions which they occupied on the confluence of the Aar, the Reuſe, and the Linth; a ſmall part of their force had advanced towards Coblentz, where they formed a junction with a corps of 3000 men, poſted at Waldſhut. Theſe had been kept in check during the whole of the 3d inſtant by ſtrong reconnoitring parties that were puſhed forward from the camp at Baſle, on the right Bank of the Rhine. The remainder of their force, forming the ſtronger part, had, during the darkneſs of the night, and by means of a winding march, ſucceeded in collecting themſelves on the heights of Zurich, and uniting with the troops that covered and defended the place, ſo that at the very break of day they attacked and forced us to fall back upon the heights between Houg and Alſholteren, the advanced poſt which we held on the northern borders of Zurichberg. It was not my intention to commit the ſafety of a very large body of troops in that direction, who by the diſpoſition of the country might be attacked during the night before they could be ſupported. This latter movement of the enemy had for its object to clear the road from Zurich to Winterthur, in order to paſs on their baggage, &c. which now had no other road left, as General Soult had, in conſequence of my movement, and agreeable to my inſtructions, occupied the communication of Rapperſchwill.

The neceſſity of occupying Zurich became every moment more urgent; by the re-union of my forces, I muſt have acquired ſuch a ſuperiority, that I ſhould be enabled to exterminate the remains of the Auſtro-Ruſſian camp, previous to their junction with the corps of Condé and the Bavarian troops that were marching to their aſſiſtance.

I therefore made all poſſible preparations for the attack of Zurich, but ſtill faithfully adhering to the principles that had uniformly guided me, I was anxious previouſly to attempt ſome means of negociation; but the Ruſſian advanced poſts having fired upon our flag of truce, and wounded the trumpeter that accompanied it; full of indignation at ſuch unwarrantable conduct, and fully aware that theſe delays were ſtudiouſly ſought for by the enemy in order to gain ſome advantage for the action of the 4th, I ordered the attack both of the Ruſſian corps that occupied the heights, and of the Suburbs of Zurich, as likewiſe an attack of the troops that defended the fortreſs. I merely authoriſed an officer, whom I ſent to General Klein with my order for an attack, to give the enemy a quarter of an hour's reſpite for evacuating the place.

Generals Lorge, Gazan, and Bontems, were placed at the left, and at the centre. General Oudinot was at the right, expoſed to the grape-ſhot of the place. The road from Winterthur was repeatedly taken and loſt by our troops. Already, after a long and obſtinate ſtruggle, we imagined ourſelves to be the maſters of the poſition, when an enemy's column, ſeconded by cavalry and artillery, debouching from the deſcents of Zurichberg, made our left and centre fall back, and for a moment occupied the Road of Winterthur. They even endeavoured to overpower our left in order to take us in flank, but without permitting the enemy to avail

themſelves of that feint, I marched againſt their centre the carabineers of the 10th light brigade, ſupported by two battalions of the ſecond demi-brigade, and two ſquadrons of the 23d regiment of chaſſeurs.

General Gazan commenced the attack at the head of the infantry; and General Lorge, at the head of my guides, and of the 9th brigade of huſſars. The enemy's infantry were ſoon overpowered, all their cannon taken, their cavalry put to flight, the northern point of Zurichberg occupied, and, in fine, the remains of of this new hoſtile corps being completely cruſhed, were obliged to retreat in diſorder towards Winterthur, carrying away with them only one piece of cannon, which they had ſent on before them, and abandoning, together with their poſition, all their baggage, their ammunition, and a great number of priſoners.

I next took care cloſely to hem in Zurich. The enemy ſtill continued to defend themſelves, in order to favour their eſcape by the gate of Rapperſchwill, of which they were in poſſeſſion, and through which they ſtill had hopes of withdrawing their troops and their equipage; but General Oudinot, who had already made himſelf maſter of the ſuburbs of Zurich, marched againſt the garriſon of this place, with the 37th brigade, a battalion of the 46th, the Helvetic legion, a ſquadron of huſſars, and a company of light artillery. The Chief of Brigade, la Croix, at the head of a column, broke down the gate of Baden by a battery of cannon, cut off the whole of the Ruſſian corps by whom it was defended, and entered into the town, making a dreadful ſlaughter of all who attempted to oppoſe him.

General Klein entered the town at the ſame time by one of the gates on the left bank of the river, which the enemy had abandoned.

Thus terminated the battle of the 4th, which completed the diſcomfiture of the Ruſſian corps under Korſakow.

It was five in the morning, and the dawn began to break, when the enemy, releaſed from their ſurpriſe, proceeded to form columns of attack, and to aſſume a menacing attitude. Six companies had paſſed the river; thrice did they take poſſeſſion of the village of Schænis, and thrice were they repulſed. The hoſtile troops continued to paſs over. We maintained our poſition. The reſiſtance became extreme; and the rage of the battle ſo general, rancorous, and envenomed, that Field-Marſhal Hotze, who had the chief command of the Auſtrians, loſt his life; his body was found ſome hours after, on the field of battle, ſurrounded by many of his ſuperior officers, who met the ſame fate.

Already the 2d battalion and the 25th demi-brigade followed the grenadiers. They were employed in a freſh attack upon the village of Schænis. The enemy were driven from it, and retreated in diſorder towards Kauttenbrun.

The paſſage being effectuated, and the troops that attacked the centre becoming uſeleſs in the firſt poſition, General Soult ordered the General of Brigade, Lapriſſe, to advance againſt Utznach, at the head of two battalions of the 56th. In order to reach their deſtination, they had to paſs the bridge of Oznau; but ſcarcely had a few ſoldiers entered on the bridge, when it broke down. A Ruſſian corps of reſerve, coming from Rapperſchwill to the aſſiſtance of the Auſtrians, anxious to avail themſelves of this accident, formed a column of attack, and advanced with an uncommon degree of boldneſs, to charge the whole of the force that was placed on the right bank of the river. The Ruſſians had but death or victory before them, and the Chief of Brigade, Locket, made them ſenſible of it. He received the charge of the Ruſſians with cool determination, and after a terrible fire, which threw the enemy's ranks into confuſion, he made in his return ſuch a fierce attack upon them, that almoſt the whole of them were taken priſoners or killed. A ſtand of colours fell into our hands, together with a Colonel, and 300 men. The ground was ſtrewed thick with their dead.

At Kauttenbrun the enemy ſtill held out, but ſhortly after that village was carried by the Bayonet; we made 400 priſoners, and night put an end to the action.

General Soult beſtows high praiſe on Locket, Chief of the 94th brigade; on Saligny, the adjutant-general; on Citizens Godinot, Franchesky, and Soult, aid de camp; on Citizens Compere and Scherb, aſſiſtants to the adjutant-major, Talot; and on Captain Muller, who commanded the battalion of grenadiers: Captain Muller was wounded in the attack upon Schænis.

Foix, who commanded the artillery of Lorge's diviſions, and Proſt, who commanded the artillery of Klein's diviſion, conducted themſelves in a manner which no terms of praiſe can do juſtice to.

The cloſe of the firſt day was marked by the defenſive poſition of the Ruſſians, collected under Zurich, and by that of the Auſtrian corps, which defen ed the Linth. My forces had not as yet time to collect and aſſemble on the right bank, and the forces of Zurich prevented them. I therefore reſolved to attack it; but before I took a violent reſolution againſt that place, which I was anxious once more to preſerve from total ruin, or from the conſequences that muſt befal a place taken by aſſault, during the night of the 3d inſtant, I ſummoned the Ruſſian general to open the gates. The Chief of Brigade, Duchemon, who commanded the 9th ſquadron of huſſars, was charged with that miſſion, and had, contrary to the laws of nations, been detained at Zurich under various pretexts. It was only on the 4th, at ſeven in the morning, that I received in a letter, from that officer, the verbal anſwer of the Ruſſian general, who offered to ſurrender the place, on condition that he ſhould be allowed to take all his baggage; his wounded (they amounted to 6000), his artillery, and every thing that belonged to him.

I then made a movement towards Schwitz, in order to come up with Suwarrow in the Muttenthal. I afterwards advanced againſt him in a ſtrong recoinnoitring party, who having ſucceſſively either carried or driven back the Ruſſian poſts that were placed in the front of Mutten, arrived near that poſition, where they fell in with the whole corps under General Roſenberg, which formed the half of the h ſtile army; but as the con-

fuſion and diſorder was ſo general, and night only having cloſed the engagement, it was impoſſible to eſtimate the amount of that force, which ſuſtained the moſt ſevere loſſes, and from whom we took two pieces of cannon and a number of priſoners.

I took the reſolution of attacking the enemy on the following day with Mortier's diviſion and a demi-brigade, which I had drawn from the diviſion under Lecourbe. The object of this was not ſo much upon that to day obtain any deciſive ſucceſs, as to retard the march of General Suwarrow, and to afford time to the forces which I marched againſt him from all ſides, arriving at their reſpective deſtinations. I advanced into the heights, both on the right and left of that narrow valley ſeveral corps in order to ſecond this movement, but more eſpecially to obſerve the enemy's motions, and to aſcertain the force which we had to oppoſe. Their poſitions, notwithſtanding the moſt vigorous reſiſtance, were ſucceſſively carried, and the Ruſſians compelled to fall back upon Mutten, where the bulk of their force was ſtationed. As ſoon as we came within reach of them, our fire ſo effectually annoyed them, and our artillery made ſuch dreadful havoc among their confuſed maſs, that being no longer able to ſupport it, the enemy condenſed the whole of their forces into a number of ſtrong columns of attack, whom they marched againſt us with all the rage and fury of deſpair. The number of thoſe who were to oppoſe them, was in no proportion to thoſe by whom they were to be attacked.

The 108th brigade of the line ſuſtained, for a length of time, and with unexampled intrepidity and perſeverance, the fierce attack of ſeveral of theſe combined columns. This brigade formed itſelf into a line of battle, while the enemy was compreſſed into a cloſe column, but was not able to make any impreſſion upon them. They were attacked with the bayonet, but this only reanimated their courage. I obſerved a ſub-lieutenant of grenadiers tear away from the midſt of the hoſtile columns the very colours which led them to battle; I appointed him lieutenant upon the field of battle: but as the enemy continued every moment to receive reinforcements, they were upon the point of remaining maſters of their poſition, when the action was renewed and encouraged by the arrival of the 67th brigade, which ought to have been at its deſtination four hours ſooner, but which was retarded by a miſunderſtanding. The enemy was then attacked upon all ſides with renovated vigour, and repulſed with conſiderable loſs. We then retook our poſition, together with our cannon, our ammunition, and our wounded, that for a moment had been in the enemy's poſſeſſion; we took a number of priſoners, and compelled the enemy to remain choked up in the narrow paſſes behind Mutten.

How many proofs of enthuſiaſtic valour might I quote on the part of thoſe brave men who ſo long arreſted the progreſs of the enemy ſuperior in number! Generals Mortier, Burnet, and Drouet, and the chiefs of the 108th, claim particular notice.

The loſs of the enemy was very conſiderable. The general of the Coſſacks, a man univerſally eſteemed among the Ruſſians, was killed. Suwarrow, who had been ſo vigorouſly oppoſed in the Muttenthal, inſtead of penerating into Schwitz by the paſs of Einſidlin, which I had left open, in order to draw him into the plain, where I intended to give him battle, began to advance into the valley of Glarus, where he hoped to form a junction with the armies of Hotze and Korſakow, of whoſe defeat he was ſtill ignorant. His van-guard had already penetrated into the Linthal, and ſummoned General Molitor, whom it attacked in front, whilſt the corps of Jellachich and Lingen attacked his left and rear, to ſurrender, becauſe, ſaid the officer who brought the ſummons, you are ſurrounded on all ſides. It is not I, but you, who ſhall ſurrender, proudly replied General Molitor, and, by the energy of his defence, he proved how capable he was of keeping his word. After a moſt brillant, and for the enemy moſt deſtructive reſiſtance, having repulſed the Auſtrian corps of Jellachich and Lingen, General Molitor fell back in good order on the poſitions of Mollis and Noefels, where being apportunely ſupported by the van of Gazan's diviſion, which had juſt come up, he maintained his ground and kept poſſeſſion of the bridge of Noefels, which had been ſix times taken, and as often re-taken by our troops; in conſequence of which we remained maſters of both the banks of the Linth.

On the other ſide, General Korſakow being informed of the critical poſition of Suwarrow, united the wreck of his army to the Bavarian contingent and the corps of Condé, and threatened the corps of obſervation, which I had left upon the Thur. I took the reſolution of marching againſt him, and of giving him a final blow; but was deſirous of firſt concluding my affair with Suwarrow, whom I had been unable to draw into the plains of Einſidlen; and with this intention I determined on attacking him in force at Glarus with the brigade of Molitor and the diviſion of Gazan, which I had ordered to join me.

I ordered General Loiſon to march upon the Linthal, and General Mortier to watch the enemy's motions in the Muttenthal, with two half-brigades which I had left him. General Suwarrow having obtained information of my project, and the movements of Generals Loiſon and Mortier, and being exhauſted with the ſanguinary conflicts which he had to ſuſtain without intermiſſion from Belinzone to Glarus, and the total impoſſibility of the country's furniſhing him with ſubſiſtence or ſupplies of any kind, having been already obliged to abandon the greater part of his baggage, his mules, and ammunition, and to throw a part of his artillery into the lakes; and intending to profit, while it was yet time, by the only paſſage which was left to him, evacuated Mutten and Glarus, and employed the whole night between the 13th and 14th, in deſiling through Schewauden into the valley of Eugi and the Griſons, driving before him ſuch of the wounded as had any remains of ſtrength, and leaving to us in Mutten, Glaurus, and all the adjacent villages, about 2000, who were incable of moving.

Our columns of attack advancing againſt Glarus at day-break found only ſome wounded men and Stragglers, who had been unable to follow the body of the army.

army. I inſtantly proceeded to preſs very cloſely their rear-guard, which conſiſted of grenadiers. Generals Molitor and Gazan came up with it beyond Schewauden. It repeatedly attempted to make reſiſtance, but it was completely defeated, and Suwarrow purſued moſt vigorouſly as far as Elm, where the night overtook us.

The enemy was purſued next morning and ſuſtained freſh loſſes.

It was now time to proceed to oppoſe Korſakow, who threatened to advance upon the Thur.

I ordered General Loiſon, whom I had proviſionally appointed to the command of the ſecond diviſion to retake Mount St. Gothard, and to poſt a corps in the valley of Diſſentis.

I ordered General Mortier to continue the purſuit of Suwarrow, and to occupy Meltz and Sargans; and General Soult, to whom I had proviſionally given the command of the diviſions of Mortier and Gazan, to march with ſix half brigades, in two columns; the one, under the orders of General Brunet, to be directed upon Reinack, and the other, under the orders of General Gazan, upon Conſtance. The latter was to be ſupported by General Klein, with two regiments of Cavalry.

I directed the diviſion of Lorge againſt Stein and Deſſenhofen, General Meſnard againſt Paradis and the bridge-head of Buſſingen, and the reſerve of grenadiers upon Winterthur and Andelfingen.

At day-break of the 15th the diviſions made their laſt march to reach the points of attack. Thoſe of Gazan and Lorge had a conſiderably longer way to march to their deſtination than that of Meſnard; but, though on account of this difference, the diviſion of Meſſnard ſet out ſomewhat later, it had no ſooner begun to move towards Paradis, than it fell in with Korſakow, who was proceeding to attack it with a corps of 12,000 Ruſſians or Bavarians. A warm engagement enſued, and the ſuperior number of the enemy had already checked our progreſs, when the reſerve of grenadiers came up, and ſoon changed the face of affairs. The enemy was attacked with the greateſt vigour, the field of battle was ſtrewed with the dead, and the Bavaro-Ruſſians found their ſafety only in a precipitate flight, and in throwing themſelves in diſorder within the bridge-head of Buſſingen.

At the ſame time General Lorge, after driving in the advanced poſts of Deſſenhoffen, arrived with the van of his diviſion in the plain, and there formed in line. Two battalions of the 57th, and two of the 100th half-brigade already completed his right; a marſhy meadow filled up the ſpace which his centre had to occupy; and his left was compoſed of the 3d battalion of the 57th, and the van of the 37th. The light artillery was employed in covering the whole front of the line, when the enemy, having formed their diſpoſitions under the cover of a very extenſive breaſt work, directed againſt our right a vigorous charge of Ruſſian infantry and cavalry. It is impoſſible to expreſs the ardour with which that attack was made by the enemy, and the firmneſs with which it was ſuſtained by our troops. Our infantry and light artillery immortalized themſelves in that engagement, and with reſpect to them I will repeat what I have already ſaid to you in my laſt letter. The light artillery, though charged with the ſabre, amidſt the confuſion of the day did not ceaſe to manœuvre and to fire grape ſhot. A part of our infantry, after diſcharging a heavy and well-ſupported fire upon the enemy's cavalry, received them on their very bayonets, without giving way, whilſt another party charged them in flank with unexampled bravery.

The enemy, every where defeated, loſt, in this charge, without any exaggeration, more than 600 men, and were obliged to repaſs the Rhine, and to ſecure their ſafety by breaking down the bridge of Diſſenhoffen, which our troops entered about ten at night.

General Gazan, on his ſide, attacked the corps of Ruſſians and Emigrants, which was in front of Conſtance, and commanded by Condé in perſon. He preſſed them ſo vigorouſly that his troops entered the city intermixed with the vanquiſhed, and that the latter had no time to raiſe the draw-bridge.

This ſcene of confuſion took place at ten at night; the battle was continued in the ſtreets; we reached the bridge of the Rhine before a part of the enemy, and all that then remained in the city to the number of 500 were made priſoners. The Prince of Condé and the Duke of Enghien, were in the midſt of this tumultuous fray, and night only protected their eſcape. The French Emigrant, General Vauborel, was killed in it.

I made my diſpoſitions to force the enemy to evacuate the bridge-head of Buſſingen, or to attack them with ſucceſs. It was a crown work furniſhed with a paliſade, ſurrounded with a ditch filled with water, and having within theſe a very ſtrong lunette. The enemy, anticipating my deſign, evacuated it and withdrew to the other ſide of the river.

The attack on Mount St. Gothard was equally ſucceſsful. General Gudin aſſailed and defeated the Ruſſians who defended it. He killed a great number of the enemy, and took in the different battles he fought, about 250 priſoners, among whom were a major-general, two captains, and two Lieutenants.

Thus terminated, in the deliverance of Helvetia, the deſtruction of a part of our enemies, and the diſperſion of the reſt, that memorable fortnight which they had deſtined to our annihilation, and of which the reſult ought ſenſibly to influence the new deſtinies of the French Republic.

I owe the higheſt praiſe to General Oudinot, the chief of my ſtaff, whoſe ardent zeal can bend to the labours of the cloſet, but which always burſts forth again ſucceſsfully in the field of battle: he accompanied me in all my movements which he completely ſeconded.

General Soult has alſo a claim to my praiſe; he executed with ability every part of the plan intruſted to him. This General has exhibited the moſt extenſive military ſkill, and it ought not to be forgotten that his paſſing the Linth infinitely contributed to my ſucceſs along the whole line.

General Lorge conducted himſelf with equal bravery and prudence. I ought to mention in a diſtinguiſhed manner Generals Mortier and Gazan, and General Loiſon,

Loiſon, whom I appointed to command the diviſion of General Lecourbe. Generals Bontems, Molitor, and Brunet, behaved extremely well.

The Chief of Brigade Lapiſſe juſtified the high opinion which I had conceived of him, from his conduct in the affairs of the 27th and 28th Thermidor, at the retaking of Mount St. Gothard.

The brave Chief of Brigade Lacroix, though 68 years old, does not ceaſe to lead on our young warriors.

The Chief of the 94th, thoſe of the 108th, the Chief of Battalion Graindorge, performed in theſe different actions, various feats of valour.

All the generals, officers, and ſoldiers, perfectly performed their duty. I regret that I cannot mention them individually.

Head-quarters, Zurich, 24th Vendemiaire, 8th year of the French Republic.

MASSENA.

The following letter was from his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles, ſtating conſiderable advantages obtained over the enemy in Switzerland.

Head-quarters, Donauſhingen, Oct. 7.

The unfortunate occurrences in Switzerland being already ſufficiently known, I ſhall confine myſelf at preſent merely to relating the outlines of them, and ſtate the events which have taken place ſince.

On the 25th ult. the Ruſſian corps under the command of Lieutenant-General Korſakow, on the Limath, and the column of Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Hotze, on the Linth, near Uznach, were defeated by the enemy. The former corps retreated by way of Egliſan, to the right bank of the Rhine, and the column of F. M. Lieut. Hotze, on the 26th, by St. Gall, into the diſtrict of Voralſberg.

Field-Marſhal Prince Suwarrow was at Urſeren, and Gen. Auffenberg at Steig, on the 25th.

On the 26th, F. M. Lieutenant Lincken defeated the enemy, and took priſoners two battalions, of 1300 men, with the whole of the ſtaff and other officers, and two ſtand of colours. On the 28th he advanced to Glarus; but not being able to open a communication, either to the right or to the left, he ſaw himſelf under the neceſſity to withdraw to the Griſon country on the 29th.

Field-Marſhal Suwarrow, and the brigade of General Auffenberg, having advanced as far as Swyz on the 28th, arrived at Glarus on the 1ſt of October; but not being able to effect a junction with any other corps, Field-Marſhal Suwarrow was obliged to march to the Griſon country.

Field-Marſhal Suwarrow has, however, according to a circular letter which has been received this morning, defeated the enemy near Glarus, and took 1000 priſoners. At the ſame time, the column of the Imperial Ruſſian General Roſenberg made 1000 of the enemy priſoners near Mutten, and took ſeveral pieces of cannon: the enemy's loſs in killed and wounded, on this occaſion, was likewiſe very conſiderable.

(Signed) CHARLES, Archduke, F. M.

A Diſpatch received from Lieutenant-Col. Ramſay.

Head-quarters, Stokach, Oct. 15, 1799.

The Ruſſian army under the command of General Korſakow took up a poſition, after its retreat from Zurich, with its right to Eglizaw, and its left to Conſtance. The bridges of Dieſſenhofen and Stein were occupied by it in front, and a garriſon of 2000 men were placed in a tete-de-pont at Bueſingen, a village between Dieſſenhofen and Schaffhauſen, where a pontoon bridge had been placed by the Auſtrians. On the 8th, the enemy appeared in force in the neighbourhood of Bueſingen. It was evident that he came for the purpoſe of reconnoitring the poſition, and, though he retired in the evening, there was reaſon to believe he had not retreated far. An immediate attack on the tete-de-pont was expected. On the morning of the 9th, General Korſakow reſolved to paſs the Rhine for the purpoſe of driving the enemy from their poſition. He took with him ten battalions and twenty-two ſquadrons. —The army advanced for about a league without diſcovering any traces of the enemy. They at laſt, however, found him in conſiderable force, and ſtrongly poſted, with his left to the village of Schlatten, and his right to a wood which he had alſo occupied. It is impoſſible for words to do juſtice to the intrepidity with which the Ruſſians immediately attacked them. The whole line fell upon them with their bayonets, and the French flew for protection to the woods, where, under cover of their chaſſeurs, they endeavoured to take a ſecond poſition. They were driven from this likewiſe by the Ruſſians; and a third poſition, which they took in the neighbourhood of the village of Tublikon, was likely to have proved ſtill more unfortunate to them. Two of their battalions had already thrown down their arms, and were on the point of ſurrendering, when a regiment of French cavalry, followed by a large column of infantry, commanded by Maſſena in perſon, came in view and ſaved them.

The object of the expedition was to drive the enemy from the woods in the neighbourhood of the tete-du-pont, and this object being effected, it became no longer prudent, with ſo ſmall a corps, to riſk an action with a force now become ſo ſuperior, or to advance further unſupported, againſt the enemy, who, from the neighbourhood of their army, had an opportunity of receiving ſtill greater reinforcements. After driving the enemy therefore nearly to the river Thur, the army retreated by the road on which they had advanced, and entered their camp about ſix o'clock in the evening. While theſe operations were going on in the neighbourhood of Bueſingen, the enemy attacked the bridge of Dieſſenhofen and the town of Conſtance, which confirmed us in the belief that the attack would have taken place on the tete du-pont, if the offenſive operations on the ſide of the Ruſſians had not prevented it. At Dieſſenhofen they were repulſed by General Wornoff, who, with a very ſmall number of men, very gallantly defended himſelf during the whole of the day; and, after occaſioning a very great loſs of men to the French, took ſeveral priſoners and three pieces of cannon.

At Conſtance, where the corps of the Prince of Condé were ſtationed, the enemy were more ſucceſsful. The

poſition

poſition of the town was vaſtly too extenſive for his ſmall number of men, and being unable to guard all the different points ſufficiently, the enemy, after directing all his efforts unſucceſsfully againſt their front, contrived at laſt to advance a corps unperceived through the vineyards, force the left of the poſition, and enter the town before the reſt of the Prince's corps, who had commenced their retreat, were enabled to reach it. On their arrival at the gates, they found them in the poſſeſſion of the enemy, and no other retreat left but that which was to be obtained by forcing their way through a town, of which the ſtreets were already occupied. In effecting it they ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs; but the gallantry which was diſplayed by all the corps, and particularly by the grenadiers of Bourbon, in the execution of this deſperate meaſure, was, as I am informed, intirely beyond the reach of praiſe. The loſs of Conſtance was accompanied by the loſs of the bridge at that place, and this latter circumſtance endangered conſiderably the left of the Ruſſian poſition. General Korſakow, on receiving the intelligence, thought it adviſable to concentrate his force and retire his men from the tete-du-pont during the night, a meaſure which has now become a matter of regret, the bridge of Conſtance having been retaken on the 10th.

I am ſorry to inform your Lordſhip that our loſs in theſe different attacks amounts to nearly 1500 men, killed, wounded, and miſſing. The loſs of the enemy muſt have been very conſiderable; but I have not had an opportunity of aſcertaining it. A conſiderable number of priſoners fell into our hands at the attack of Bueſingen, but with the exception of about fifty, they contrived to make their eſcape during the retreat. Four pieces of cannon fell into our hands, three of which, already mentioned, at the attack of Dieſſenhofen, the fourth in the neighbourhood of Schlatten.

SWITZERLAND, BATTLES IN, September 1799. RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS OF. In conſequence of the plan of the Field-Marſhal-General Prince Italiſkoi Count Suwarrow Rimniſkoi, to make a general attack upon the enemy in Switzerland, I was ordered to detach 5000 men to General Hotze, to reinforce his corps. The day after I had ſent off that corps from my troops of reſerve (Sept. 25.) the enemy began, at five in the morning, to throw a bridge acroſs the Limmat, near the convent of Farr, three leagues diſtance from Zurich, and at the ſame time commenced a vigorous attack on the left of Zurich, near the village of Walliſhofen, and on our principal poſition before Zurich. Near the village of Walliſhofen, after a bloody action of three hours, the enemy was not only repulſed by Lieutenant-General Prince Gortſchakow, but was alſo driven from his principal poſition on Mount Albis, of which our troops had actually taken poſſeſſion. He was likewiſe repulſed before Zurich, after a dreadful battle of ten hours; but on our right wing, conſiſting of eight battalions under the command of Lieutenant-General Duraſſow and Major-General Morkow, with ſixteen field-pieces and ten ſquadrons, he had ſucceeded in finiſhing the bridge acroſs the Limmat. Lieutenant-General Duraſſow was deceived by the enemy's pretending to have an intention of croſſing the Limmat in another quarter, and thus loſt time to join General Morkow in the point where they actually croſſed that river. The enemy, on this account, did not meet with ſufficient reſiſtance here; the above detachment ought, however, to have followed the enemy after he had actually paſſed the bridge, which would have brought him between two fires; but inſtead of doing this, it withdrew to the oppoſite ſide. Unfortunately, Major-General Morkow was wounded ſoon after the enemy had croſſed the river, which afforded them an opportunity to take me in the rear, when the bloodieſt battle that can be imagined enſued, which continued for thirteen hours. The enemy's force conſiſted of nearly 40,000 men; I had only 10,000, having ſent 5000 to reinforce General Hotze, and unable to join the corps under Lieutenant-General Duraſſow. Owing to this diſparity of forces, and your Majeſty's troops obſtinately refuſing to give way to the enemy, the loſs was extremely great on our ſide. At length we alſo ſucceeded in this third attack, to repulſe the enemy a league beyond the town; but he poſted himſelf behind Zurich, and thus cut off every communication in my rear.

At the ſame time I received intelligence that the Auſtrian corps near Utznach had been defeated, General Hotze killed, and the enemy advancing againſt me from that quarter, ſo that I was ſurrounded from every ſide. Thus ſituated, the enemy's General made degrading propoſals to me, which the honour of your Majeſty's arms obliged me to refuſe; I would not ſuffer the French Colonel, who had been ſent to me, to depart, before the end of the battle of the following day, being reſolved to renew the attack at day-break, and to fight my way through, in ſpite of the enemy's ſuperiority and his intrenchments. This I could only effect with great loſs, being oppoſed by an enemy ſuperior in number and ſtrengthened by nature and intrenchments, till I had advanced to Egliſau, where I halted, taking a poſition on the right banks of the Rhine, my right wing joining the detachment under the Auſtrian Major-General Kienmayer, my left extending through Schaffhauſen to the Lake of Conſtance. I cannot give your Majeſty an exact ſtatement of our loſs; but I ſuppoſe that, in the courſe of two days, we had about 3000 killed and wounded. Our field artillery is intirely carried off. Generals Sacken, Lokothin, and Morkow, being ſeverely wounded, had not ſtrength ſufficient to leave Zurich, where they remained, as well as ſome privates, and I have written to the enemy's General that he could not conſider them as priſoners of war. The Generals, ſtaff, and ſuperior officers, have acquired great honour on both days of the battle; they were always in front of the troops, for which reaſon more of them were killed and wounded, in proportion, than privates. Their names, as well as an accurate ſtatement of our loſs in privates, I ſhall ſoon have the honour of tranſmitting to your Majeſty.

(Signed) KORSAKOW.

Ruſſian head-quarters at Bregenz,
October 30, 1799.

Soon after the capture of Tortona, on the 1ſt-12th of September,

September, our army began its march. Without baggage, we paſſed through Aleſſandria, Caſal, Novarre, and Saverne; in the laſt of which we waited its arrival. Thence we marched to Bellinzona and Airolo, on the Alps, aſcended Mount St. Gothard, from whence we drove the enemy's numerous poſts as far as Hoſpital.

Meanwhile, the grand Auſtrian army had quitted Swiſſerland, whoſe poſitions were afterwards occupied by the Ruſſian General Korſakow, with a corps by far inferior in number to maintain a diſtrict of ſeventeen German miles, the centre of which was Zurich, againſt a ſuperior force. We were informed of this event when we had already advanced into the valley of Mutten, having expelled the enemy from a paſs cut through the rocks near Urſeren, driven him alſo from the Devil's Bridge, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, and forced him to retreat as far as Altdorf.

Upon this it was inſtantly reſolved to take the neceſſary meaſures for the recovery of our army, which was in want of the moſt neceſſary articles, and nearly exhauſted by a campaign as difficult as it had been bloody. The advanced guard immediately began its march againſt Glarus; but the rear fell in with General Maſſena, who had advanced from Swyz with 10,000 men.—General Roſenberg, with 3000 Ruſſians, immediately attacked him; the enemy was turned, and driven back as far as Swyz, with the loſs of upwards of 2000 men in killed and drowned. Quarter-Maſter General Lacour, two chiefs of brigade, ten officers, and 1212 privates, were made priſoners, and ſeven pieces of cannon taken.

Prince Pagrathion, ſupported by General Derfelden, ſuddenly attacked, with his advanced guard, the enemy under General Molitor, whom he put to flight with the loſs of 1000 men, made priſoners a chief of brigade, 7 officers, and 347 privates, and took two pieces of cannon and a ſtandard.

Surrounded by the enemy, amidſt rain and froſt, we purſued our march through narrow and almoſt impenetrable foot paths, often, man for man, over dreadful cliffs, with the clouds beneath our feet. On the mountain in the Griſon country, called Rindſkopf, intirely covered with ſnow, in particular, we had for a whole day the greateſt obſtacles to ſurmount.

We were without bread; the beaſts carrying our baggage remained behind; during the whole time we had only potatoes for our food; and night and day we were almoſt conſtantly engaged with the enemy, till at laſt we arrived at Chur.

From Mount St. Gothard, the enemy loſt, in the whole, in killed, General Legourier, upwards of 4000 men, and a great number of officers; in priſoners, a general, three chiefs of brigade, twenty officers, upwards of 2000 men, 11 pieces of cannon, a mortar, and a ſtandard; beſides theſe, 1000 men fell into the hands of the Auſtrians. Our loſs in killed and wounded amounts to about 1500 men.

TANJORE, ATTEMPT ON, IN 1758. The capital of a principality of the ſame name on the coaſt of Coromandel, in the Eaſt Indies. Notwithſtanding the French fleet under D'Ache had been defeated by Admiral Pococke, M. Lally reſolved to carry on his ſchemes vigorouſly for ruining the Britiſh ſettlements and their allies, and reduced Fort St. David's. The government of Madras, after this loſs, took every meaſure for defence, as their circumſtances would allow. They withdrew the garriſons of Arcot, Chingliput, and Carangoly, and ordered them into Madras; and ſent the like inſtructions to Davecotah, to evacuate the town and retreat, ſhould the enemy march againſt that place.

Davecotah was the next object of M. Lally's operations, who found it evacuated according to the above order; the chief having retired with the garriſon to Trichinopoly through the Tanjore country. Lally having placed a garriſon of 700 men in this acquiſition, took the route to Trichinopoly, but paſſed by Tranquebar, where he got a ſupply of ammunition and field-pieces from the Danes; then he proceeded to Negapatam, and ſettled with the Dutch a contract for a continued ſupply of proviſions, during his intended campaign in the Tanjore country in caſe of need; who it is ſaid, did alſo ſupply him with money, cannon, and ammunition. With this aſſiſtance the French General marched to Trivalour, a pagoda, fifteen miles from Tanjore; eſtabliſhed a magazine, and ſent deputies to the King with a demand of 75 lack of rupees, by virtue of a note extorted from him by the French army and the rebel Chunda Saib, in the year 1749; and of a paſſage through his country, for his army to march againſt Trichinopoly. But the French having commenced hoſtilities againſt the Tanjoreans, by ſeizing upon their port of Nagore, in their route from Negapatam, and ſelling all the effects belonging to the country merchants from all parts of India found at that port, to the value of five lack of rupees, to one Mr. Fiſher, colonel of huſſars in their own ſervice, for half value; this proceeding, ſo contrary to common right, and the laws of arms and nations, provoked the Tanjoreans to take up arms in the own defence; and their King had already ordered Monagre, his General, to take the field and oppoſe their march; and Captain Caillaud, by his inſtructions from Madras, detached 1000 ſeapoys and 500 colleries to his aſſiſtance. But the Tanjorean army could not ſtand before ſo powerful a body of European regulars, and retreated with a reſolution to maintain a ſiege in their capital.

Though the King was ſenſible of his own weakneſs, and of the ſtrength of the French, the averſion conceived againſt ſuch a perfidious friend made him reject all propoſals of a treaty. However, M. Lally dropt ſome of his haughtineſs, and before he would riſk every thing to the event of arms, he endeavoured, by an embaſſy of two officers and a prieſt, to work upon the King's fears. In this embaſſy he dropt the demand of the money; he only requeſted a free paſſage for his troops, and made a formal demand of the aid of his troops, by virtue of former treaties of alliance between them. The King abſolutely refuſed to join his troops for their aſſiſtance. He conſented to a paſſage for their troops, but not by the road they aſked; and he voluntarily agreed to make them a preſent of two lack and a half of rupees.

The officers returned with this anſwer, but the prieſt remained

remained in Tanjore, under the pretence of continuing the treaty; who, encouraged by the conceſſion made by the King, demanded another audience, and then peremptorily demanded a paſſage for his troops, with five lack of rupees. The King, greatly ſurpriſed at the prieſt's preſumption, and being informed that the French army kept advancing, contrary to the tenor of all rules when a treaty is on foot, he ordered the prieſt to be diſmiſſed, and the French advanced guard firing upon the town from two pieces of cannon that ſame night, there was a final ſtop to all negotiation.

What could not be accompliſhed by art, was now attempted by force. A train of fourteen field-pieces and three of heavy cannon, beſides fourteen more ready at Trivalour, were placed in a battery before Tanjore, with an army of 2370 regulars, and a great number of diſciplined ſepoys to form the ſiege. But the Tanjoreans were ſpirited up by reſentment. They were not diſcouraged. Frequent ſallies cut off ſome Europeans, and did the French conſiderable damage; deſtroyed ſome convoys of proviſions, and greatly interrupted their communication with Carical. On our part, Captain Cailliaud had the good conduct and ſucceſs to prevail with Tondeman to aſſiſt with all his force againſt the French; part of which reinforced the garriſon of Trichinopoly; and another part of his Peons were employed in haraſſing the enemy, and intercepting their ſupplies.

M. Lally's ſituation was become deſperate. It was equally as hazardous to retreat, as to remain before Tanjore; the country being covered with forces to cut off his retreat, and the want of proviſions and other neceſſaries daily increaſing in his camp. In this critical juncture we ſhall ſee the Frenchman unmaſked. What they cannot bring about by intrigue and ſtratagem, nor effect by main force, the French ſcruple not to attempt by breach of faith, and in open violation of treaty. An officer of ſome rank and quality, and a prieſt were ſent to the King, with full powers to accommodate matters, and to remain hoſtages for the performance of what ſhould be agreed by themſelves; and they ſo far managed for the French intereſt, that the King was prevailed upon to pay 50,000 rupees in hand, and to promiſe four lack more, and a ſupply of 300 horſe and 1000 colleries, on condition that the French army ſhould break up, and remove from before the town. But M. Lally, ſhewing no diſpoſition for the performance of his part of the treaty, the King of Tanjore detained the hoſtages. M. Lally then promiſed to raiſe the ſiege, provided the King would immediately ſend the reinforcement he had promiſed; and that he ſhould detain the hoſtages till the French army was removed three days march from the place. But it is certain that M. Lally had no thoughts of leaving Tanjore, and that he was fully bent upon gaining that city, either by force or by any other means. For he was thus proſtituting the ſacred faith of treaties, to impoſe his illegitimate policy upon the Indian. While the hoſtages were proclaiming nothing but peace and friendſhip within the walls, Lally was bringing up his heavy cannon, and erecting batteries. So that when the King had ordered fifty of the 300 horſemen intended by agreement to march into the French camp, M. Lally, being prepared to batter in breach, pretended that this was a breach of the treaty, and put an end to all negotiation, by ordering thoſe fifty horſemen under confinement, and firing ſo furiouſly on the town, that a conſiderable breach was ſoon made.

Such perfidy could not eſcape its due reward. The Tanjoreans determined to try the fate of a general ſally on the 9th of Auguſt. They at once attacked the French camp and batteries, killed about 100 Europeans, took one gun, one tumbril of ammunition, two elephants and ſome horſe, and blew up four tumbrils of ammunition. The French General dreading the conſequences of ſuch another ſally, and having loſt moſt of his ammunition, ſpiked up his guns upon the batteries, and retreated with all his forces, in the night, to Carical, with ſuch caution, that their flight was not known in the city till diſcovered by the returning light of the morning.

The neighbouring princes have often taken this city from each other, aſſiſted by an European force.

TAU, BATTLE NEAR THAT RIVER. This river is in Devon, on the banks of which was a caſtle, the remains of which time has obliterated. The Danes having entered Devon, after the ravaging of Wales under Hubba, occaſioned Odda, Earl of Devon, with a handful of brave men, to retire to this fortreſs to avoid the firſt ſhock of the Daniſh fury. Hubba was not long before he laid ſiege to the caſtle, not doubting but the garriſon, being few in number, would ſoon be obliged to ſurrender. The Earl finding all the defence he could make would be to no purpoſe, took the reſolution of forcing his way through the Daniſh army, or periſh in the attempt. He repreſented to the beſieged the danger they were in of falling into the hands of their mercileſs enemies, and aſſured them they had but one way to eſcape, which was by opening themſelves a paſſage with their ſwords through the enemy's army. He told them the enterpriſe was not ſo raſh as they imagined; that the Danes were negligent and ſecure, not regarding a handful of men pent up within walls; that therefore, what he propoſed was far from being impracticable, provided they gave the enemy no time to prevent it; that after all they ventured only their lives and liberties, which would be in much greater danger by ſtanding a ſiege. This had ſuch an effect upon the beſieged, that without further deliberation, they ſallied out ſword in hand upon the Danes, and by their ſudden and furious attack, put them immediately in diſorder. This made the Britons forget their firſt deſign, and inſpired them with a reſolution to purſue their advantage. They continued therefore to preſs the Danes with a freſh impetuoſity, without giving them time to recover themſelves, and having at length intirely diſperſed them, made a dreadful ſlaughter of them, to the amount of upwards of 1200. Hubba, their leader, was ſlain, as were ſeveral other chiefs; and their famous ſtandard, called *reafan*, or the *raven*, fell into the hands of the Engliſh, which did not a little contribute to diſhearten their troops. Their defeat, and the death of their chiefs, having reached Alfred in his retreat, rouſed him from his obſcurity, and occaſioned a conference with his

his friends, who drew his ſcattered troops together in ſmall bodies, and diſpoſed of them in ſuch manner that they might be collected at a minute's warning; while Alfred, in diſguiſe, informed himſelf of the condition of the Daniſh army. Having made every requiſite obſervation, he returned to his friends, and ſuddenly attacking the Danes, who were unprepared for him, they were totally routed.

TELLICHERRY, ATTACKED IN, 1780. A Britiſh ſettlement on the coaſt of Malabar, in the Myſore country, Eaſt-Indies. For an account of which ſee the following letter.

Extract of a Letter, received from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Eaſt-Indies, to Mr. Stephens, dated at Bombay, January 2, 1781.

Admiralty-Office, June 15, 1781.

On the 17th of October I ſailed from Madras Road, intending to proceed to the relief of Tellicherry, on this coaſt (cloſely inveſted by the Naits, and a detachment of Hyder Ally's troops,) and from thence to this port, to clean and refit the ſhips.

I arrived in Tellicherry Road on the 27th of November, where I found two of the Company's armed ſnows, and a tranſport ſhip, which had brought ſtores and ammunition to the garriſon a few days before. In the mean time, the armed boats of the ſhips in Callicut Road, cut out and brought away one of Hyder Ally's ſhips, and forced the other on ſhore. But in the courſe of their operation, the Sartine frigate, being warped into ſhoal-water, to cannonade the enemy's ſhips, ſtruck on the rocks at low water, and filled, ſo that ſhe was totally loſt: a part of her ſails, topmaſts, booms, and ſome other ſtores, being all that could be ſaved out of her.

After having left a captain of marines, with four officers, and 108 rank and file, with 1000 barrels of powder, at Tellicherry, for its defence, until a reinforcement ſhould arrive from Bombay, I ſailed with all the ſquadron towards Bombay on the 5th of December laſt.

On the 8th of December, being off Mangalore, the principal ſea-port of Hyder Ally, on the Malabar coaſt, I ſaw two ſhips, a large ſnow, three ketches, and many ſmaller veſſels, at an anchor in the road, with Hyder Ally's colours flying on board them, and ſtanding with the ſquadron cloſe into the road, found them to be veſſels of force, and all armed for war; on which I anchored as cloſe to theſe veſſels as poſſible, with ſafety to the ſhips, and ordered the armed boats of the ſquadron to attack and deſtroy them, under cover of the fire of the Company's two armed ſnows, and of the prize ſhip cut out of Callicut Road, which was anchored in ſhoal water, and cloſe to the enemy's ſhips. This ſervice was conducted, on the part of our boats, with a ſpirit and activity that do much honour to the officers and men employed in them; and in two hours they burnt the two ſhips, one of twenty-eight, the other of twenty-ſix guns: one ketch of twelve guns, was blown up by the enemy at the inſtant our boats were boarding her; another ketch of ten guns, which cut her cables, and endeavoured to put to ſea, was taken; and the third ketch, with the ſmaller veſſels, were all forced on ſhore, the ſnow only eſcaping into the harbour, after having thrown every thing overboard to lighten her. On this ſervice the ſquadron loſt Lieutenant Gomm, of the Burford, and 10 men, killed; Lieutenant Sutton, of the Superb, Lieutenant Maclellan, of the Eagle, and 51 men wounded, many of them ſince dead.

On the 20th of December, I arrived with the ſquadron in this harbour, and immediately ſet about the docking and refitting the ſhips for ſervice, which I hope to accompliſh all in the month of March.

TELLICHERRY, SIEGE OF, by the Mahrattas, in 1781. Hyder Ally, the celebrated Mahratta chief, having entered into a war againſt the Britiſh Eaſt-India Company, ſent one of his Generals to beſiege this place, of which we have the following account in a letter from the Governor of Bombay to the Company's agent at Buſſora, dated Bombay, January 29th, 1781.

On the 26th, I wrote to you by a Dingey, informing you that the troops which I had ſent to reinforce Tellicherry arrived ſafe, and landed the 30th ult. and Major Abingdon, with thoſe and a part of their former garriſon, marched out from the Braſs Pagoda, the 8th inſt. at four A. M. acroſs the Batty grounds to the eaſtward, and paſſed two of the enemy's advanced poſts or picquets, getting round to the eaſtward of Great Putney Hill, between that and Ponnolla Mella. The advanced party under Captain Whippey immediately attacked, ſtormed, and took the former, without the loſs of a man on our ſide; the main body immediately, puſhed for the camp of the enemy, and came upon them juſt at break of day, whom they fell on and immediately put to the rout, when they followed them to the ſouthward as far as Currachee, a ſmall fort about one mile to the northward of Mahie river; this poſt they preſently carried, and turned its guns upon the enemy, who were making the beſt of their way towards the river. Saddos Cawn, who made this poſt his head-quarters, quitted and got to a fortified houſe, and incloſed within walls, cut out of a hill, where he, with ſeveral of his people, made an obſtinate defence; but at laſt the roof of the houſe was ſet on fire, which obliged them to quit it, when many were killed endeavouring to make their eſcape. Saddos Cawn had ſecreted himſelf in part of the incloſure, which was bomb proof, cut into the hill, where he and his family were found; himſelf had been wounded by a muſquet ball in the ancle, and was not able to move. They were all immediately ſeized, and ſent priſoners to Tellicherry with about 1500 priſoners which had been made during the morning. There were about 400 of the enemy killed and drowned. On our ſide there were about 50 killed and wounded, and only one of our officers hurt, which was Lieutenant Woodington. We took ſix braſs field pieces, about ſixty iron cannon, and four mortars, thirteen elephants, and a large quantity of ſhot, powder, ſtores, &c. in their redoubts and batteries.

The ſame evening, about ſeven o'clock, Lieutenant Hodges was ſent with a ſtrong detachment againſt Fort George, which the enemy getting intelligence of, they evacuated the fort, and he took quiet poſſeſſion of it. About two o'clock in the morning, a body was ſent over and

and took poſſeſſion of Mahie, and another party, under Captain Whippey, went over and took poſſeſſion of Durmapatam, which iſland they found deſerted by the enemy. In ſhort there is not a man of Hyder's left between Cotta Point, five leagues to the ſouthward, and to the northward as far as Cannanore.

TENERCHEBRAY, BATTLE AT. Formerly a ſtrong place of Normandy in France. At the death of William Rufus, his two ſons, Robert and Henry, diſputed for their father's throne; but Henry, though the younger, aſcended it, by being in favour with the people. Robert, who was Duke of Normandy, at that time there, prepared to aſſert his prior right, and landed at Portſmouth, by the invitation of ſeveral noblemen; but to his mortification he found the people in general were for Henry, and did not mind hereditary right ſo much as favour. Henry knowing there were ſome diſaffected noblemen, became inſtantly afraid the whole nation would revolt; therefore, inſtead of marching an army againſt his antagoniſt, he ſent him propoſals for an accommodation, which the other conſented to. It was agreed that the longeſt liver ſhould poſſeſs the dominions of the deceaſed, as well as his own; and Henry ſhould remain King of England, and Robert Duke of Normandy.

The ſtorm being thus quelled, Henry turned his reſentment againſt thoſe noblemen who had favoured Robert; amongſt whom was Beleſme, Earl of Shrewſbury, whom Henry ſo ſeverely perſecuted, that he was obliged to fly to his eſtate in Normandy. Henry ſtill continuing his cruelty, Beleſme and Robert joined in a league againſt him, and the French King ſent them conſiderable aſſiſtance.

In the year 1106, Henry landed in Normandy, and laid ſiege to Tenerchebray; upon which Robert marched to its relief, and a battle enſued, in which Robert fought with great bravery; but Beleſme's wing being overpowed in the beginning, Robert, with his little army, could not reſiſt the tide of victory. However, he made incredible efforts, and diſputed it ſeveral hours. At length his forces gave way on all ſides; ſtill he refuſed to retreat, and was at laſt taken priſoner.

Four hundred knights are ſaid to have periſhed in this action, and near 10,000 ſoldiers. Henry after this victory was acknowledged Duke of Normandy, while his brother was kept a miſerable captive twenty-eight years at Cardiff caſtle in Wales, where he died. As for Beleſme, he was reſtored to all his rights and poſſeſſions.

As the battle of Haſtings made the Normans maſters of England, ſo this battle, which was fought forty years after, put the Engliſh in poſſeſſion of Normandy.

TENERIFF, ENGAGEMENT AT, IN 1657. The principal of the Canary Iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean. Admiral Blake having intelligence of a Plate fleet being arrived at Santa Cruz in this iſland, while he was cruiſing off Cadiz, immediately ſailed thither, and arrived before the town the 20th of April. Here he found the flota, conſiſting of ſix galleons, very richly laden, and ten other veſſels. The latter lay within the port, with a ſtrong barricade before them; the galleons without the boom, becauſe they drew too much water to lie within it. The port was ſtrongly fortified, having on the north a large caſtle, well ſupplied with artillery, and ſeven forts united by a line of communication, lined with muſqueteers. The Spaniſh governor thought the place ſo ſecure, and his own diſpoſition ſo well made, that when the maſter of a Dutch ſhip deſired leave to ſail, becauſe he apprehended Blake would preſently attack the ſhips in the harbour, the Spaniard proudly replied, Get you gone if you will, and let Blake come if he dares.

The Admiral having taken a view of the enemy's ſituation, ſaw it would be impoſſible to bring off the galleons: however, he reſolved to burn them, and to that end ſent in Captain Stayner, with a ſquadron to attack them. He ſoon forced a paſſage into the bay, whilſt other frigates entertained the forts and leſſer breaſt-works with continual broadſides, to prevent their firing. Theſe were preſently ſupported by Blake himſelf, with the whole fleet, who placed ſome of his ſhips in ſuch a manner that they might fire continually their broadſides into the caſtles and forts; he, with Stayner, continued to engage the Spaniſh galleons, received their fire, then boarded them, and in a few hours obtaining a complete victory, drove the Spaniards from their ſhips, and poſſeſſed himſelf of every one of them. It being impoſſible to bring them off, he ſet them on fire, and they were burnt every one of them down to the water. They had no ſooner done this, than the wind luckily turned, and carried the whole fleet, without the loſs of one ſhip, out of the bay.

The whole action (ſays Clarendon) was ſo miraculous, that all men who knew the place, wondered that any ſober men, with what courage ſoever endued, would ever have undertaken it; and they could hardly perſuade themſelves to believe what they had done; whilſt the Spaniards comforted themſelves with the belief that they were devils, and not men, who deſtroyed them in ſuch a manner. So much a ſtrong reſolution of bold and courageous men can bring to paſs, that no reſiſtance and advantage of ground can diſappoint them. And it can hardly be imagined how ſmall a loſs the Engliſh ſuſtained in this unparalleled action; not one ſhip being left behind, and the killed and wounded not exceeding 200 men, when the ſlaughter on board the Spaniſh ſhips, and on ſhore, was incredible.

Blake returned after this glorious action to the coaſts of Spain, and having cruiſed there a ſhort time was returning triumphantly home with the fleet to England, when he was taken with a ſcorbutic fever, of which he died juſt as he was entering Plymouth Sound.

TENERIFFE, ATTACK OF IN 1797. Diſpatches were received from Admiral Lord St. Vincent, of which the following are extracts.

Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, Aug. 16.

I deſire you will inform the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that I detached Rear Admiral Nelſon, with the following ſhips, Theſeus, Culloden, Zealous, Seahorſe, Emerald, Terpſichore, Fox, (1ſt) cutter, with orders to make an attempt upon the town of Santa Cruz, in the iſland of Teneriffe, which, from a variety of intelligence, I conceived was vulnerable. On Saturday,

the 15th of July, the Rear Admiral parted company, and on Tuesday the 18th, the Leander having joined from Lisbon, I sent her after the Rear-Admiral, under instructions left by him.

The Emerald joined yesterday, with the inclosed dispatch and reports from the Rear-Admiral; and although the enterprise has not succeeded, his Majesty's arms have acquired a very great degree of lustre: nothing from my pen can add to the elogy the Rear-Admiral gives of the gallantry of the officers and men employed under him. I have greatly to lament the heavy loss the country has sustained in the severe wound of Rear-Admiral Nelson, and the death of Captain Richard Bowen, Lieutenant Gibson, and the other brave officers and men who fell in this vigorous and persevering assault.

The moment the Rear-Admiral joins, it is my intention to send the Seahorse to England with him, the wound Captain Freemantle has received in his arm also requiring change of climate; and I hope that both of them will live to render important services to their King and country.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ST. VINCENT.

Theseus, off Santa Cruz, July 27.

SIR,

In obedience to your orders to make a vigorous attack on the town of Santa Cruz in the island of Teneriffe, I directed, from the ships under my command, 1000 men, including marines, to be prepared for landing, under the direction of Captain Troubridge, of his Majesty's ship Culloden, and Captains Hood, Thompson, Freemantle, Bowen, Miller and Waller, who very handsomely volunteered their services; and although I am under the painful necessity of acquainting you that we have not been able to succeed in our attack, yet it is my duty to state, that I believe more daring intrepidity never was shewn than by the Captains, officers and men you did me the honour to place under my command.

Amongst the killed it is with the deepest sorrow I have to place the name of Captain Richard Bowen, of his Majesty's ship Terpsichore, than whom a more enterprising, able and gallant officer does not grace his Majesty's naval service; and with great regret I have to mention the loss of Lieutenant John Gibson, commander of the Fox cutter, and a great number of gallant officers and men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

The following is given as copied from a Journal kept on board Admiral Nelson's ship.

July 25.—At one o'clock P. M. made the signal to anchor. At half past five, the squadron anchored a few miles to the northward of Santa Cruz. At six made the signal for boats to prepare to proceed on service, as previously ordered. At eleven o'clock, between 6 and 700 men were embarked in the boats of the squadron, 180 men on board the Fox cutter, and about seventy or eighty men, in a boat we had taken, who proceeded in six divisions, under Captains Troubridge, Hood, Thompson, Miller, and Waller; Captains Freemantle and Bowen attending the Admiral, to regulate and lead the attack. At half past one, A. M. we got within half gun-shot of the Mole Head, without being discovered, when the alarm bells began to ring, and thirty or forty pieces of cannon, with musquetry from one end of the town to the other, opened upon us. The night being excessively dark, it was only the Admiral, Captains Thompson, Fremantle, and Bowen, with four or five boats in the whole, who found the Mole, which was instantly stormed and carried, although defended by 400 or 500 men, and the guns, six twenty-four-pounders, were spiked; but such a fire of musquetry and grape shot was kept up from the citadel and houses at the head of the Mole, that we could not advance, and nearly all were killed or wounded. Captains Troubridge, Hood, Miller, and Waller, landed with part of the boats just to the southward of the citadel, passing through a raging surf, which stove all the boats, and wet all the ammunition. Notwithstanding these difficulties, they pushed over the enemies line-wall and batteries, and formed in the great square of the town about eighty marines, eighty pikemen, and 180 small-armed seamen, where they took possession of a convent, from whence they marched against the Citadel, but found it far beyond all their power to take. At day-light, from prisoners taken, Captain Troubridge found there were 8000 Spaniards in arms, and 100 French, with five field pieces, assembled at the entrance of the town, and seeing the impossibility of getting any assistance from the ships, at seven o'clock he sent Captain Hood with a message to the Governor, that if he should be allowed freely, and without molestation, to embark his people at the Mole Head, taking off such of our boats as were not stove, and that the governor should find others to carry off the people, the squadron now before the town would not molest it. The governor told Captain Hood he thought they ought to surrender prisoners of war; to which he replied, that Captain Troubridge had directed him to say, that if the terms he had offered were not accepted in five minutes, he would set the town on fire, and attack the Spaniards at the point of the bayonet; on which the governor instantly closed with the terms, when Captain Troubridge with his party marched with the British colours flying to the Mole, where they embarked in such of our boats as were not stove, the Spaniards finding others to carry them off to the ships. And here it is right we should notice the noble and generous conduct of Don Juan Antoine Gutierrez, the Spanish governor. The moment the terms were agreed to, he directed our wounded to be received into the hospitals, and all our people to be supplied with the best provisions that could be procured, and made it known that the ships were at liberty to send on shore and purchase whatever refreshments they were in want of, during the time we might be off the island. The Fox cutter, in approaching towards the town, received a shot under water from one of the enemies batteries, on which she immediately sunk, and Lieutenant John Gibson, her commander, and ninety-seven men were drowned.

drowned. At ſeven got under weigh, ſquadron in company, ſtanding off and on.

27th. Received the remainder of the officers, ſeamen, and marines on board. Ordered the body of Captain Richard Bowen to be committed to the deep with the honours of war.

The military eſtabliſhment, it is ſaid, even in the time of peace, at the town of Santa Cruz alone, amounted to nearly 1000 men, conſiſting of 600 regulars, and between two and three hundred artillery, which had been conſiderably increaſed by detachments from Spain ſince the commencement of hoſtilities. The militia of the iſland alſo formed a force of about 5000 men, who were embodied, and diſciplined, the moment Spain joined the alliance with France. It was therefore impoſſible that any attempt on the iſland could ſucceed, without the co-operation of a conſiderable body of land forces.

An attack on the fort alone did not promiſe much ſucceſs, as it was protected, on the ſide of the harbour, both by a mole of uncommon height, well planted with cannon, and by a gut of conſiderable breadth, filled with water, which run between the Mole and the Fort. An aſſault to the ſouthward of the harbour was alſo very dangerous, as the aſſailants muſt have expoſed themſelves to the oblique direction of the Mole guns, and to the fire of the Fort in front, while the difficulty of landing muſt have been very much increaſed by the ſharp rocks on which the Fort is erected, and by the violence of the ſurf. There appeared only a probability of effecting a landing by puſhing over the line-wall which is joined to the works of the Fort, and which extends ſome way to the ſouthward.

Spaniſh account of the affair.

As it had been foreſeen, in the night between the 6th and 7th, theſe two Forts were ſaluted with a ſhower of bombs, which, one would have thought, muſt have reduced them to aſhes, but fortunately did not injure them much. This muſic was the prelude of a deſcent, in which the Engliſh, thinking they had driven off or killed all thoſe who guarded the forts, hoped they ſhould meet with no more obſtructions in their way to the town. But the briſk firing kept up in them the whole night having convinced them they were well guarded, they quickly changed their plan of attack, and marched ſtraight to the Mole of the town, and to the quarter of the victualling offices. This was the boldeſt coup-de maine they could attempt, and which, not ſucceeding, it could not fail of being the moſt fatal to them.

They began their attack on the Mole; the artillery returned them a briſk fire of grape ſhot, and the muſquetry of the militia ſeemed to annoy them extremely. But the artillery of the forts, which flanked the Mole, having alſo began their fire, thoſe who defended it, fearing leſt they might themſelves ſuffer by thoſe two fires which croſſed them, were ſtruck by a panic, and fled out of the town, while the troops that had landed got poſſeſſion of the Mole, crying out, victory! They then committed an enormous fault; inſtead of purſuing thoſe who fled, they waited till more of their men landed, to form a column. During this time, the beſt diſciplined of the Spaniards rallied, and being ſupported by a conſiderable picquet of regular troops, they poſted themſelves behind the wall of a garden, which commands the Mole. As ſoon as the Engliſh were aſſembled, and formed a pretty conſiderable body, they made a moſt terrible diſcharge on them from behind the walls of this garden, and kept up ſo briſk a fire, that their whole corps was overthrown. The moſt alert precipitated themſelves into the ſea; only thirty remained, who were made priſoners.

The Engliſh had more ſucceſs in their attack on the victualling offices. They had penetrated into the very town, formed in haſte a place d'armes in the church of Saint Dominique, and already ſent to the governor to ſummon him to ſurrender inſtantly, otherwiſe he would ſee the town ſet on fire.

This news ſoon reached the French, who had remained quiet in the forts of St. Michel and Paſſo-alto.

The Spaniards had joined them; the attack was going to begin, when the governor, to ſpare the effuſion of blood, ſent in his turn to propoſe a capitulation to the Engliſh. But the officer, whom he intruſted with this important commiſſion, betrayed the confidence of the governor, and the hopes of the Spaniards and the French, and granted the vanquiſhed permiſſion to retire to their ſhips, with their arms and drums beating; ſo that it was difficult to diſtinguiſh the conquerors from the conqured.

TEWKESBURY, BATTLE AT. A borough town of Glouceſterſhire, ſituated on the Severn, ten miles north from Glouceſter. This was the next military exploit after the battle of Barnet, and which extinguſhed the hopes of of the Houſe of Lancaſter. In the year 1471, Margaret of Anjou landed at Weymouth. The Duke of Somerſet was extremely zealous in her cauſe. The Prince of Wales, who had come over with his mother, was put at the head of the troops, which induced great numbers to inliſt under his banner. Edward hearing of this ſucceſs, reſolved to give the Lancaſtrians battle: upon receiving advice of this, the Duke of Somerſet intrenched the army at Tewkeſbury.

Edward, as ſoon as he approached, ordered his brother Richard, Duke of Glouceſter, to attack them, and make a feint of retiring in confuſion, which would draw the enemy out, when he might attack them in the open plain. He practiſed with ſucceſs the leſſon he had received, for having drawn Somerſet out of his intrenchments by this feint, he charged him on the plain with ſuperior numbers, and in a ſhort time totally routed him; then entering the intrenchments with the fugitives, and being cloſely ſupported by his brother, they completed the defeat of the whole army. Somerſet was taken priſoner and executed. The Prince of Wales was alſo priſoner; who being called into the preſence of Edward, was by him aſked, how he durſt preſume to enter his kingdom in arms? the Prince replied, that he came to recover his father's crown, and his own inheritance, which Edward uſurped. The words were ſcarce pronounced, when Edward ſtruck him on the face with his gauntlet; upon which Glouceſter, Clarence, Haſtings, &c. fell upon him like ſo many

many wild beaſts, and hewed him in pieces. As for his mother, ſhe being found on the field of battle in a waggon, was conveyed priſoner to the tower; but the King of France purchaſed her freedom. It was ſoon after this battle, which was fought on the 4th day of May, 1471, that Henry VI. was murdered in the tower.

TEXEL, ENGAGEMENT NEAR IN 1653. An iſland on the coaſt of Holland, at the mouth of the Zuyder Sea. The provinces of Holland and Zealand finding themſelves grievouſly diſtreſſed by the war, ſent four ambaſſadors to treat with the parliament of England. While they were employed in drawing up inſtructions for theſe envoys, Admiral Tromp, with 100 ſhips, fell in with the Engliſh fleet, commanded by Monk, Dean, Penn, and Lawſon. They engaged on the 3d day of June, 1653, near the weſtward of Flanders, and fought with equal courage until night parted them. Dean was killed in the action. Nevertheleſs the Engliſh renewed the battle next day, and the Dutch were obliged to retire with great loſs; for towards the latter end of the engagement, the Engliſh were reinforced by Blake with eighteen ſail of freſh ſhips. The Engliſh purſued them to the coaſt of Holland, and totally interrupted the Dutch commerce, until the gallant Tromp had refitted his ſhips, and thought himſelf in a condition to face the enemies of his country.

Though he was ſtill inferior in ſtrength to the Engliſh, he hoiſted ſail and bore down upon them as they lay off the Texel. On the 29th day of July, 1653, the two fleets attacked each other with uncommon impetuoſity, and the battle raged from morning till night, without any ſenſible advantage to either ſide. Next day Tromp being joined by twenty-ſeven ſhips, engaged again, and during that whole day victory continued in ſuſpenſe. Tromp being reſolved to conquer or die, renewed the battle on the third day, and was ſhot through the heart with a muſquet ball, while he ſtood upon the deck with his ſword drawn, encouraging his men with the moſt heroic ardour. The death of this great man diſcouraged his officers from continuing the engagement; and Vice-Admiral de Witzen bore away, after having loſt thirty ſhips that were either ſunk or taken. Among the priſoners was Vice-Admiral Evertzen. The Engliſh purchaſed this victory with the loſs of two ſhips, and about 500 men, including ſome officers of diſtinction. The year following there was a peace concluded with Holland.

TEXEL, ENGAGEMEMENTS NEAR IN 1665-6. The advantages, and the great attention paid by the court towards the ſupport of trade, alarmed the Dutch; who, notwithſtanding their late treaty, apprehending that the Engliſh would ſoon become their ſuperiors in trade, began to conceive ſtrong prejudices againſt the King's government, and eſpecially engaged their Eaſt and Weſt India companies, which then carried on the greateſt part of their commerce, to take various ſteps in thoſe parts of the world where their power prevailed, to the prejudice of the Engliſh trade: The Eaſt India company particularly delayed the liquidation of the damages the Engliſh were to receive; refuſed to deliver up the iſland of Poleron; and pretended to preſcribe the places where, and the terms on which, the Engliſh ſhould trade in the Indies. The other company trod exactly in their ſteps, and proceeded ſo far as to get Cape Corſe caſtle into their hands, which belonged to the Engliſh company trading to Africa under the direction of the Duke of York.

The diſpute continued for ſome time purely between the commercial ſtates of the two nations. Sir Robert Holmes, on the part of the Engliſh African company, was ſent by their governor, the Duke of York, to make repriſals on the coaſt of Guinea, who diſlodged the Dutch from a fort at Cape Verd, which he named James's Fort; and from the river Gambia, where he built a fort; but could not recover Cape Corſe till his ſecond expedition in 1663. In which voyage he, by papers taken in a Dutch ſhip, finding private orders from the Dutch Weſt India company to their governor to ſeize the Engliſh fort at Cormantin, he attacked and took the forts on the iſland of Goree, together with a ſhip called the Crocodile, lying under their protection; after having the evening before taken two other Dutch ſhips, called the Viſch-korf and the Viſcher. In the forts he found a great quantity of goods ready to be ſhipped off for Holland, and among the reſt 20,000 hides. Theſe he loaded on his own and the Dutch ſhips, and tranſported them to Sierra Leona. He then proceeded to attack St. George del Mina, the chief of all the Dutch forts; but though himſelf and his ſeamen acted with great bravery, yet the deſign miſcarried, and he was obliged to ſheer off with ſome loſs.

He then reſolved to attack Cape Corſe caſtle, which though it was ſo ſtrong by ſituation that 100 men might have kept it againſt 1000, yet he ſoon took it, and ſome other places; after which, he ſailed from the coaſt of Guinea to North America, where he reduced a Dutch ſettlement called the New Netherlands, in the month of Auguſt 1664, changing the name of it to New York, in honour of the Duke. Yet this was not done merely by way of repriſal, but partly by virtue of a claim of right. For the New Netherlands being firſt diſcovered by the Engliſh, under the conduct of Sebaſtian Cabot, (who took poſſeſſion of all that northern coaſt in the name of King Henry VII. of England), had been always deemed a part of the Engliſh American dominions, till the year 1637, when it was firſt ſeized and planted by the Dutch.

When the news of Captain Holmes's ſucceſs arrived in Holland, the De Wit faction no longer ſcrupled to eſpouſe the cauſe of the Weſt-India company; and the war that had been carried on by the trading companies, without commiſſions from the two nations, became ſuddenly a national quarrel. However, it was judged proper to diſſemble their real intentions; and therefore the Hollanders ſent private orders to their admiral, De Ruyter, at that time acting in concert with the Engliſh fleet in the Mediterranean, under Sir John Lawſon, againſt the piratical ſtates of Barbary, to ſail for the coaſt of Guinea, with all expedition and ſecreſy, to commit hoſtilities there, and in the Weſt-Indies, upon the Engliſh.

This order, which was obtained by a faction, and in an inſidious and clandeſtine manner, was very accept-

able

able to De Ruyter, who had already differed with Sir John Lawſon, for not returning his ſalute at ſea: ſo that without communicating this order to his officers, he, under pretence of ſailing in queſt of certain pirates cruiſing near the Canaries, took in a year's proviſions in the road of Cadiz, and on the 15th of October made the beſt of his way for Guinea. Having attacked our ſhips on that coaſt, which were under the command of Rear Admiral Holmes, and deſtroyed ſome of our factories there, he ſailed from thence to Barbadoes, where he attempted to land; but found as well the forts as the ſhips which lay in the bay, ready to receive him. After a ſharp fight, on the 30th of April, in which, not to mention the damage received by the other ſhips, De Ruyter's own ſhip had her ſtandard ſhot down, and her ſails, ſtanding and running rigging, maſts and yards, ſo ſhattered, that it was not without great difficulty he got out to ſea again, he proceeded to New York and Newfoundland, and committed ſome depredations in thoſe parts.

Theſe actions on both ſides ſerved to exaſperate the two nations, and to haſten the preparations for war; which was proclaimed by the Dutch in January, and by the Engliſh in February, 1665. But before it came to that, Mynheer Van Goch was ſent by the States to importune the King with memorials and complaints. To which the King's anſwer was, that he had received no particular information of the affair of Guinea, and that the two companies muſt decide the diſpute. Theſe complaints of the ambaſſadors being likewiſe retaliated by the Engliſh merchants, whoſe inceſſant repreſentations of their wrongs obliged the King to repeat his demands of ſatisfaction, as the conſtant refuſal of the ſatisfaction demanded was the cauſe of an open rupture.

The King, with all expedition, fitted out a fleet, which he put under the command of the Duke of York, Prince Rupert, and the Earl of Sandwich. This fleet ſailing over to the coaſts of Holland, threw the Dutch into terrible apprehenſions: for though they had likewiſe aſſembled a great fleet, under the command of Baron Opdam, yet they durſt not venture out to ſea with it. While their ſhips were thus blocked up, their Bourdeaux fleet being homeward bound, in the month of November, fell moſt of them into the way of the Engliſh, and they took 113 of them, beſides other veſſels.

The parliament meeting on the 24th of November, after two prorogations, voted the King a ſupply of 2,500,000l. towards the maintenance of a war ſo neceſſary to the ſtate. On the 16th of December the King publiſhed a declaration, by which he empowered his ſubjects to make repriſals upon all ſhips belonging to the Dutch companies and others, the ſubjects of the States-General; and declaring thoſe which were already taken lawful prizes. Upon this the Engliſh took all the Dutch ſhips which came in their way.

Vice-Admiral Allen, cruiſing with a ſquadron of eight or nine men of war and frigates off the Straits mouth, fell in with the Dutch Smyrna fleet, and other Straits ſhips, to the number of forty, under convoy of four men of war. He attacked and routed them, notwithſtanding the ſtouteſt of the merchant-ſhips engaged, ſunk ſome of them, killed Brachel the commander in chief, and poſſeſſed himſelf of four of the richeſt ſhips; one of which, having ſuffered greatly in the engagement, foundered at ſea in her way to England.

Dutch writers allow of our having taken but two of their Smyrna fleet, and ſunk one, of which Brandt, in his life of De Ruyter, gives us the following remarkable account, which he ſays has been omitted by other hiſtorians: John Reyloffs of Horn, maſter of the merchant ſhip called the King Solomon, being ſurrounded by four of the Engliſh men of war, who plied him with their broadſides on every quarter, defended his ſhip a long while with an unheard-of courage, hoping ſome of his comrades would come to his relief but at length, none of them having that courage, his ſhip was entirely diſabled for continuing the fight; whereupon an Engliſh frigate, having grappled, boarded them, and after a ſtout reſiſtance, cut down all before them. The Engliſh being maſters of the upper deck, Reyloffs retired to his cloſe quarters, where he defended himſelf with an uncommon valour, till his ſhip, having received ſeveral ſhot under water, and being ready to ſink, he was about to ſurrender, when the ſhip being ſunk to her lower port holes, and her ports being ſhattered that they could not reſiſt the water, ſhe ſunk in a moment, with near 100 Engliſh in her, moſt of whom were drowned. This brave commander, with ſome few of his men, had the good fortune to get into his yaul; the main yard lying acroſs the ſhallop, ſo that he could not get it clear; and thus he was, though with great difficulty, ſaved.

The war being declared, the Duke of York repaired about the latter end of March to the fleet which he was to command. This fleet, conſiſting of 109 men of war, and twenty-eight fireſhips and ketches, and 21,000 ſeamen and ſoldiers, not being, however, quite ready, could not ſail till the month of May; but that was before the Dutch were able to put to ſea, and therefore cauſed the greateſt conſternation when it arrived on the coaſts of Holland. The Duke continued cruiſing near the Texel for fifteen days together, to prevent the fleet of Holland from coming out to join that of Zealand, during which time he took ſeveral homeward bound ſhips.

Not being able, however, to draw the enemy out, he ſailed away, with a deſign to fall upon De Ruyter, who was returning to Holland by an order from the States. But proviſions falling ſhort, he was obliged to drop that deſign, and returned to the Engliſh coaſts.

He had no ſooner done this, but the united Dutch fleet, under the chief command of Baron Opdam de Waſſenaer, who had under him Cortenaer, vice-admiral of Zealand; and Cornelius Van Tromp, ſon of the famous Martin Van Tromp, and other flag officers, put to ſea. This fleet, conſiſting of 121 men of war, beſides fireſhips, came over to the Dogger Bank, from whence they detached a ſquadron to their own coaſts, to lie in wait for the Engliſh Hamburgh fleet, conſiſting of nine merchant ſhips, which, with their convoy, a frigate of thirty-four guns, ſuppoſing the Duke to have been

been ſtill on the coaſt, fell into the enemy's hands. And the loſs our merchants ſuſtained thereby, was computed to amount to between 200,000l. and 300,000l.

The Duke of York who was highly incenſed at this loſs, having with the utmoſt expedition got his fleet in readineſs, weighed anchor from Solebay the 1ſt of June. The Engliſh fleet was divided into three ſquadrons; the firſt, under the red flag, was commanded by the Duke himſelf, aſſiſted by Penn and Lawſon; the ſecond, being the white ſquadron, was under the conduct of Prince Rupert, aſſiſted by Minns and Sampſon; and the third, which was the blue ſquadron, was under the command of the Earl of Sandwich, who had with him Cuttins and Sir George Ayſcue.

They got ſight of the Dutch fleet the ſame day, not far from Harwich; but the wind being ſoutherly, and the next morning ſouth weſt, they retired before our fleet to the mouth of the Maeſe. From thence Opdam ſent an expreſs to the States, with the reaſon of his retreat, and to inform them that he did not judge it proper to fall upon the Engliſh while they had the advantage of the wind: but his anſwer was poſitively to engage, let the wind be as it would, on peril of anſwering the contrary with his head.

Opdam reſolved to obey, though contrary to the advice of moſt of his officers, and his own opinion, as appeared by his ſending on ſhore his plate before the engagement. I am, ſaid he, on hearing the judgment of a council of war, entirely in your ſentiments; but here are my orders. To-morrow my head ſhall either be bound with laurel or with cypreſs: and in this diſpoſition he ſailed to find out the Engliſh navy. That did not require much time; for the Duke of York was now eager to revenge the loſs of the Hamburgh fleet. On the 3d of June the Engliſh and Dutch navies engaged about three in the morning off Loweſtoff, when by an overſight of the Dutch (as their writers ſay), the Engliſh had the weather-gage, and an advantage they knew how to uſe as well as keep.

Things went at firſt very equally on both ſides, charging through and through, without any remarkable advantage. But about noon, the Earl of Sandwich with the blue ſquadron, fell into the centre of the Dutch fleet, divided it into two parts, and began that confuſion which ended in a total defeat.

The Duke of York, who was in the Royal Charles, a ſhip of eighty guns, was in cloſe fight with the Dutch Admiral Opdam, in the Endracht of eighty-four guns; in which engagement the Duke was in great danger, the Earl of Falmouth, the Lord Muſkerry, and Mr. Boyle, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Burlington, being all three, together with ſome of his footmen, killed by his ſide with one cannon-ball, or rather chain-ſhot. They were ſo near his Royal Highneſs, that he was ſprinkled with their blood and brains; and the Dutch writers ſay the Prince was wounded in the hand, by a ſplinter of Mr. Boyle's ſkull. But in the heat of the action the Dutch Admiral blew up, and of 500 men, among which were a great number of volunteers of the beſt families in Holland, only five were ſaved.

This accident increaſed the confuſion and conſternation of the enemy; inſomuch that four of their ſhips falling foul of each other, were burnt by one fireſhip. Soon after three others of their beſt ſhips, falling into the ſame confuſion, ſuffered the ſame fate. The ſhip Orange of Zealand, of ſeventy-five guns and 400 men, being diſabled by the Mary, commanded by Captain Smith, was likewiſe burnt; and the captain of her, who was taken, died ſoon after of his wounds.

The whole Dutch fleet ſeemed now to be but one blaze; and the cries of ſo many miſerable wretches, who were periſhing either by fire or water, was more frightful than the noiſe of the cannon. The Engliſh gave their vanquiſhed enemy all the aſſiſtance they could, while with continued fury they aſſailed the reſt. The Dutch Vice-Admiral Stellingwerf was ſhot by a cannon-ball through the middle; and their Vice-Admiral Cortenaer received a ſhot in his thigh, of which he immediately died, almoſt in the beginning of the fight, being engaged with the Royal Katharine.

In ſhort, the victory on the ſide of the Engliſh was complete; moſt accounts agreeing that they took eighteen of the largeſt Dutch ſhips, ſunk or burnt about fourteen more, blew up their Admiral Opdam in his own ſhip, took above 2000 priſoners, which were brought into Colcheſter, among which ſixteen were captains, and killed above 4000 men in the action.

The Engliſh loſt but one ſhip, the Charity, of forty-ſix guns, taken in the beginning of the fight by a Dutch ſhip of ſixty guns, after having loſt moſt of her men in a hot fight with Van Tromp, Hiddes, and Swart. They had about 250 men killed, and about 340 wounded: but their greateſt loſs was in the death of the Earls of Rutland and Marlborough, Rear-Admiral Sampſon, Vice-Admiral Lawſon, who died after the fight of a wound in his knee, and the three noble gentlemen who were killed by the Duke's ſide. But what renders this victory the moſt extraordinary was, that the whole burden of the fight lay chiefly upon twelve of the King's own ſhips. This fight laſted, without interruption, from three in the morning till ſeven in the evening, ſixteen hours; and to the honour of Cornelius Van Tromp, he held it to the laſt, when all the fleet had left him but twelve ſhips.

The remains of the Dutch fleet retired towards the Maeſe, the Texel, and the Vly, and were purſued all the next day, being on Sunday; though ſome hiſtorians will have it, that the Duke of York did not ſhew ſo much ardour in this purſuit, as he had done the day before in the engagement. Dutch writers cannot forbear expreſſing their aſtoniſhment, that the Engliſh did not purſue their good fortune: and do as good as allow, that if they had, the whole Dutch fleet muſt have been a prey to their victorious arms.

But the Duke finding that it would be to no purpoſe to continue the purſuit of the enemy's fleet, retired to the coaſts of England, and rid poſt to Whitehall, to receive the acclamations of the court and the city. Glorious as this firſt action upon the ſea had been to the Duke of York, the King and council did not think it proper to expoſe him to the dangers of a ſecond engagement.

The Engliſh fleet having, therefore, been refitted with

with wonderful diſpatch, in a few weeks after weighed anchor from Southwold, or Solebay, to the number of about ſixty ſail, and was now put under the command of the Earl of Sandwich, who carried the ſtandard, having under him, in the red ſquadron, Sir George Ayſcue, Vice, and Sir Thomas Tyddeman, Rear-Admiral. In the white ſquadron were Sir William Penn, Admiral; Sir William Berkeley, Vice; and Sir Joſeph Jordan, Rear-Admiral: and the blue ſquadron was commanded by Sir Thomas Allen, Admiral, Sir Chriſtopher Myngs being his Vice, and Sir John Harman his Rear-Admiral.

The States, in the mean time, were as aſſiduous in repairing their fleet; and having given the command of it to De Ruyter, in the place of Opdam, ordered him to return immediately with the fleet he had with him, conſiſting of ſeventeen men of war, with a deſign to ſecure their merchantmen, homeward bound from Smyrna and the Eaſt-Indies. On the other hand, the Engliſh were likewiſe leſs deſirous of fighting, than of ſeizing the riches which thoſe ſhips contained.

The Earl of Sandwich, upon advice that the Dutch were not yet ready to put to ſea, ſet ſail with his fleet for the North Seas, where, according to the advices he had received, their Turkey fleet, together with ſome of their Eaſt-India ſhips, were got north about, and for ſecurity were put into Bergen in Norway.

The French, who had fomented this war in order to ruin both the navies of the maritime powers, or at leaſt to render them incapable of obſtructing her naval force, which at this time was reſolved to be increaſed, as the only means to carry her grand ſcheme of trade into execution, finding that, ſhould the Dutch be permitted to ſink under this loſs, England would be more able to maintain the dominion of the ſeas, and to give laws to the navigation and commerce of her neighbours, pulled off the maſk, and openly declared in favour of the Hollanders.

The firſt ſtep taken by the French King, was to try what diſturbance might be given us at home. For this end, his emiſſaries ingratiated themſelves with the republican faction, and endeavoured to engage General Ludlow to leave his retreat, and to accept of a commiſſion to raiſe a rebellion againſt his natural Prince. He prevailed with the King of Denmark, and the Elector of Brandenburgh alſo, to declare for the Dutch; and on his own part, engaged to ſupply the States with 36 ſhips of war, of which 12 were to be built in Holland, 12 made out of large India ſhips in the ſame country, and 12 to be bought of the King of Denmark, at the ſole charge of France.

Theſe treaties, confederacies, and preparations, were not kept ſo ſecret but they were ſoon known at the Britiſh court. However, France would have coloured thoſe proceedings with the maſk of friendſhip, and propoſed to ſettle the differences between England and Holland by negotiation. King Charles, who had not yet given up his affairs to the direction of French councils, rejected a propoſal of peace, till the Dutch had made ſatisfaction for 2,000,000l. the expence of the late armament; and added, that if he granted peace to the Dutch, it ſhould be on condition that their allies ſhould be left out of it. He proceeded further, recalled Lord Holles from the French court, and ſent the Earl of Sandwich to Spain.

By this wiſe meaſure King Charles, though he had not one ally but the Biſhop of Munſter, has left us an example of true Britiſh policy, to deſpiſe the moſt powerful force on the continent, while Britain maintains the dominion of the ſea, and is governed by a Prince whoſe chief ſtrength is in the arms and affections of his Britiſh ſubjects.

The embaſſy into Spain produced the moſt advantageous treaty of commerce that was ever made for this nation. And the recalling of the ambaſſador from France, ſhewed an utter contempt of that perfidious court. In the mean time our fleet was put into a reſpectable condition, and placed under the command of Prince Rupert, and the Duke of Albemarle. The Prince was commiſſioned to watch the French; and the Duke to act againſt the Dutch. And when all things were in readineſs for action, war was declared againſt France in February, 1666.

The Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of 78 ſhips of the line, rendezvouſed in the Downs on the 29th of May; and upon an alarm that the French fleet (from the Mediterranean) was ſailed to join the Dutch, Prince Rupert received orders to ſail with the whole white ſquadron, except the admirals, and to wait for the French off the iſle of Wight.

The ſame wind that carried the Prince weſtward, brought the Dutch to ſea, which conſiſted of 71 ſhips of the line, 12 frigates, 13 fireſhips, and 8 yachts, carrying 4714 guns, and 22,000 men and upwards, under the command of De Ruyter, Evertzen, and Van Tromp.

This powerful fleet came to an anchor between Dunkirk and the North Foreland, where it lay when the Duke of Albemarle, with the blue and red ſquadrons, conſiſting of 65 ſail only, came with ſuch reſolution, and a ſtrong wind at S. W. that the Dutch were forced to cut their cables, and put themſelves in a poſture of defence, for a battle that continued four days ſucceſſively.

The battle began on the 1ſt of June, with ſuch a ſtrong wind, that the Engliſh could not uſe their lower tier of guns. At the beginning of this day's engagement, which was very fierce on both ſides, Van Tromp's ſhip being diſabled, he was obliged to move to another; and De Ruyter coming to his aſſiſtance, met with the ſame fate; and the powder of another Dutch ſhip taking fire, blew her up into the air, and Admiral Staghouwer was killed. This is what the Dutch themſelves allow; but the Engliſh mention another ſhip burnt.

Towards the latter end of the day, Sir John Harman, Rear-Admiral of the white, being ſurrounded by a throng of Dutch, ſignalized himſelf by the death of the Zealand Admiral Evertzen, and the deſtruction of three of the enemy's fireſhips; after which, being left by the enemy, he retired with his diſabled ſhip to Harwich. Sir William Berkeley, Vice-Admiral of the white, and almoſt all his men, being killed, his ſhip, with two more which were cut off from the line, and diſabled, were taken.

The night (having put an end to the firſt day's fight about ten o'clock) was ſpent in repairing damages. The engagement was renewed the next morning by break of day, and was continued for ſome hours, till a calm obliged both fleets to lie by till noon. A breeze coming up in the afternoon, the battle began again, and was fought with equal bravery. Van Tromp having once more been obliged to leave his ſhip (or, as others ſay, having voluntarily ſhifted his flag from ſhip to ſhip, and fought in variety of ſhapes), at length was ſo hard beſet by the Engliſh ſhips (together with Vice-Admiral Vander Hulſt, who was killed with a muſquet ſhot), that had not De Ruyter, with an unparalleled bravery, brought him off, he had infallibly been taken or ſunk. The Dutch had this day three ſhips fired. The greateſt loſs of the Engliſh was three diſabled ſhips, which they burnt themſelves.

The Duke of Albemarle, ſeeing towards evening that the Dutch were reinforced, took the opportunity of the night to retreat; but was obliged to make a running fight of it all the next day, in hourly expectation of joining the white ſquadron. This retreat was made in excellent order, and without any loſs, the Dutch following them at a diſtance; till the Royal Prince, with Sir George Ayſcue, Admiral of the white ſquadron, unfortunately ſtriking upon the ſand called the Galloper, was burnt by the enemy, and himſelf and his men made priſoners.

In the evening of the third day, the Duke diſcovered Prince Rupert's ſquadron haſtening to his aſſiſtance; and being joined, the two admirals immediately ſetting their courſe towards the enemy, with drums beating and trumpets ſounding, charged through and through the Dutch ſquadrons; but night ſoon parted them.

The next morning, by break of day, the fight was renewed with equal fury and reſolution. The Engliſh charged through the Dutch fleet five ſeveral times with good advantage, and ſo broke them, that they had not above 25 ſhips remaining in a body, which only maintained a running fight, and retreated to their own coaſts, having loſt above 15 ſhips, with 21 captains, and above 5000 common men.

The author of the Columna Roſtrata, gives us the following account of this day's action: "On the 4th day (ſays he) the Dutch, who were ſtill conſiderably ſtronger than the Engliſh, were (according to Prince Rupert's letter) almoſt out of ſight, but being purſued, were overtaken about eight o'clock, and the fight began anew in a terrible manner. Both parties, impatient to bring this long diſpute to a deciſion, gave the utmoſt proofs of courage and conduct. The ſhip of the Dutch Captain Uytenhoff was burnt. Thoſe of Van Tromp and Sweers, being quite diſabled, were obliged to leave the fight. The ſhip Dom Van Uytrecht yielded to the Duke, but was afterwards relieved. Several of the Engliſh ſuffered conſiderable damage, and two or three, much diſabled, were taken. The fight laſted till about ſeven in the evening, when a ſudden miſt drew a curtain before the ſcene; and ſo this tragedy, though one of the longeſt that ever was acted on the ſea, concluded with the fourth act."

Rapin (ſpeaking of the ſame engagement in favour of the Dutch) ſays, the Engliſh in this fourth engagement loſt four of their beſt ſhips, and were obliged to retreat with precipitation. A miſt happily conveyed them from the purſuit of De Ruyter. In theſe four days (ſays the ſame author) the Engliſh loſt 23 great ſhips, beſides ſeveral others of leſs note (though the Dutch themſelves, who at firſt made them 35, afterwards pretended to no more than 16), 6000 men killed, and 2600 made priſoners (which, by the by, were as many, or more, than were actually engaged). Among the ſlain were, Sir William Berkeley, Vice-Admiral of the white ſquadron, and Sir Chriſtopher Myngs. The Dutch (ſays he) loſt ſix ſhips, (Burchett ſays 20), 2800 ſoldiers, (according to Burchett, 5000), beſides the Admirals Evertzen, Vander Hulſt, and Staghouwer, with ſome other officers. Though the victory (continues he) was evidently on the ſide of the Dutch, bonfires and rejoicings were made at London, as if the Engliſh had been victorious. Such is Rapin's partiality for the Dutch upon all occaſions!

Biſhop Burnet (who was likewiſe no great enemy to the Dutch, no more than Rapin, ſays, "De Wit was on board of the Dutch fleet, who is ſaid to have invented chain-ſhot on this occaſion, which did incredible damage to the rigging of the Engliſh, and was a great means of the Dutch getting the advantage. And it is thought, if Prince Rupert had not come up when he did, the Engliſh fleet was ſo unrigged, that they would all have been taken and ſunk, or burnt:—And yet a day of thankſgiving was appointed."

Highly probable it is, that neither ſide had any great reaſon to brag of advantage; and perhaps no action might more properly be called a drawn battle; but in point of valour and conduct, it is moſt certain (and the Dutch themſelves allow it in a great meaſure) the Engliſh had vaſtly the advantage; and this is proved in general, by their being ſo greatly inferior in force to the Dutch, and yet coming off with ſo much honour. Beſides, the Dutch, when they attribute to themſelves the honour of the victory, are obliged to own at the ſame time, it was the hardeſt won of any they ever obtained, and the action the moſt cruel and deſperate they ever were engaged in. But we will deſcend to a particular or two, which, that I may not be ſuſpected of partiality, I will take from the Dutch writers.

To be admired, ſay they, was the reſolution of Vice-Admiral Berkeley, who, though cut off from the line, ſurrounded by his enemies, great numbers of his men killed, his ſhip diſabled, and boarded on all ſides, yet continued fighting almoſt alone, killed ſeveral with his own hand, and would accept of no quarter, till, at length, being ſhot in the throat with a muſquet-ball, he retired into the Captain's cabin, where he was found dead, extended at full length on a table, and almoſt covered with his own blood.

Rear-Admiral Myngs having received a ball in his throat, would not be perſuaded to be bound, or to leave the quarter-deck, but held his fingers in the wound to ſtop the flowing blood for above half an hour, till another muſquet ball taking him in the neck, he died, after having given the moſt ſignal proofs of his courage to the very laſt gaſp.

I muſt

I muſt not omit the gallant behaviour of Sir John Harman, who being diſabled amidſt a number of the enemy's ſhips, was grappled by a fireſhip, but freed again by the deſperate reſolution of the boatſwain, who ſwung on board the fireſhip, and having ungrappled, got on board again; for which valiant deed, he was afterwards made Captain of the Ruby. The enemy finding this fireſhip ſent without effect, ſent off a ſecond, which having grappled, ſet Sir John's ſhip on fire. His men upon this began to jump overboard, to avoid the flames; but Sir John, with his ſword drawn, run among them, and threatened thoſe with immediate death, who ſhould refuſe their aſſiſtance to free the ſhip, and quench the flames. This had its effect, and worked up ſuch a reſolution in the men to uſe their joint endeavours, that at length they got the fire under; but the cordage being burnt, a yard fell upon Sir John, and broke his leg. The enemy ſeeing this, ſent off a third fireſhip, but four of Sir John's lower tier guns ſunk her before ſhe got on board. The Dutch Vice-Admiral Evertzen, upon this, offered him quarter; but Sir John told him it was not come to that yet; and the laſt broadſide he gave killed the Dutch Vice-Admiral; upon which, the enemy leaving him, he got into Harwich. Here he repaired his ſhip as well as the ſhort time he had would allow; and having ſet up jury maſts, notwithſtanding his broken leg, put to ſea again, thinking to ſhare in the honour of the laſt day's engagement; but it was ended before he could reach the fleet.

I ſhall conclude theſe remarks in the words of a profeſſed enemy of the Engliſh, the famous Penſionary de Wit, as related by a gentleman, whoſe credit and authority will hardly be called in queſtion. "The Engliſh (ſaid De Wit to Sir William Temple) got more glory to their nation, and the invincible courage of their ſeamen, by thoſe engagements, than by the two victories of this war." To which he added, "He was ſure their own people (the Dutch) could never have been brought on the following days, after the diſadvantages of the firſt; and he believed no other nation was capable of it but the Engliſh."

This teſtimony from a profeſſed enemy, not only by national, but by perſonal intereſt, is a noble trophy erected to the everlaſting honour of our Engliſh ſeamen.

The Dutch, not only flushed with an imaginary advantage in the late ſea-fight, but ſtill buoyed up with expectations of being joined by a conſiderable French fleet from the Mediterranean, under the Duke of Beaufort, were very expeditious in their return to the Engliſh coaſt, affecting there to brave us, and to go in queſt of their French allies; who, by the iſſue, appear not to have intended to afford them any real aſſiſtance. And not imagining it poſſible for the Engliſh fleet to be in a condition to face ſo powerful an enemy at ſea in that ſhort ſpace of time, the Dutch fleet ventured up to the very mouth of the Thames. But they had not long caſt anchor before they ſaw the Engliſh fleet bearing down upon them, to engage them upon more equal terms than in the laſt fight, upon which they immediately retired towards the coaſt of Holland.

The Engliſh fleet conſiſted of about eighty men of war and frigates, and eighteen or nineteen fireſhips, divided, as uſual, into the red, white, and blue ſquadrons; the firſt of which was commanded in chief by Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle, who were both in one ſhip; the ſecond by Sir Thomas Allen; and the third by Sir Jeremy Smith; under whom Sir Joſeph Jordan, Sir Robert Holmes, Sir Thomas Tyddeman, Sir Edward Spragge, Captain Utburt, and Captain Kempthorne, commanded as flag officers.

The Dutch were (according to their own accounts) eighty-eight men of war, and about twenty fireſhips, divided likewiſe into three main ſquadrons, which were commanded by De Ruyter, Evertzen, and Van Tromp.

The Engliſh being come up on the 25th of July with the Dutch, north-eaſt and by eaſt of the North Foreland, Sir Thomas Allen, with the white ſquadron, began the fight about noon, by attacking the Dutch Admiral Evertzen. About one o'clock, Prince Rupert and the Duke made a furious attack upon De Ruyter, and after a fight of about three hours, in which they were very roughly handled, they were obliged to leave their ſhip, and go on board another. In the mean time the Frieſland and Zealand ſquadrons, under Evertzen, were put to flight by Allen, and this Admiral, with his Vice-Admiral de Vries, and his Rear-Admiral Koenders, killed. In this action the Zealand Vice-Admiral Blankert being left, was taken and burnt by the Engliſh, as was likewiſe the Sneck, or Snail, a ſhip of fifty guns.

Prince Rupert and the Duke ſeeing the ſucceſs of the white ſquadron, redoubled their fury with the red againſt De Ruyter, whom they engaged ſhip to ſhip. In this fight a Dutch fireſhip was ſunk; and the ſhip Guelderland of 66 guns, one of De Ruyter's ſeconds, rendered incapable of action; but the captain of an Engliſh fireſhip attempting to grapple her, miſcarried, and was forced to ſet fire to his ſhip too ſoon. Another Dutch fireſhip was burnt by the Engliſh, and moſt of the men drowned. Captain Ruth Maximilian, another of De Ruyter's ſeconds, was killed; and the two others, Nyhof and Hogenhoeck, mortally wounded. After theſe loſſes, ſeveral of De Ruyter's ſquadron began to take to their flight; his Vice-Admiral Van Nes only ſtood bravely by him, and was very much diſabled; but being at length deſerted by all but eight or nine ſhips, and bore down with numbers, this brave Admiral found himſelf obliged to yield to neceſſity, and follow the reſt.

Van Tromp was all this while hotly engaged with the blue ſquadron, under Sir Jeremy Smith, where having gained ſome ſmall advantage, he indiſcreetly ſuffered himſelf by degrees to be drawn away to ſo great a diſtance from the reſt of the fleet, that it was not in his power to aſſiſt his friends when they were in diſtreſs. As this was an inexcuſable error on his ſide, ſo it appears to have been a maſter-piece of policy (and ſo ſome Dutch writers take it) on the ſide of the Engliſh; Smith's ſquadron being the weakeſt on our ſide, and Van Tromp's the ſtrongeſt on the other. In this part of the fight, Van Tromp's Rear-Admiral Hoen was killed; and Van Meppel, the Vice-Admiral's ſhip, ter-

ribly ſhattered, having alone 100 men killed and wounded. On the Engliſh ſide, the Reſolution, a man of war, commanded by Captain Haiman, was burnt by a Dutch fireſhip.

There being but very little wind all that night and the next day, De Ruyter's retreat was very ſlow, and continually expoſed to the enemy's ſhot, Prince Rupert and the Duke, with part of the red ſquadron, being always at his heels, but not being able to board, by reaſon of the calm, they endeavoured to ruin him by a fireſhip; and that miſcarrying, they plied him with ſo continual and furious a firing of their ordnance, that though he was remarkable for his intrepid courage, the author of his life in French ſays, he was heard to ſay, "O Dieu! faut il que je ſois ſi malheureux! Entre tant de milliers de boulets n'y en aura-t-il point un qui m'emporte?" or words to that effect in Dutch. "O God! muſt I then be ſo unfortunate! Among ſo many thouſands of balls, will not one be ſo favourable to take me off?"

By this time it was evident, and the Dutch are obliged to own that the Engliſh had obtained a complete victory, having ſunk or burnt above twenty of their ſhips, and killed, beſides Evertzen Admiral of Zealand, Tirrick Hiddes de Vries Admiral of Frieſland, and Rear-Admiral Van Saen, above 4000 common ſeamen, and wounded near 3000. The remainder of the enemy's fleet got at length in the utmoſt confuſion, into the Weilings, over the flats and banks, whither our great ſhips could not follow them; and our fleet ſailed triumphantly along the coaſts of Holland.

TEXEL, ENGAGEMENT NEAR. *See* SOLEBAY.

TEXEL, BATTLE NEAR, 1796.—*Extract of a Letter from Adam Duncan, Eſq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the North Sea, dated Venerable, at Sea, May* 16, 1796.—*At Noon, Texel, S. E. by E. diſtance* 15 *leagues.*

On the 12th inſtant, at day-light, (the Texel then bearing N. W. by W. diſtance about eight leagues) I diſcovered a frigate and brig ſtanding in to the fleet, making the private ſignal to ſpeak with me; they proved to be his Majeſty's ſhips Pegaſus and Sylph ſloop, whom I had ordered to cruiſe off the Naze of Norway. Captain Donnelly came on board, and informed me, that in conſequence of the information he had received on the 8th inſtant, of the Dutch frigate Argo and three national brigs having left Flickerod the day before, bound to the Texel, he proceeded off the Jutland coaſt, and on the morning of the 9th got ſight of them. He kept near them all day, but loſt ſight of them about ten o'clock that night: and judging it proper to make me acquainted therewith, directed Captain White, of the Sylph, to ſteer a different courſe to himſelf in order to fall in with me, and luckily they both joined. Having conſulted with Captain Donnelly; and found they could not be many leagues from us, I immediately diſpatched Captain Halſted, in the Phœnix, together with the Leopard, Pegaſus, and Sylph, to proceed to the northward of the Texel, and ſpread the reſt of the ſquadron. All the ſhips had juſt made ſail about five o'clock, when the ſignal was made for ſeeing the Dutch frigate and brigs; made the ſignal for a general chaſe, it then blowing ſtrong at W. N. W. with very hazy weather. At a little before nine o'clock the Phœnix got up with the Dutch frigate Argo, mounting 36 guns, and manned with 273 men, and, after a very ſmart action of about half an hour, (during which time ſhe made every effort to get off) ſhe ſtruck to the Phœnix's ſuperior fire; for the particulars of which muſt beg to refer their Lordſhips to Captain Halſted's letter herewith incloſed, who, I have the pleaſure to ſay, has on this and every other occaſion whilſt under my command, ſhewn himſelf to be a moſt active, zealous, and excellent officer.

We continued in chaſe of the brigs, leaving the Powerful to aſſiſt Captain Halſted in ſhifting the priſoners, &c. At ten o'clock we ſaw the Leander and Pegaſus near two of the brigs, (which I have ſince found to be the Echo of 18 guns, and the De Gier of 14 guns) but it was ſo hazy and blowing ſo hard, we ſoon loſt ſight of them; however, by the incloſed letter I received from Captain Donnelly, their Lordſhips will be informed they were both run on ſhore near Baſch, about ten leagues to the eaſtward of the Texel.

The Leander, I find, ſtood as near the ſhore as ſhe could with ſafety, and ſaw one of the brigs a-ground; and from the report of the Maſter of one of the cutters I ſent in ſhore after, find one of them was completely loſt; the other had beat over a ſhoal, and got to an anchor, but as it blew a perfect ſtorm the next day on ſhore, have reaſon to believe ſhe ſhared the ſame fate.

We ſtood after the other brig, and a little before eleven ſhe ſtruck to the Sylph; ſhe proves to be the Mercury of 16 guns, (all of which, except two ſhe had thrown over-board during the chaſe) and manned with 85 men. We then found ourſelves far to the eaſtward, with the wind on ſhore, which obliged us to carry a preſs of ſail, and in the night it came to blow a very hard gale of wind, which continued the whole of the next day; and the day following, being more moderate, was rejoined by the Powerful, Phœnix, and Brilliant, together with the Dutch frigate and the Duke of York bye boat from Yarmouth to Hamburgh, which had been captured by the Argo the day before, and retaken by the Phœnix on the 12th. The frigate is in excellent condition, and in a few days might be got ready for ſea and made a complete cruizer.

I am, &c.

ADAM DUNCAN.

Pegaſus, Texel, S. S. W. diſtant 20 leagues, May 20.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that two of the Dutch brigs which we chaſed this morning got cloſe in with the land about Baſch, on the coaſt of Frieſland, and finding by our outſailing them that they had no other means of eſcape, run on ſhore cloſe to us; one of them floated off, but ſhe afterwards took the ground, and, having touched it ourſelves, we found it neceſſary to ſtand off, leaving them with ſignals of diſtreſs in their foretop-maſt ſhrouds, and firing guns.

We endeavoured to get between them and the land; but as it would have taken ſome time to work up to you, I judged

I judged it prudent to proceed in purſuance of the former orders you gave me, which I hope will meet your approbation.

I am &c.
Ross Donnelly.

Phoenix, at Sea, May 15, 1726.

Sir,

I have the pleaſure to inform you a ſhort time after I received your orders on the morning of the 12th inſtant, we ſaw five ſail on the lee bow in the S. E. quarter, upon a wind on the ſtarboard tack, which we made out to be a frigate, three armed brigs and a cutter. I immediately made ſail, and ſoon diſcovered them to be enemies; at the ſame time the Pegaſus made the ſignal for ſuch to you. Upon our near approach the brig bore up and made ſail; the Pegaſus and Sylph followed them, who were in chaſe with me, the frigate apparently undetermined whether to go large or keep by the wind, as ſhe often changed her poſition during the chaſe, but at length kept with the wind a-beam. Quarter paſt eight, A. M. being cloſe on her weather quarter, ſhe hoiſted Dutch colours, upon which I ordered a ſhot to be fired acroſs; a few minutes after we were cloſe along-ſide her to windward, when a ſmart action commenced on both ſides, which laſted about twenty minutes, when the Dutch frigate Argo, of thirty-ſix guns and 273 men, ſtruck to his Majeſty's ſhip Phœnix, under my command.

It is with infinite pleaſure I aſſure you of the very ſteady and cool behaviour of the officers and ſhips company I have the honour to command, it being ſuch as to merit every thing I can ſay in their praiſe.

I beg leave to recommend in the ſtrongeſt manner, through you to their Lordſhips, Mr. Joſ. Wood, firſt lieutenant, who, from long experience, and ſteady officer-like conduct, is highly deſerving their moſt particular attention. Our loſs conſiſts of one man killed and three wounded; that of the enemy ſix killed and and twenty eight wounded, ſome of them dangerouſly.

The ſails, ſtanding and running rigging, received ſome damage, as did the enemy's, but none of ſo much conſequence but was ſoon put to rights. The frigate and brigs were from Norway, bound to the Texel; the cutter which we retook is the Duke of York packet from Yarmouth to the Elbe, taken by them the day before.

I have the honour to be, &c.
W. L. Halsted.

Diſpatch from Adam Duncan, Eſq. Admiral of the Blue, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips, &c. employed in the North Sea, of which the following are copies.

Venerable at ſea, 13th of October, 1797.
off the Coaſt of Holland.

Judging it of conſequence their Lordſhips ſhould have as early information as poſſible of the defeat of the Dutch fleet under the command of Admiral De Winter, I diſpatched the Roſe cutter at three P. M. on the 12th (11th), inſtant, with a ſhort letter to you immediately after the action was ended. I have now further to acquaint you, for their Lordſhips information, that in the night of the 10th inſtant, after I had ſent away my letter to you of that date, I placed my ſquadron, in ſuch a ſituation as to prevent the enemy from returning to the Texel without my falling in with them. At nine o'clock in the morning of the 11th I got ſight of Captain Trollope's ſquadron, with the ſignal flying for an enemy to leeward; I immediately bore up, and made the ſignal for a general chaſe, and ſoon got ſight of them, forming in a line on the larboard tack to receive us, the wind at N. W. As we approached near I made the ſignal for the ſquadron to ſhorten ſail, in order to connect them; ſoon after I ſaw the land between Camperdown and Egmont, about nine miles to leeward of the enemy, and finding there was no time to be loſt in making the attack, I made the ſignal to bear up, break the enemy's line, and engage them to leeward, each ſhip her opponent, by which I got between them and the land, whither they were faſt approaching. My ſignals were obeyed with great promptitude, and Vice-Admiral Onſlow, in the Monarch, bore down on the enemy's rear in the moſt gallant manner, his diviſion following his example, and the action commenced about twelve o'lock. The Venerable ſoon got through the enemy's line, and I began a cloſe action, with my diviſion on the Van. which laſted near two hours and a half, when I obſerved all the maſts of the Dutch Admiral's ſhip to go by the board; ſhe was, however, defended for ſome time in a moſt gallant manner; but being overpreſſed by numbers, her colours were ſtruck, and Admiral De Winter was ſoon brought on board the Venerable. On looking around me I obſerved the ſhips bearing the Vice-Admiral's flag was alſo diſmaſted, and had ſurrendered to Vice-Admiral Onſlow; and that many others had likewiſe ſtruck. Finding we were in nine fathoms water, and not farther than five miles from the land, my attention was ſo much taken up in getting the heads of the diſabled ſhips off ſhore, that I was not able to diſtinguiſh the number of ſhips captured: and the wind having been conſtantly on the land ſince, we have unavoidably been much diſperſed, ſo that I have not been able to gain an exact account of them, but we have taken poſſeſſion of eight or nine; more of them had ſtruck, but taking advantage of the night, and being ſo near their own coaſt, they ſucceeded in getting off, and ſome of them were ſeen going into the Texel the next morning.

It is with the greateſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction I make known to their Lordſhips the very gallant behaviour of Vice-Admiral Onſlow, the captains, officers, ſeamen, and marines of the ſquadron, who all appeared actuated with the true Britiſh ſpirit, at leaſt thoſe that I had an opportunity of ſeeing.

One of the enemy's ſhips caught fire in the action, and drove very near the Venerable; but I have the pleaſure to ſay it was extinguiſhed, and ſhe is one of the ſhips in our poſſeſſion. The ſquadron has ſuffered much in their maſts, yards, and rigging, and many of them have loſt a number of men; however, in no proportion to that of the enemy. The carnage on board the two ſhips that bore the Admirals flags has been beyond all deſcription; they have no leſs then 250 men killed and wounded on board of each ſhip; and here I have

have to lament the loſs of Captain Burgeſs, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Ardent, who brought that ſhip into action in the moſt gallant and maſterly manner, but was unfortunately killed ſoon after. However, the ſhip continued the action cloſe, until quite diſabled. The public have loſt a good and gallant officer in Captain Burgeſs, and I with others, a ſincere friend.

Captain Trollope's exertions and active good conduct in keeping fight of the enemy's fleet until I came up have been truly meritorious, and, I truſt, will meet a juſt reward.

I ſend this by Captain Fairfax, by whoſe able advice I profited much during the action, and who will give their Lordſhips any further particulars they wiſh to know.

As moſt of the ſhips of the ſquadron are much diſabled, and ſeveral of the prizes diſmaſted, I ſhall make the beſt of my way with them to the Nore.

I herewith tranſmit you a liſt of killed and wounded on board ſuch of the ſquadron as I have been able to collect; a liſt of the enemy's fleet oppoſed to my ſquadron, and my line of battle on the day of action.

I am Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

ADAM DUNCAN.

Liſt and diſpoſition of the Dutch Feet on the 11th of October, 1797.

VAN.

Vice-Admiral Reyntjes, Commander.

	Guns.	Men.
Cerberus, Captain Jacobſon, - -	68	450
Delft, Captain Verdoorn, (Taken) -	56	375
Jupiter, Vice-Admiral Reyntjes and Rear-Admiral Meuſes, (Taken) - -	74	550
Alkmaar, Captain Kraft, (Taken) -	56	350
Haerlem, Captain Wiggerts, (Taken) -	68	450
Munnikkendam, Capt. Lancaſter, (Taken)	44	270
Heldin, Captain Dumiſnilde l'Eeſtrille,	32	230
Daphne brig, Lieutenant Fredericks, -	18	98

CENTRE.

Admiral De Winter, Commander in Chief.

Waſſenaer, Captain Holland, (Taken)	64	450
Batavier, Captain Souters, - -	56	350
Vryheid, (the Liberty) Admiral De Winter Van Roſſem, (Taken) - -	74	550
States-General, Rear-Admiral Story,	74	550
Leyden, Captain Muſquetier, - -	68	450
Mars, Captain Kolff, - - -	44	400
Waakzamheid, Captain Lieutenant Nicrop,	24	150
Minerva, Captain Eilbratch, - -	24	150
Galatea brig, Lieutenant Rivery, -	18	98
Atalanta brig, Lieutenant Plets,	18	98

REAR.

Rear Admiral Bloys, Commander.

Admiral De Vries, Captain Zegers, (Taken)	68	450
Hercules, Captain Van Ryſoort, (Taken)	64	450
Brutus, Rear-Admiral Bloys, - -	74	500
Beſchermer, Captain Hinxt, - -	56	350
Gelykheid, (the Equality) Captain Ruyſen, Taken. - - - - -	68	450
Ambuſcade, Captain-Lieutenant Arkenbout,	18	98
Haasje, (Aviſo) Lieutenant Hartenfald,	6	35

ADAM DUNCAN.

N. B. Another line of battle ſhip, reported to be taken, name unknown.

Diſpoſition of the ſquadron, in the order of battle, on the 11th of October, 1797.

LARBOARD, or LEE DIVISION.

Richard Onſlow, Eſq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, Commander.

Ruſſel, Henry Trollope, Capt. -	74	590
Director, William Bligh, Capt. -	64	491
Montague, John Knight, Capt. -	74	590
Veteran, G. Gregory, Capt. -	64	491
Monarch, Vice-Admiral Onſlow, Edward O'Bryen, Capt. - - -	74	599
Powerful, William O'Bryen Drury, Capt.	74	590
Monmouth, James Walker, Capt.	64	491
Agincourt, John Williamſon, Capt.	64	491

REPEATERS.

Beaulieu frigate—Cutters, Roſe, King George, Active, Diligent, Speculator lugger.

STARBOARD, or WEATHER DIVISION.

Adam Duncan, Eſq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Triumph, William Henry Eſſington, Capt.	74	640
Venerable, Admiral Duncan, William George Fairfax, Capt. - - -	74	593
Ardent, Richard R. Burgeſs, Capt.	64	491
Bedford, Sir Thomas Byard, Capt.	74	590
Lancaſter, John Wells, Capt. -	64	491
Belliqueux, John Inglis, Capt. -	64	491
Adamant, William Hotham, Capt.	50	343
Iſis, William Mitchell, Capt. -	50	343

REPEATERS.

Circe Frigate—Martin Sloop.

ADAM DUNCAN.

Venerable, off Orfordneſs, Oct. 15, 1797.

In addition to my letter of the 13th inſtant, containing the particulars of the action of the 11th, and which I have not been able to ſend away until this day, I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that, from the wind continuing to blow on the Dutch coaſt, the ſhips have had great difficulty in keeping off the ſhore, and that we have unavoidably been ſeparated. On Friday laſt the wind blew ſtrong from the W. S. W. to W. N. W. and continued ſo to do until Saturday morning; it then ſhifted to the north, when I made the ſignal to wear, ſtood to the weſtward, and fortunately anchored here laſt evening, the Venerable being ſo leaky, that, with all her pumps going, we could but juſt keep her free. This morning I obſerved the following men of war at anchor near us, viz. the Monarch, Powerful, Lancaſter, Beaulieu, three near the Kentiſh Knock, and three in Horſley Bay. The wind is at N. W. and much againſt the

the diſabled ſhips; I have therefore ſent the Lancaſter and Beaulieu out to render them aſſiſtance.

Sir Thomas Williams, in the Endymion, who joined me the day after the action, I alſo ſent in ſhore, to keep by and aſſiſt the diſabled ſhips; and I am informed that, in the courſe of the night, he fell in with a Dutch ſhip of the line off the Texel, and had engaged her, but I have not heard the particulars.

ADAM DUNCAN.

Reſpecting this important event we are indebted to the public all the particulars we can collect, by comparing which they may be enabled to get as much of the real truth as poſſible; the following intereſting extract is from a letter written by an officer in the fleet.

The Commander of the cutter which firſt ſaw the Dutch fleet after they were out, ſoon after fell in with Captain Trollope, in the Ruſſel, and went on board him, and at the requeſt of that brave officer, led him cloſe up with them. The Beaulieu frigate came under the Ruſſel's ſtern, and her commander told Captain Trollope that he was running into the Dutch fleet; his reply was, that is juſt where I wiſh to be. He ſtill kept ſtanding on, when the Veſtal ſpoke him, and told him the ſame thing; to which he made the ſame anſwer. As ſoon as Admiral Duncan got ſight of the enemy, the enemy eſpied him, and immediately formed a very excellent line of battle, and waited for the Britiſh fleet. Admiral Duncan's manœuvres were admirable. The ſignal was made for Admiral Onſlow, with his diviſion, to attack that of the Dutch Vice-Admiral, which was at one extremity of their line, and this diviſion began the engagement. Admiral Onſlow's ſhip was in action twenty minutes before Admiral Duncan's, who, however, continued the action near an hour after Admiral Onſlow had completed his work. When Admiral Onſlow's ſignal was made to bear down, break the line of the enemy, and engage, the men of every ſhip in the fleet ran up the yards, and gave three cheers with the greateſt enthuſiaſm. Admiral Duncan very properly wiſhed to ſee all the ſhips of his fleet engaged with the oppoſite ſhip of the enemy, before he began the fight himſelf; he hoiſted the ſignal for every ſhip to break the line, and engage as ſhe came up, and afterwards daſhed into the midſt of it, with this ſignal flying. He paſſed on to the windward quarter of the Dutch Admiral, and came round on his leeward quarter; and by this ſkilful manœuvre he deceived the Dutch wonderfully; they had expected him to engage them to windward; in which caſe, as there was a freſh gale, they knew that the lower deck ports of ſome of the Engliſh ſhips could not be opened, and they had therefore prepared to receive the Britiſh ſhips accordingly. When Admiral Duncan had got round De Winter's ſhip, in the way I have deſcribed, he found the Dutchman's lower-deck ports ſhut, while his own were open; he had preſently four of the enemy's principal ſhips upon him. Admiral de Winter's aim appeared to be to ſink the Venerable; for this purpoſe he fired low, and two poor fellows, who had been wounded, were killed in the cockpit, while their wounds were dreſſing. He continued fighting until he was ſo reduced, that, when the Director paſſed him to windward, and fired a broadſide into him, he could return but ſix guns on that ſide. The Ardent, at one time, had five Dutch ſhips on her: her Captain was killed the ninth ſhot; ſhe certainly would have ſunk, if the Venerable had not gone to her aſſiſtance. Vice-Admiral Onſlow had two ſhips upon him the whole time. A number of the men of the Venerable were killed by looking out of the port-holes, and cheering, whenever they ſaw any of the enemy ſtrike. By the ſkilful arrangement of Admiral Duncan, four ſhips of the enemy, belonging to their centre, were left unoppoſed: they were there thus puzzled; they ſaw the battle rage on either ſide of them, and their ſhips on both quarters ſtriking. Not knowing what courſe to take, their commanders at laſt took that which appeared to them ſafeſt, and fairly run for it; but they were compelled to paſs Admiral Duncan's diviſion, who were ſo well prepared to receive them, that they cut away almoſt all their maſts, yards, &c. and thus diſabled them. The two firſt broadſides of the Dutch ſhips were terrible; but, after that, on an average, the Britiſh fired three guns to their one. Thirteen of the Dutch ſhips ſtruck, but no boats could be put off to take poſſeſſion of them, by which ſeveral eſcaped. After the action, Admiral Onſlow paſſed under Admiral Duncan's ſtern, and gave him three cheers, which were anſwered, and Admiral Duncan publickly thanked the Vice-Admiral for his gallant conduct. The Vice-Admiral then went in Captain Hamilton's boat on board Admiral Duncan's ſhip. Their meeting was affecting; at firſt they could not ſpeak. The reſt of the ſhips that had behaved well, paſſed under the Admiral's ſtern, gave three cheers, and were anſwered. All the Dutch ſhips, even the brigs of eight and ten guns, occaſionally run into the line to gall the Britiſh ſhips. On board one of our ſhips, (the name of which I do not know, but the fact was reported to Admiral Duncan), a woman inſiſted upon being quartered at a gun, where ſhe behaved with the utmoſt gallantry; ſhe was at length ſlightly wounded, but poſitively refuſed to quit her quarters, and was at length carried down to be dreſſed by force. The Dutch Admiral De Winter, when on board Admiral Duncan's ſhip, told him, that he thought, when he ſailed from the Texel, his ſhip had on board her the fineſt fellows in the world, but he now found that the Britiſh Admiral's crew exceeded them.

Extract of a Letter from an officer on board his Maj.ſty's ſhip Belliqueux.

Yarmouth Roads, October 16.

On the 9th we left Yarmouth Roads, our fleet conſiſting of fourteen ſail of the line; one frigate, and one ſloop. Admiral Duncan having received information that the Dutch were at ſea, and was willing to pay his reſpects to them as ſpeedily as poſſible.

On Wedneſday the 11th, by half paſt ſeven in the morning, the Ruſſel, Adamant, and Beaulieu joined us, and made the ſignal for the enemy's fleet to leeward, conſiſting of ſixteen ſail of the line, two frigates, and one ſloop. At nine o'clock the Admiral made the ſignal

ſignal to prepare for battle; at half paſt nine, ſaw the enemy's fleet in the S. E. quarter, lying in a direct line of battle, with their larboard tack on board; at half paſt ten, the Admiral made the ſignal to heave to and reef top-ſails. The Dutch fleet, diſtant two miles, made ſail; at half paſt eleven, the Admiral made the ſignal to form the line of battle, and to attack and break the enemy's line in ſucceſſion. P. M. The action became general with our rear and their van; by half paſt twelve, the action was general with both fleets; by one, every ſhip had broken the enemy's line, and had got between them and the land, in order to cut them off from getting into the Texel, the land being then diſtant ſeven miles. We had now ſufficient exerciſe; and by half paſt two a large two decker ſtruck to our ſhip, we having at the ſame time a Dutch Admiral on our larboard quarter, and another ſhip on our ſtarboard quarter, and a heavy ſhip on our larboard bow. At this time the Iſis and Powerful came and took the fire of one of the ſhips from us, and gave us three cheers. At 35 minutes after, the ſhip on our larbour quarter ſheered off; at 3 P. M. the ſhip on our bow filled and made ſail, and ſtood from us. During this ſpace of two hours, we had ſupported a moſt tremendous fire from the enemy, and I believe had repaid them with intereſt. At ten minutes paſt three, wore ſhip and bore down on the Dutch Admiral Bloys, commanding the Rear diviſion, which immediately ſtruck to us, hailed us, and deſired us to ſend a boat on board of her, and take poſſeſſion. We were ſo much diſabled, that we could not get a boat out; but ſhe dropped aſtern of us.

At half paſt three, the action ceaſed, our fleet being to windward with the prizes taken, and our ſhip, with the two prizes, cloſe in with the land. Three Dutch ſhips came down, as we ſuppoſed, with an intent to retake theirs; at the ſame time the Montague and Veteran, who appeared to have ſuſtained little or no damage, came near enough to prevent them. At four, they beat a retreat. All hands were now employed in knotting, ſplicing, and repairing the damages ſuffered during the action, having neither brace, bowling, or lift-hole, or very little of the ſtanding rigging; our fore-maſt, bowſprit, main and croſs jack-yard, were beſides materially injured. At eight, a frigate bore down and convoyed our prizes into the fleet; at nine called the ſtarboard watch on deck, the watch below to ſleep at their quarters. It being a fine night, we diſcerned the enemy's fleet bearing E. S. E. diſtant four miles, conſiſting of twelve ſail of the line. Our fleet at this time bearing N. N. W. diſtant three miles. The watch on deck employed knotting, ſplicing, and clapping a fiſh on the fore-maſt. A. M. got down the croſs-jack-yard, and rigged a fore top-ſail-yard in its lieu; at ſix called all hands to muſter, found we had 23 men killed and 75 wounded, and many others ſlightly; quarter paſt ſix, the Veteran bore down and hailed us; ſaid ſhe was ſent by the Admiral to know if we wanted her aſſiſtance. Our noble Captain's anſwer was, we wanted no help, and that we ſhould be ready for action as ſoon as we had bent a new ſet of ſails, the old ones being ſhot into mere ribbands. Saw the remainder of the Dutch fleet cloſe in with the land, in a very diſabled condition. Preſently after a favourable breeze ſprung up, and they got into the Texel. From this time to noon, all hands employed as neceſſary; half paſt, called all hands to bury the dead. The purſer read the funeral ſervice over 1 lieutenant, 1 midſhipman, and 9 brother tars (the other killed being thrown overboard in the action) who were immediately launched into the deep, tears ſtreaming from all eyes. From twelve to four, bent a new ſet of ſails, and tacked ſhip to get into our fleet; many old tars on board who have been in ſeveral engagements, ſay they never weathered one more dreadful; two ſhips of ſuperior force hauled down their colours to the Belliqueux. Admiral Duncan could not do more with ſo large a fleet, and ſo near the enemy's ſhore, and wind in; if they had been ſome leagues at ſea, very few would have got into the Texel again.

We thank God, who has given us a victory, though purchaſed with the lives of ſo many brave men. For an account of the loſs of killed and wounded in the fleet, I refer you to the papers, as likewiſe for the behaviour of particular ſhips, which, if juſtice is done them, will add a luſtre to the annals of England. The Dutch fought remarkably well, but we fought better.

The Delft, of 56 guns, one of the captured ſhips, which the Ruſſel had in tow, unfortunately foundered within ſight of the Engliſh coaſt; and, lamentable to relate, the whole of her crew, and about 120 Engliſh ſeamen, who were on board of her at the time, were engulphed in the pitileſs deep, before any aſſiſtance could be afforded them.

The above particulars were received at the Admiralty in a letter from Captain Trollope, of the Ruſſel. This ſhip, although ſhe fought deſperately during the whole of the engagement, had only ſeven men killed, and twenty-ſeven wounded: among the latter was Lieutenant Johnſon, a very worthy and deſerving officer.—The Monmouth, we underſtand, had five men, including a lieutenant, killed, and ten wounded.

The Adamant, of 50 guns, Captain Hotham, is arrived in the Downs with one of the prizes, the Haerlem, of 64 guns, which ſhip is reported to have loſt upwards of 300 men in the action.

The Venerable, of 74 guns, having on board Admiral Duncan's flag; Monarch, of 74, Vice-Admiral Onſlow; Powerful, of 74, Captain O'Bryen Drury; Lancaſter, of 64, Captain Wells; Endymion, of 40, Captain Sir T. Williams; and Beaulieu, of 40, Captain Fayerman, are arrived at the Nore. We have not yet been able to learn the exact number of the prizes which have reached each port. Some letters ſtate, that ſeven of them have been brought into Yarmouth, which, with the one arrived in the Downs, and that which has foundered, leave only one ſhip unaccounted for. Of the Britiſh, the Agincourt, of 64 guns, Captain Williamſon; Belliqueux, of 64, Captain Inglis; and Iſis, of 50, Captain Mitchell, have not, we believe, yet arrived. The former was not in the action, for what reaſon remains yet to be explained: Admiral Duncan mentions her as having experienced no loſs whatever on the occaſion.

The whole of the ſhips which have arrived, particularly

larly the Venerable, Monarch, and Ardent, are very much damaged, and the prizes are in a moſt ſhattered condition.—The carnage on board the Dutch fleet was dreadful; but no calculation has yet been formed of its vaſt extent. The loſs of the Britiſh was alſo neceſſarily great. From the returns which have hitherto been received, it is probable that the whole number of killed and wounded will amount to upwards of 900 men.—In the affair of the 1ſt of June, the ſplendour of which by no means ſurpaſſed that of the 11th of October, the number was 1069.

Admiral Duncan ſtates, in his ſecond letter, that the Endymion had, in the courſe of the night, fallen in with a Dutch ſhip of the line off the Texel, and had engaged her, but that he had not heard the particulars. The engagement took place in the night; and owing to the heavy fire of the enemy, the Endymion was obliged to deſiſt the conteſt.

It is very ſingular that there was not a ſingle Frenchman on board the whole Dutch fleet; but there were 8000 troops ready to be embarked upon an expedition, had victory declared in favour of the Dutch.

The policy of blocking up the enemy's ports has been ridiculed; but it now appears from Admiral de Winter's report, that it was the blockade of the Texel which ſaved Ireland from invaſion, the French having, early in the ſummer, 45,000 men ready to embark for that purpoſe.

The miſerable fragments, the *Reliquiæ Danaum* of this mighty fleet, of ſo much expectations, which ſtraggled into the Texel, could not fail of impreſſing the Batavians with the moſt diſtreſſing ſenſations, the moſt afflicting reflections on their Allies and their Republic.

In the courſe of the engagement, Admiral Onſlow's ſhip was at one time in the moſt imminent danger, being attacked by four of the Dutch ſhips at once. During this conteſt ſhe took fire, and was obliged to be towed out of the line.

The ſplendour of this action conſiſted in the ſkill and rapidity with which Admiral Duncan ſeized on the moment for the attack. The heſitation or delay of a quarter of an hour would have been fatal. The Dutch ſhips, built for their own ſeas, would have got ſo cloſe in ſhore, that our fleet could not have followed them.—This Admiral Duncan perceived, and his deciſion was inſtantaneous.

Admiral De Winter complained that he was deſerted by four ſhips in the commencement of the action.

Admiral Winter came out expreſsly for the purpoſe of fighting the Engliſh fleet, by order of the Convention. They talked of having him tried by a court-martial if he did not fail. He came out contrary to his own judgment, and his apprehenſions have been juſtified by the event.

The obſtinate bravery of the Dutch in the battle was ſo great, that, when Admiral Winter ſurrendered, he was the only perſon on the quarter-deck of the Vryheid, and he is ſaid to have been ſo for half an hour, every other officer having been killed, or wounded. Having performed his duty in the moſt gallant manner, he appeared after his capture, to be in very good ſpirits, and paſſed great part of his time in Admiral Duncan's cabin.

The circumſtance of two Admirals being found on board the Vice-Admiral's ſhip, was owing to the ſenior, who was infirm, having wiſhed to retire, which the Dutch government oppoſed, on account of his popularity with the ſeamen. A junior Admiral was, therefore, appointed to aſſiſt him in the duties of his office.

When Admiral Duncan made the ſignal to break the enemy's line, the Dutch Admiral, immediately perceiving his purpoſe, made the ſignal for his fleet to cloſe, which was very alertly obeyed, particularly by the Vice-Admiral. It was under the ſtern of his ſhip that Admiral Duncan paſſed, and immediately ranged up alongſide. The Dutch Vice-Admiral did not ſtand the fire of the Venerable above ten minutes, but, dropping her foreſail, ſhot a-head. The Venerable then ranged up to Admiral Winter's ſhip, when a very warmly conteſted action took place, which laſted upwards of two hours, when the Dutch were obliged to yield to the ſuperiority of Britiſh ſkill and courage.

The number of guns on the ſide of the Dutch was 1266, and of men 8572. On the ſide of the Britiſh, the guns were 1066, and the men 8315. The Dutch 68 gun ſhips are equal to our 74's; their metal alſo being much heavier.

Captain Burgeſs, who fell glorioufly in this battle, was a perfect ſeamen, and a moſt accompliſhed officer. His gallantry had been frequently diſplayed; and it was but lately that he received the thanks of a body of merchants, for his ability in protecting a large convoy from the Weſt-Indies, with a very ſmall force.

He was ſhot through the body early in the action, and died inſtantaneouſly.

TEXEL, DUTCH ACCOUNT.—*Letter from Admiral De Winter to the Committee of Marine.*

With the deepeſt impreſſion of grief I inform you, that yeſterday morning, October 11, we diſcovered the Engliſh fleet. I immediately formed into a line of battle on the ſtarboard-tack, and did every thing in my power to keep the ſhips as cloſe together as poſſible, but my orders for this purpoſe could not be completely obeyed, on account of the unſteadineſs of the wind, the high ſea, and the bad ſailing of ſome of the veſſels.—At eleven o'clock the enemy attacked the rear of the line, which they broke through with great reſolution.—This I ſaw with ſome pleaſure, becauſe I always entertained hopes that the reſt of the fleet would cloſe up, and therefore I made a ſignal to the headmoſt ſhips to ſlacken ſail.—This, however, was of no avail; we came into action ſucceſſively in an irregular manner.—My ſhip was engaged at one time with two, and afterwards with three.—The Hercules, which was the ſecond in the line from me, took fire, and drove towards me, by which means I was obliged to ſhift my ſtation, and approach a fourth Engliſh ſhip, being that of the Admiral. All my running rigging was now torn to pieces, and while I was endeavouring to make a ſignal for ſome of the ſhips to come to my aſſiſtance, the flag-line was ſhot from my hand. In the mean while the Waſſenaar, by the Captain being wounded early, and the loſs of a great many people, was obliged to ſtrike, as did alſo the Haarlem, the De Vries, the Delft, and the Jupiter,

whoſe main-maſt went by the board. This I was, in ſome meaſure, prevented from ſeeing, by the thickneſs of the ſmoke, and the cloſeneſs with which I was engaged.—Every thing being at length ſhot away, and having loſt a conſiderable number of men, I nevertheleſs endeavoured to force my way through the five Engliſh ſhips, with a view of making for port, or of giving an opportunity to ſome of the fleet, not yet diſabled, to afford me aſſiſtance, but my attempt was not ſucceſsful. —At two o'clock all my three maſts went overboard, but I ſtill continued to defend the wreck for half an hour, when having no farther hope, ſeeing the reſt of the ſhips at a diſtance, and finding that my flag was ſhot away, I ordered the people, one half of whom I had already loſt, to ſtop firing; and at three o'clock an Engliſh frigate approached me, and carried me to Admiral Duncan.—The Gelykheid lay to the windward of me. —I ſaw alſo that ſhe made no longer reſiſtance, and had ceaſed firing: her running rigging was all in pieces, but why ſhe ſtruck, I know as little as I do of the Admiral de Vries, the Delft, and the Haarlem. The Hercules loſt her mizen-maſt, and took fire, which brought her, as well as me, into the middle of the Engliſh fleet, and ſhe has been alſo captured.—With the behaviour of my officers and crew I am perfectly ſatisfied. I recommend them to you as men who defended themſelves to the laſt, and continued faithful to their Admiral.—Both ſides fought with fury, and many men have fallen.—The Engliſh alſo have ſuſtained great loſs.—They had retired to Yarmouth, with nine ſail of the line, in order to refit.—On Saturday evening they received intelligence that we were at ſea; on Monday, they again ſailed, having re-victualled in twenty-four hours, and having received eight other ſhips from Portſmouth and the Downs, in the room of the eight which were under repair.—They had altogether ſixteen ſail of the line, among which there was only one fifty, the greater part of the reſt being ſhips of 74 guns.— Behold then the moſt unfortunate day of my life.—Every exertion that depended on manœuvres, or perſonal courage, was made by myſelf and many others on board, but in vain.—Our enemies reſpect us on account of the obſtinacy of our defence.—No action can have been ſo bloody, for it was fatal to us. I ſhall have the honour of ſending you a more accurate and minute account, as ſoon as I find an opportunity.—I at preſent take advantage of the permiſſion from the Engliſh Admiral to give you this ſhort notice, and to call your care and attention to a number of priſoners, whoſe bravery and courage deſerved a better fate, and particularly to the crew of the Vryheid.—I recommend to you the poor widows and orphans, and the wife and children of my worthy Captain, Van Roſſum, whoſe thigh was ſhot off at half paſt two.—He is ſtill alive, but there are little hopes of his recovery; two cadets, one of which is my nephew, have each loſt their left leg; the reſt of my officers are well.—Cranenburg, the lieutenant of marines, only is dead.—Of the ſtate of the other ſhips I can give no account, nor do I know what loſs they have ſuſtained; the Engliſh do not know themſelves.—I am informed, however, that Vice-Admiral Reyntjes has been wounded alſo, and that he is on board Admiral Onſlow. Muerer is well, but Captain Holland, of the Waſſenaar, was mortally wounded in the beginning of the action, and loſt a great many men.

I truſt and hope that I ſhall be permitted to return to Holland, in order to juſtify myſelf farther.

I am, your unfortunate Admiral,

DE WINTER.

THAMES MOUTH, ENGAGEMENT NEAR. In the beginning of ſummer, 1708, Queen Anne, among many other ſhips which were put into commiſſion, had one a veſſel of 70 guns, commanded by —— Smith, a concealed papiſt, and one who bore an implacable hatred to his country. His ſhip was ſtationed to guard the coaſts; and as it did not compoſe part of any fleet, the Captain was at liberty to cruiſe with her as he thought proper. He accordingly ſailed to Gottenburg, where he ſold her Majeſty's ſhip of war, whether to the King of Sweden, or to private merchants, hiſtory does not ſay. Be that as it will, Monſ. Mezeray affirms, he received the price; and immediately after retired into France, to offer his ſervices to Louis XIV. againſt his native country. The King received him very graciouſly, and promiſed him the firſt captain's commiſſion that ſhould be vacant; but, in the mean time, adviſed him to ſerve as a volunteer aboard the galley of M. Langeron at Dunkirk; and that orders ſhould be given to receive him with that reſpect which was his due. The advice of Kings is but a concealed manner of commanding, at leaſt Smith took it in that light, and obeyed. The Chevalier Langeron received him very politely, and entertained him at his own expence. The French hiſtorian ſays, in all our fruitleſs expeditions to the coaſts of England, Smith's was one. He often adviſed a deſcent upon that coaſt, in order to burn the towns, that he might at once have an opportunity of ſhewing his bravery, and gratifying his unnatural hatred; but it was thought too dangerous to comply. The coaſts were guarded by patroling parties, while large bodies of trained troops were placed at convenient diſtances from each other; a ſpecies of animals French ſailors do not much care to meddle or interfere with. Smith, burning with rage againſt England, had his head filled with nothing but ſchemes to offend it; among the reſt he ſent propoſals to the French court of burning Harwich, a little town ſituated near the mouth of the Thames, provided ſix galleys were ſubmitted to his command. The King approved his project, gave orders to Commodore Langeron to follow Captain Smith's inſtructions in the whole of the expedition, and to the intendant to furniſh whatever was neceſſary towards carrying it on. The Chevalier Langeron felt ſome repugnance at being ſubjected to the controul of a ſtranger, inveſted with no commiſſion; however, he obeyed with ſeeming ſatisfaction, while Smith gave the neceſſary directions for collecting combuſtibles, and a reinforcement of ſoldiers, with whatever elſe was thought requiſite. Every thing being in readineſs, we put to ſea on the 5th of September, in a fine clear morning, with a gentle favourable wind at north-eaſt.

We

We arrived at the mouth of the Thames without uſing our oars, at about five in the evening. But Smith, being of opinion that we were too early, and that we might be diſcovered if we came too near the ſhore, ordered us to ſtand off to ſea till night fall, and to make our deſcent when it was dark. We had not laid to half an hour, when the ſailor at the maſt-head cried out, A fleet to the north, ſteering weſt, 36 ſail, merchant-built, and eſcorted by a ſmall frigate of about thirty guns, It was, in fact, a fleet of merchant-ſhips which had left the Texel, and were making for the mouth of the Thames.

Our Commodore immediately called a council of war, in which it was concluded, that without regarding Harwich, we ſhould endeavour to make ourſelves maſters of this fleet; that this would be doing the King better ſervice than burning Harwich; that an opportunity would every day offer for doing that; but ſo rich a booty as this would ſeldom occur. Theſe reaſons, nevertheleſs, did not in the leaſt influence Captain Smith; he proteſted againſt their reſolutions, alleging that his Majeſty's orders ſhould be obeyed, without being drawn away by any different enterprize, and that we ſhould ſteer to the ſouth to prevent being ſeen by this fleet.

The council of war perſevered in their reſolution, ſecretly pleaſed at thwarting the deſigns of a man whom they regarded with envy, and whoſe ſucceſs would but give them cauſe to repine.

The reſult of the deliberations of the council was, an order to the ſix captains to attack this fleet. We made all poſſible haſte, with both ſails and oars, and as it approached us while we made towards it, we ſoon came up.

Our Commodore had given orders to four of the galleys to inveſt, if poſſible, and maſter the merchant-ſhips, which was an eaſy matter, as ſuch veſſels are for the moſt part defenceleſs; while our galley, which was Commodore, and that of Chevalier Mauviliers, ſhould attack and become maſters of the frigate, which ſerved for convoy.

In purſuance of theſe diſpoſitions, four galleys took a compaſs to ſurround the merchantmen, and cut off their entrance into the Thames, while we went directly to attack the frigate. The frigate perceiving our deſign, and the danger which threatened the whole, or the greateſt part of the fleet, took its meaſures accordingly. It was an Engliſh ſhip, the captain of which had the character of being one of the moſt reſolute, yet prudent commanders in the Britiſh navy; and, indeed, his conduct in this conjuncture did not give fame the lie. He ordered the merchantmen to crowd all the ſail poſſible to get into the Thames; doubting not, for his own part, but he ſhould be able with his little frigate to cut out work enough for ſix French galleys; and let what would be the reſult of the engagement, he was determined not to give out till he ſaw the ſhips under his convoy in ſafety. Purſuant to this reſolution, he ſpread his ſails, and bore down upon us as if he intended to be the aggreſſor.

Of the two galleys ordered to attack the frigate, ours alone was in a capacity to begin the engagement, as our aſſociate had fallen back at leaſt a league behind us; either becauſe ſhe did not ſail ſo faſt as we, or elſe her captain choſe to let us have the honour of ſtriking the firſt blow. Our Commodore, who ſeemed no way diſturbed at the approach of the frigate, thought our galley alone would be more than a match for the Engliſhman; but the ſequel will ſhew, that he was ſomewhat deceived in this conjecture.

As we both mutually approached each other, we were ſoon within cannon-ſhot, and accordingly the galley diſcharged her broadſide. The frigate, ſilent as death, approached us without firing a gun, but ſeeming ſteadily reſolved to reſerve all her terrors for more cloſe engagement. Our Commodore, nevertheleſs, miſtook Engliſh reſolution for cowardice; "What," cried he, "is the frigate weary of carrying Engliſh colours? and does ſhe come to ſurrender without a blow!" The boaſt was premature. Still we approached each other, and now were within muſquet-ſhot.

The galley inceſſantly poured in her broadſide and ſmall arms, the frigate all this while preſerving the moſt dreadful tranquillity that imagination can conceive. At laſt the Engliſhman ſeemed all at once ſtruck with a panic, and began to fly for it. Nothing gives more ſpirits than a flying enemy; nothing was heard but boaſting among our officers; we could at one blaſt ſink a man of war, aye, that we could, and with eaſe too. If Mr. Engliſh does not ſtrike in two minutes, down he goes, down to the bottom. All this time the frigate was, in ſilence, preparing for the tragedy which was to enſue. Her flight was but pretended, and done with a view to intice us to board her in her ſtern; which, as being the weakeſt quarter, galleys generally chooſe to attack. Againſt this quarter they endeavour to drive their beak, and then generally board the enemy, after having cleared the decks with their five pieces of cannon. The Commodore, in ſuch a favourable conjuncture as he imagined this to be, ordered the galley to board, and bid the men at the helm to bury her beak, if poſſible, in the frigate. All the ſailors and ſoldiers ſtood ready with their ſabres and battle-axes to execute his commands. The frigate, who perceived our intentions, dextrouſly avoided our beak, which was juſt ready to be daſhed againſt her ſtern; ſo that inſtead of ſeeing the frigate ſink in the dreadful encounter, as was expected, we had the mortification to behold her fairly alongſide of us; an interview which ſtruck us with terror. Now it was that the Engliſh Captain's courage was conſpicuous; as he had foreſeen what would happen, he was ready with his grappling irons, and fixed us faſt by his ſide. His artillery began to open, charged with grape-ſhot; all on board the galley were as much expoſed as if upon a raft; not a gun was fired that did not make horrible execution, we were near enough even to be ſcorched with the flame. The Engliſh maſts were filled with ſailors, who threw hand-grenades among us like hail, that ſcattered wounds and death wherever they fell. Our crew now no longer thought of attacking, they were even unable to make the leaſt defence. The terror was ſo great, as well among the officers as common men, that they ſeemed incapable of reſiſtance. Thoſe who were neither killed or wounded

lay flat, and counterfeited death to find ſafety. The enemy, perceiving our fright, to add to our misfortunes, threw in forty or fifty men, who, ſword in hand, hewed down all that ventured to oppoſe, ſparing, however, the ſlaves who made no reſiſtance. After they had cut away thus for ſome time, being conſtrained back by our ſtill ſurviving numbers, they continued to pour infernal fire among us.

Chevalier Langeron, ſeeing himſelf reduced to this ſad extremity, and a great part of his crew either killed or wounded, was the only one on board who had courage enough to wave the flag of diſtreſs, by which he called the other galleys of the ſquadron to his aid.

The galley which had lain aſtern was ſoon up with us, and the other four, who had almoſt taken poſſeſſion of the merchantmen, upon ſeeing our ſignal and perceiving our diſtreſs, quitted the intended prey to come to our aſſiſtance. Thus the whole fleet of merchant ſhips ſaved themſelves in the Thames. The galleys rowed with ſuch ſwiftneſs, that in leſs than half an hour the whole ſix had encompaſſed the frigate. Her men were no longer able to keep the deck, and ſhe preſented a favourable opportunity for being boarded. Twenty-five grenadiers from each galley wer ordered upon this ſervice. They met with no oppoſition in coming on, but ſcarce were they crowded upon the deck, when they once again were ſaluted *a l'Anglois*. The officers of the frigate were intrenched in the forecaſtle, and fired upon the grenadiers inceſſantly. The reſt of the crew alſo did what execution they were able through the gratings, and at laſt cleared the ſhip of the enemy. Another detachment was ordered to board, but with the ſame ſucceſs; however, it was at laſt thought adviſable with hatchets and other proper inſtruments to lay open her decks, and by that means make the crew priſoners of war. This was, though with extreme difficulty executed, and in ſpite of their firing, which killed ſeveral of the aſſailants, the frigate's crew were at laſt conſtrained to ſurrender. The officers were ſtill poſſeſſed of the forecaſtle and kept up as briſk a fire as before. They alſo were to be forced in like manner, which was not effected without loſs. Thus were all the ſhip's company made priſoners except the captain. He took refuge in the cabin, where he fired upon us with the utmoſt obſtinacy, ſwearing that he would ſpill the laſt drop of blood, before he would ſee the inſide of a French priſon. The reſt of the officers, who had by this time been conducted on board us, deſcribed their captain as a man perfectly fool hardy, as one determined to blow the frigate into the air rather than ſtrike, and painted his reſolution in ſuch ſtriking colours, that even the conquerors trembled. Every perſon now expected to ſee the frigate blown up, while they themſelves muſt ſhare the danger of ſo terrible a neighbourhood. The way to the powder room led through the cabin, and that the Engliſh captain was ſtill poſſeſſed of; and were the frigate blown up, it muſt have been attended with the moſt fatal effects to the ſix galleys. In this extremity it was concluded to ſummon the captain in the moſt gentle terms, and to promiſe him the kindeſt treatment upon ſurrendering. He only anſwered all this by firing as faſt as he could.

At length the laſt remedy was to be put in execution, to take him dead or alive. For this purpoſe, a ſerjeant and twelve grenadiers got orders, with bayonets fixed, to break open his door, and kill him if he refuſed to ſurrender. The ſerjeant at the head of his detachment would have ſoon burſt the door, but the Captain who expected all this, with his loaded piſtol ſhot him through the head. The grenadiers, apprehenſive of the ſame fate, quickly betook themſelves to flight; nor was it in the power of any of the officers to prevail on them once more to renew the engagement, though ſeemingly ſo unequal. They alleged in their vindication, that as they could advance into the room but one abreaſt, the Captain would kill them all one after the other. Again recourſe was had to gentle methods, and entreaty was uſed, which had at laſt the deſired ſucceſs.

All this ſeeming reſolution, this conduct, which appeared rather the effect of inſenſibility than prudence, was artfully aſſumed, only to prolong the engagement till the merchant fleet were in ſafety, which, when the Engliſh Captain perceived from his cabin window, he then began to liſten to reaſon; yet ſtill, to prolong the time as much as lay in his power, he pretended another obſtacle to his ſurrendering; he alleged it as beneath him to deliver up his ſword to any but the Commodore, and deſired that he would come down to receive it; adding, that brave men ſhould only be the priſoners of each other. According a truce was agreed on till his demand ſhould be reported to the Commodore, who ſent word back by his ſecond lieutenant, that a commander ſhould never quit his poſt or his ſhip. At laſt the Captain gave up his ſword without farther parley, like a real Engliſhman, deſpiſing ceremony when ceremony could be no longer uſeful. He was now brought brought before our Commodore, who could not help teſtifying ſome ſurpriſe at the diminutive figure which had thus made ſuch a mighty uproar.

He was hump-backed, pale-faced and as much deformed in perſon as beautiful in mind. Our Commodore, complimented him on his bravery; adding, that his preſent captivity was but the fortune of war, the loſs of his ſhip, the ſafety of the fleet intruſted to his care, and that he ſhould have no reaſon to regret his being a priſoner; ſince, by the treatment he ſhould receive, his bondage would be merely nominal. I feel no regret, replied the little Captain, my duty called me to defend my charge, though at the loſs of my veſſel. In what light my ſervices may be repreſented to my country, I neither know nor care. I might perhaps have had more honour among them by ſaving her Majeſty's ſhip by flight, and I ſhould certainly have more profit as I ſhould ſtill be continued in command; but this conſolation remains, that I have ſerved England faithfully, nor can I feel any private loſs by an action which enriches the public, and ſerves to make my country more happy. Your kind treatment of me may not perhaps be without its reward; though I ſhould never have the opportunity, you will find ſome of my countrymen who have gratitude; and that fortune which now puts me into your power, may one day put you into theirs.

The noble boldneſs with which he expreſſed himſelf, charmed

charmed the Commodore; he returned his ſword, adding very politely, take, Sir, a weapon no man deſerves better to wear; forget that you are my priſoner; but remember I expect you for my friend. There was ſoon, however, ſome reaſon to repent of this indulgence, as the conſequence of giving him back his ſword had like to have been fatal. The Captain being introduced into the cabin of the galley, beheld there Smith the traitor, and inſtantly knew him. England had ſet a price upon this wretch's head of a 1000 pounds, ſo that he regarded every thing that was Engliſh with the utmoſt deteſtation. Theſe two could not long behold each other, without feeling thoſe emotions which a contraſt between the greateſt virtue and vice occaſions; and the little Captain was all on fire to take vengeance for his country on its betrayer. Perfidious man! ſaid he, drawing his ſword, ſince the hand of juſtice cannot give you the death you merit, take it from mine. And at the ſame time he run againſt him, reſolved to plunge his ſword into his breaſt: fortunately for both, the Commodore was near enough to prevent the raſhneſs of his conduct, by taking the aſſailant in his arms, and ſtopped the meditated blow, to the great regret of the Captain, who vowed he had been better pleaſed with ſuch an action, than to have taken the ſix galleys. Captain Smith repreſented it to the Commodore as highly unfit that the priſoner ſhould be in the ſame galley with him, and begged to remove him to another, which the Commodore refuſed; alleging, that as he was his priſoner, he muſt remain where he was, but that Captain Smith had his choice of any of the other five galleys for his reſidence. We took poſſeſſion of our prize, which was called the Nightingale.

THANET, ISLE OF, BATTLE AT. In 853, the Danes who had landed in this iſle, were oppoſed by Earl Alcher and the inhabitants of Kent, and Earl Huda with thoſe of Surrey, when they came to a battle with the Danes. The Engliſh at firſt had ſome advantage, but their leaders being killed, and a vaſt number of the troops both killed and drowned, the battle terminated in favour of the Danes. In 863, the Danes landed again in this iſle, where they wintered, and from thence made incurſions on the neighbouring town. To ſtop their proceeding Ethelbert gave them a ſum of money. They accepted the money, but continued their ravages, till Ethelbert's preparations againſt them occaſioned their flight with their plunder. The Danes got poſſeſſion here in 1005, where they reſiſted the Engliſh troops.

THIONVILLE. A ſtrong fortified town of Luxemburgh, ſeven miles from Metz. In June 1793, near this place an engagement took place between the combined armies, and that of the French, the latter marched out of this place with 15,000 men in three columns, to attack Lieutenant-General Baron Schroeder, who was encamped at a ſmall diſtance from this place.

The attack was obſtinate, and the advantage doubtful, till noon, when two of the French columns gave way. The General then vigorouſly attacked the third, which alſo gave way, and the allied armies remained maſters of the field.

The loſs of the French was not aſcertained, but was ſuppoſed to be conſiderable, and that of the other was ſmall, among them was Count Wurbn, a captain in the Imperial light horſe very much regretted.

THOMAS's MOUNT (ST.), ATTACKED IN 1759. A riſing ground near Madras, on the coaſt of Coromandel in the Eaſt Indies. During the inveſtment of Madras, by M. Lally (ſee that Article), the ſpirits of the garriſon, who waited in expectation to be relieved, were kept up chiefly by the flying camp that was formed by Captain Preſton, who commanded at Chingliput, which hovered about the French army, and haraſſed them with great ſucceſs. This was owing to the foreſight and management of the governor of Fort St. George and Madras, ſome time before the approach of the French; who had in the beginning of December commiſſioned Major Caillaud to ſolicit the King of Tanjore, Tondeman, and the other Poligars in thoſe parts for aſſiſtance in caſe of neceſſity. In which commiſſion the Major was ordered to join Captain Preſton and Iſowf Cawn. Major Caillaud undertook this commiſſion with great alacrity and reſolution, though he had the difficulties of the monſoon, which was then at the height, and no other conveyance or carriage than an open boat, along a coaſt within reach of many garriſons poſſeſſed by the French. The uncertain ſtate of affairs made this application neceſſary, at leaſt to prevent the court of Tanjore falling under the abſolute influence of the enemy; and prevailed with the Major to defy all dangers, which he had the good fortune to eſcape, and he landed at Tranquebar, a Daniſh ſettlement, reaching Tanjore about the middle of December. But as Monagee the prime miniſter, in the intereſt of the Engliſh, and his friends, had been obliged to reſign and give place to a miniſtry, who, according to the true ſpirit of eaſtern politics, adviſed the King to ſide with neither of the European powers, but to wait the event of their arms, in order to make his own advantage; and this council being favoured by the intelligence received of the ſurrender of the Black Town to the French without a blow, Major Caillaud, notwithſtanding his known intereſt and influence with the country powers, was put off from day to day, and at laſt could obtain no more than 300 horſe, to be paid by the company. With theſe, and about the ſame number of choſen, well diſciplined and active ſepoys, whom he collected, he ſet immediately upon a march of 250 miles to Chingliput, and performed it in eleven days.

Here the Major left his men to follow him, after they had been refreſhed, and proceeded to the Mount of St. Thomas, whither Captain Preſton had marched the party he had a commiſſion to command. At the Mount he met with 1500 ſepoys, and 2000 horſe, under Iſowf Cawn; and 500 ſepoys, 60 Europeans, with ſix three pounders, part of the garriſon of Chingliput, under the command of Preſton; who had pitched upon this ſituation to be the fitteſt to cut off the convoys for the enemy's camp, and to haraſs and keep it in conſtant alarms, and ſo effectually to obſtruct their operations, that it was certainly by the danger apprehended from this flying army, that the ſiege was carried on with ſo little ſpirit. For at one encounter Captain Preſton had

taken

taken a convoy, with a number of ſpare arms, a large mortar, two cannon, ſome ammunition, a quantity of bullocks, and tents for 3000 men; he had repulſed ſeveral detachments from the enemy's main army; and in one action had treated the Black forces ſo ſeverely, that they were obliged to move off towards Arcot to recruit.

Their loſſes and alarms made it neceſſary for M. Lally to deliver himſelf from ſo dextrous an enemy in his rear. He was thoroughly ſenſible of the check this flying camp could at all times give to his operations; and was convinced that nothing leſs would do than a force ſufficient to cruſh them effectually. He compared them to flies hovering round a pot of ſugar, no ſooner beat off from one part but they immediately ſettle on another. So that as ſoon as the Black forces were recruited and returned from Arcot to the camp before fort St. George, he detached 600 Europeans, 1500 ſepoys, 300 European dragoons, 100 huſſars and 1000 Mahrattas, with ten pieces of cannon, to attack the Engliſh camp on the Mount, now under the chief command of Major Caillaud. Who, informed in the night that the enemy was advancing in a powerful body, made the beſt diſpoſition of his infantry he was able, behind the garden walls, and drew up his cavalry on his right. Daylight diſcovered the enemy, and a ſevere cannonade began. The French cavalry inclined very faſt to the right, about 300 paces from the front of our left. They were the Europeans that puſhed on that ſide. The ſepoys endeavoured to occupy all the banks and places on our left, where they could be under cover. As ſoon as their cavalry halted, ours were ordered to charge them immediately; and to ſee them advance for 100 yards, they carried the appearance of the beſt troops upon earth; but as ſoon as the enemy moved to receive them, their ſpirits failed and they fled with the greateſt precipitation; and the ſlaughter in the purſuit might have totally ruined them, had not the French cavalry, too eagerly preſſing through an interval between the village and foot of the Mount, been ſtopped by a party of foot, which obliged them with a briſk fire to retreat. The left wing behaved much better. The village was well defended. It was twice taken and retaken, and at laſt after a diſpute of three hours, it was loſt by the raſhneſs of the officer only that commanded that poſt, who ſeeing the enemy retreat in ſome confuſion, indiſcreetly purſued, not obſerving a party ready to ſupport them. That party ſtopt him, and drove him out of the village.

It was now about ten in the morning, when the enemy, tired of attacking, contented themſelves with cannonading the Engliſh ſeverely; but not being able to diſlodge them by that means, they renewed their attack about four. But it was too late to take effect. Major Caillaud had ſo ſtationed his muſquetry behind the garden walls, that they could not advance through their fire; and having no ſtomach to continue the action upon ſuch diſadvantageous terms, they thought ſeriouſly of a retreat; which they effected without further loſs, moving off their artillery at the cloſe of the evening, and their whole body ſoon after. A happy circumſtance for our troops, who had exhauſted all their ammunition for their artillery, and had very little left for the muſquetry. Therefore the Major embraced the opportunity; and in two hours after the enemy had left him the field of battle, Major Caillaud marced for Chingliput, the only place where he could be ſupplied.

M. Lally had depended much upon the ſucceſs of this detachment, hoping that by cutting off the principal hopes of relief or aid from the beſieged, that the fort might be brought to terms of capitulation. So that his approaches and operations went on very ſlowly. However, the garriſon took every precaution for defence, and tried every art to annoy the enemy. On the 29th, a ſubaltern with twenty-one men and ſome ſepoys, was ordered to ſally on the intrenchment and works ſuppoſed to be carrying on by the enemy; but they ſallying before it was dark, were diſcovered and obliged by a ſuperior force to retire with ſome loſs. The ſame fate diſconcerted the propoſal of Jamaul Saib, commandant of the ſepoys, who undertook an attack upon St. Thomas. He was detached on this ſervice with ten companies of ſepoys; but taking the route of Longbridge, he was fired upon by ſome French ſepoys ſtationed in M. Powney's houſe which ſtruck his men with ſuch a panic, that moſt of them threw down their arms; and he was obliged to return. Several other ſallies were made on various occaſions and at different times, but with little or no effect. But our firing increaſed as the works of the enemy advanced.

On the 30th, M. Lally ſent a flag of truce into the fort, with a letter complaining of their firing at his head quarters, and threatening to burn the Black Town in return. To which it was anſwered, that he had no right to complain, becauſe he was the firſt general, perhaps, that fixed his head-quarters within point blank ſhot of the fort, and lodged a regiment and ammunition at the ſame place.

Having loſt all hopes of ſucceſs againſt the flying camp, M. Lally became more diligent in his works before the town, but met with a brave defence; and he ſeized upon Sadras, a Dutch ſettlement on the coaſt, equally diſtant from Pondicherry and Madras, for a place of arms and for his magazines. The polite French General, under a pretence of defending that ſettlement againſt any attempt to be made by the Engliſh, turned out the Dutch ſoldiers, and garriſoned it with French. The ſtate of Sadras being thus changed, Major Caillaud, after his forces were recruited and provided with ammunition, laid a plan to ſurpriſe it. The Major had twenty miles to march from Chingliput to Sadras, and ſet out with his troops about four o'clock in the morning. His guides miſſed their way in the dark night, which made their arrival in the neighbourhood of Sadras ſo late in the day, that they were diſcovered; and the Major not having ſufficient ſtrength to attempt it by open force, was obliged to drop his deſign, and return without any other advantage than intercepting a letter ſent by M. Lally by a particular meſſenger to the governor of Pondichery; in which he complains, amongſt other things, of his ſituation; that a breach had been made fifteen days, and

and his men all the time within fifteen toiſes of the wall of the place, and never holding up their heads to look at it. That of the 1500 ſepoys in his camp, near 800, and all the coulis, did nothing more than carry ſugar, pepper, and other goods to Pondicherry. He acquaints him with his reſolution to ſet fire to the Black Town, and to blow up the powder-mills. He adds, what is greatly in the praiſe of the beſieged, that fifty French deſerters and 100 Swiſs, of which he diminutively inſinuates the whole garriſon conſiſted, did actually ſtop the progreſs of 2000 men of the King's and company's troops. He aſſures him that his greateſt loſs had been in two combats and four battles, and in his batteries unſkilfully made. And concludes, that he was ſo diſſatisfied with his ſtation, that he had rather command the Caffres of Madagaſcar, than remain in this Sodom, which it is impoſſible but that the fire of the Engliſh muſt deſtroy ſooner or later, even though that from heaven ſhould not—I undertake only to bring the army back, either to Arcot or Sadras—I will quit it upon my arrival there.

This letter plainly intimated his reſolution to raiſe the ſiege, as ſoon as he had burnt the Black Town, &c. a miſchief not to be prevented without more reſiſtance than could be made from the fort; therefore Major Caillaud marched back to ſuch a ſituation as might enable him to be ready for any ſervice requiſite to favour the efforts of the garriſon. And the long expected reinforcement of about 600 ſoldiers from England, arriving in the very interim, on the 16th of February, M. Lally, having nailed up all the guns in the Black Town, and deſtroyed the carriages of thoſe that could not be got off without difficulty, made great fires in the trenches to cover his intentions; evacuated the approaches after a pretty ſmart fire from the muſquetry; and in the morning he was ſeen marching out of the Black Town, without an opportunity to execute the wicked deſign of ſetting it on fire, being afraid of the ſtrength of the flying army again aſſembled on Mount St. Thomas, and the united force of the garriſon and of the troops from England, ſhould they take his retreating army between two fires.

Thus was raiſed the ſiege of Fort St. George, after the garriſon had been ſhut up ſixty-ſeven days, and the enemy's batteries had been open ſixty-ſix.

THORN, November 1, 1794. On the 23d of laſt month Prince Poniatowſki, at the head of 10,000 men, appeared again before Sochaczew. The Pruſſians, under the command of Major De Schenck, received them with a well directed fire, ſo that a great number of the Poles fell in the firſt attack. The cannonade begun early in the morning, and laſted till two o'clock in the afternoon, when our troops began to want ammunition, and the Poles attempted ſeveral attacks on our baſtions, but were as often repulſed by our bayonets. Major General de Klinckowſtrohem ſent us ſuccours, but before they arrived, Major De Schenck had driven them back. The Poles had twenty-ſeven pieces of cannon, and were reinforced three different times, and ſhewed ſo much intrepidity, that many of them entered our intrenchments with pots full of water to extinguiſh our matches. Their loſs muſt have been very conſiderable. The dead, about our baſtions only, amounted to 800, beſides a great number whom they carried away with them.

TORGAU, BATTLE NEAR, IN 1760. A city ſituated on the Elbe in the electorate of Saxony.

The march of the Ruſſians into Brandenburg with 80,000 men, obliged the King to turn his arms that way. He could not remain inactive and give up his electorate to be plundered, pillaged, ravaged, ruined, and conquered by an enemy, that rejected the propoſals of peace, and fought nothing but deſtruction wherever they came. His preſence was neceſſary in Brandenburg. His Majeſty accordingly called in his detachments, which locked up M. Daun in the mountains, marched, and arrived at Dam on the 20th of October. M. Daun, releaſed from his confinement, marched immediately after his Pruſſian Majeſty, with this caution, to keep without the diſtance that might force him to a battle. But though the Ruſſian generals found it very eaſy to ſlip, as it were into Brandenburg, with an army of 80,000 men, and to make themſelves maſters of an open city, defended only by a handful of men; that mighty army were no ſooner informed of his Pruſſian Majeſty's approach for the relief of his oppreſſed ſubjects, but they fled with great precipitation: ſome towards Poland, others into Saxony. So that if the King could not arrive time enough to prevent the miſeries above deſcribed, he was enabled by the flight of the Ruſſians to remove the theatre of war into Saxony, where the Auſtrians and Imperialiſts had got poſſeſſion of Leipſic, Wittenberg, Torgau, and were maſters of all that electorate; while his Pruſſian Majeſty was abſent from that country, and employed in more important affairs for his own and his country's ſecurity.

But when all the world were ready to diſpair of his Pruſſian Majeſty's affairs, this martial Prince, as thunder diſperſes the clouds, reſumed his operations in the field with vigour that ſurpriſed every body, chaſtiſed his enemies, and made the horizon of his glory brighter than at the beginning of the campaign. Contemning enemies that dared not fight him in the field, who glutted their paſſions with a predatory war, to the deſtruction of innocent and defenceleſs individuals, his Majeſty with his right paſſed the Elbe at Roſlau on the 27th, and there was joined by the troops under Prince Eugene of Wurtemburg and General Hulſen, and on the 28th proceeded to Kemberg, and joined the left, amounting in all to 80,000 men.

M. Daun, whoſe principal buſineſs was to attend to the motions of his Pruſſian Majeſty, called in the corps under General Laſcy, and alſo croſſed the Elbe at Torgau, and by advancing to Eulenberg, diſcovered his intention to open a communication with, or to join the army of the Empire encamped near Leipſic. But not being able to effect that deſign, the Imperialiſts decamped and got off in a fog, and Daun retired to Torgau. General Hulſen drove the Imperialiſts from before Leipſic, took poſſeſſion of that city, placed a garriſon in it, and rejoined the Pruſſian main army encamped at Eulenberg.

Every return of the ſun ſmiled upon the continual ſucceſſes of his arms; but theſe were only glittering enjoyments,

enjoyments, that without a complete victory could not eſtabliſh the King's intereſt and ſecurity. While the enemy were in a condition to keep the field, his ſubſtance and ſtrength ſuffered extremely, by protracting a war that was not able to procure an honourable and ſecure peace. Theſe conſiderations put his Majeſty upon meaſures to force M. Daun to a general engagement; of the two, it being more glorious to die in the field of battle, in defence of his dominions and ſubjects, than to ſuffer them to ſink under the burden and continuation of a conſuming war.

The Auſtrian General had taken all precautions to prevent a ſurpriſe, and was no ways apprehenſive that his Pruſſian Majeſty would attack him in a camp ſo well fortified. But on the 2d of November the King decamped to execute his reſolution to attack the Auſtrians. His Majeſty encamped at Lang-Reichenbach, between Schilda and Torgau; his huſſars attacked General Brentano, who was on his march with about 1000 horſe, and made 400 priſoners; and he learnt at Reichenbach, that the right wing of the Auſtrians was at Groſwich, and their left at Torgau. The King reſolving to attack them next day, propoſed to march through the wood of Torgau by three different roads, with thirty battalions and fifty ſquadrons of his left wing. The firſt line was to advance by the way of Mackrene to Neiden, the ſecond by Peckhutte to Elſnick, and the third, which conſiſted wholly of cavalry, by the wood of Wildenhayn to Vogelſang.

On the other hand, General Ziethen, with 30 battalions and 70 ſquadrons of the right, was to take the Leipſic road, and coming out of it at the ponds of Torgau, to direct his attacks againſt the villages of Suptitz and Groſwich.

This plan was executed in the following manner; the King's line, while on their march, fell upon the corps under General Reid, conſiſting of two regiments of dragoons and three battalions of pandours, who retired at the approach of the Pruſſians into the woods of Torgau. But they found in the wood near Wildenhayn another more conſiderable corps of the enemy; who, after firing ſome vollies of cannon on the van-guard, immediately retired to Groſchutz.

The Pruſſian van-guard was on the point of attacking them, when they learnt that St. Ignon's dragoons were in the wood on their left between two columns of their foot. Being immediately attacked by the Pruſſian huſſars, they wanted to retire, but met the grenadiers of the van-guard, whoſe fire ſtopt them; ſo that the huſſars made moſt of them priſoners. Thoſe who eſcaped fell in with the ſecond and third lines, where the Pruſſian cavalry was, and were either diſperſed or taken.

At two in the afternoon, the King got through the wood to the little plain of Neiden. There he found Bathiani's dragoons and a regiment of foot, which, after firing ſome cannon-ſhot, retired to Torgau; from whence was heard a briſk and continued fire of cannon and ſmall arms, which made them judge that General Ziethen was already engaged with the enemy. On this the King mended his pace, and, paſſing through the moraſſes near Neiden, inclined on the right towards a ſmall wood, marching in three lines. The horſe were on the left of the foot, with their left at the Elbe.

On their approach M. Daun made a front, and received them with a briſk fire of 200 pieces of cannon. His right extending to Groſwich, and his left to Zinne. His foot occupied very advantageous eminences along the Leipſic road. His ſecond line, againſt which the King directed the attack, was placed on a piece of ground, which terminated in hillocks towards the Elbe.

His Majeſty had diſpoſed the attack in ſuch a manner, that either his right or his left muſt take the enemy in rear, and cloſe them in, ſo that they ſhould not be able to undertake any thing againſt the part where he intended to effect his attack. Nevertheleſs the Pruſſians were repulſed the firſt time, after a very ſmart fire of artillery and ſmall arms. And the grenadiers ſuffered much from the Auſtrian carabineers.

The King made a ſecond vigorous attack, but his men were again repulſed, and forced to give way. Whereupon the King made Bareith's dragoons advance, who took priſoners the Emperor's own regiment, thoſe of Neuperg and Gaiſrugg, and a battalion of Bathiani's. At the ſame time, Spaen's cuiraſſiers fell upon other regiments of foot and put them into diſorder. Upon which the enemy advanced between ſixty and eighty battalions towards Torgau, placing their left at Zinne, and their right at the Elbe. The Prince of Holſtein went to meet them with the cavalry, and at firſt made them give way; but at the ſecond ſhock he was himſelf forced to retire. Nevertheleſs, he returned to the charge, and a third line of foot attacked the vineyard of Suptitz, whilſt General Ziethen with the right wing took the enemy in rear. This diſpoſition had the deſired ſucceſs, it threw the Auſtrians into great diſorder.

Theſe different attacks laſted till a quarter after nine at night; as the night was uncommonly dark, it was not poſſible to purſue the enemy. M. Daun was wounded in the thigh, and perhaps the victory was facilitated by his wound. The enemy employed the reſt of the night in croſſing the Elbe with all ſpeed, on three bridges of boats, which they threw over it at Torgau. Next morning at day-break the Pruſſians entered that town, and ſeized twenty boats belonging to their bridges.

The enemy loſt in this engagement four generals, 200 officers, and 7000 men, made priſoners, 29 pair of colours, one ſtandard, 37 cannon, and three obuſiers. In the firſt attacks in which the Pruſſians were repulſed, the enemy took two generals, ſome officers, and about 1500 ſoldiers. The Pruſſians loſt 2500 men killed, and 4900 wounded. The action was very ſharp, the ground was diſputed on both ſides with the greateſt obſtinacy.

The two generals whom the enemy made priſoners, were Count Finckenſtein and M. Bulow. The King's breaſt was grazed by a ball, and the Margrave Charles received a violent contuſion on the thigh.

TIBERON, CAPE, St. Domingo, CAPTURED.—*Extract of a Letter from Major-General Adam Williamſon dated King's Houſe, Jamaica, February* 9, 1794.

I have the honour to ſend herewith an extract of a letter

letter from Colonel Whitelocke, with the particulars of the capture of Cape Tiberon. The buſineſs was ſpirited and well done.

This poſt is of the utmoſt importance; it ſecures the paſſage, and, with Cape Nicola Mole, commands that fine and extenſive bay.

It has alſo drove the brigands as far back as Aux Cayes, which leaves the pariſhes of the Grand Ance in the moſt perfect ſecurity.

The trade between this iſland and St. Domingo is already prodigious; and the quantity of produce brought here will, I hope, on its arrival in Great Britain, add conſiderably to the revenue.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, of the 13th Regiment, commanding at Jeremie, to Major-General Williamſon, dated Europa, off Tiberon, Feb. 9, 1794.

The Commodore and his ſquadron called at Jeremie on the morning of the 31ſt ultimo; the troops were immediately embarked, and the whole ſailed in the evening.

We did not arrive off Tiberon till the evening of the 2d, when the three frigates anchored near to the ſhore, in the Ance du Mitau.

The enemy were ſtrong, and ſeemed to wait our landing; but, after a few broadſides from the ſhips the beach appeared to be clear, and juſt before dark I ordered the flank companies to land, and take poſſeſſion of a houſe about 150 paces from the beach, and well ſituated for defence, and to protect the landing of the whole.

Major Spencer commanded the flank companies, and was not annoyed till the moment the boats grounded, when the brigands appeared in line on the beach, and fired on the troops, who, by the Major's orders, were on ſhore in an inſtant, charged, and in a minute routed the enemy and ſurrounded the poſt.

I landed at day-light with the 13th and 20th, the marines, and Britiſh legion, and found that the brigands had evacuated all the poſts, and eſcaped towards Aux Cayes, by the mountain road, without burning or deſtroying property of any deſcription.

The numbers of the enemy were about 650 blacks and 200 mulattoes and whites, very ſtrongly poſted. About 150 more ſurrendered themſelves, and remain. Fifty of them were killed and wounded.

I have only to add on this ſubject, that the conduct of Major Spencer was highly honourable to him, and he was handſomely ſupported by the officers and men of the flank companies.

I left Lieutenant Baſkerfield to command, with fifty men of the 13th, the colonial troops, and Jean Kina's corps from Irois.

The poſt of Irois being no longer neceſſary, I have directed it to be diſmantled.

The enemy are now ſhut out of our poſſeſſions, there being no poſt of conſequence within ſixty miles of Tiberon.

A letter from Major-General Sir Adam Williamſon, K. B. dated Jamaica, January 12, 1795.

I am concerned to have to report to you the capture of Tiberon. I incloſe a copy of Lieutenant Bradford's letter, who commanded. I have every reaſon to be perfectly ſatisfied with the conduct of the garriſon; their ſituation was ſuch that they could not poſſibly do more.

M. Du Pleſſis, the Lieutenant-Colonel, and two other officers of the ſouth legion, were killed.—M. Du Pleſſis is a very great loſs to the ſervice.

Lieutenant Baſkerville, of the 13th regiment, who had been badly wounded in a former attack, was the only Britiſh officer who loſt his life on this occaſion.

Cape Donna Maria, December 30, 1794.

As in caſes of this nature matters are very likely to be miſrepreſented, I take this opportunity (thinking it my duty) to inform you of the real ſtate of the garriſon of Tiberon before its evacuation.

We, to the amount of 450 men, counting the army of Jean Kina, were attacked on the 25th, at day-light, by the enemy, from Aux Cayes, with three armed veſſels. Their attention, at firſt, was chiefly taken up by the King Grey, who defended the harbour with much ſpirit; but their artillery being landed, and brought to bear from an eminence, to the amount of one 18-pounder, one nine, two pieces of four, and one of two, after eight and forty hours of heavy cannonading, attended with a 50lb. ſhell from an eight inch mortar, about every ten minutes, night and day, at length pierced the King Grey ſo frequently, that ſhe lowered ſo many feet in the water as to render her battery uſeleſs, and a red hot ſhot taking the magazine, ſhe blew up.

They then turned their fire on our lower battery, and very ſoon diſmounted two eighteen pounders, the other being burſt.

Finding it ſilenced, they then attacked the great fort more vigorouſly than the former days, bringing all their cannon to bear on it, with heavy muſquetry. They killed and wounded upwards of 100 men, every ſhell latterly falling inſide the fort; all our cannoneers were diſabled.

A ſhell falling in the ditch where we had placed Jean Kina's corps, they forced the drawbridge, and flew towards Jeremie road. We then rallied, and forming a rear and advanced guard, putting our wounded in the centre, retreated in as much order as the caſe admitted of; and forcing an ambuſcade of the enemy at Irois, are now endeavouring to put ourſelves under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Handfield, at Jeremie.

We evacuated the fort on the 29th, about two o'clock in the afternoon. I beg leave to recommend to your attention the conduct of Monſ. De Savre, Major de Place, which really proves the juſtice of the general opinion of his zeal and bravery; alſo that of Monſ. D'Anglade, of the legion of the ſouth, and Monſ. de Breuil, commanding the gunners.

The conduct of the troops in general was perfectly what you would have wiſhed, and that of Jean Kina's army, until panic ſtruck by the ſhells, was admirable.

The number of the enemy was ſuppoſed to be about 3000, 800 of which were troops of the line, including artillery. *See* ST. DOMINGO.

GEORGE BRADFORD,
Lieutenant 23d Regiment.

TICONDERAGO ATTACKED IN 1758. An important fortreſs, ſituated on a tongue of land between Lake George and a narrow gut, which communicates with Lake Champlain, on the frontiers of New York, North America; for the particulars of which event ſee the following letter.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Abercrombie, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Camp, at Lake George, July 12, 1758.

The embarkation of the artillery, ſtores, and proviſions, being completed on the evening of the 4th inſtant, next morning at break of day, the tents were ſtruck, and all the troops, amounting to 6367 regulars, officers, light infantry, and rangers included, and 9024 provincials, including officers and batteau men, embarked in about 900 batteaux and 135 whale boats, the artillery to cover our landing being mounted on rafts. At five in the evening reached Sabbath-day Point, twenty-five miles down the Lake, where we halted till ten, then got under way again, and proceeded to the landing place (a cover leading to the French advanced guard), which we reached early the next morning, the 6th.

Upon our arrival, ſent out a reconnoitring party; and, having met with no oppoſition, landed the troops, formed them in four columns, regulars in the centre, and provincials on the flanks, and marched towards the enemy's advanced guard, compoſed of one battalion, poſted in a logged camp, which upon our approach they deſerted, firſt ſetting fire to their tents, and deſtroying every thing they could; but as their retreat was very precipitate, they left ſeveral things behind, which they had not time either to burn, or carry off. In this camp we likewiſe found one priſoner and a dead man. The army in the foregoing order continued their march through the wood, on the weſt ſide, with a deſign to inveſt Ticonderago, but the wood being very thick, and impaſſable with any regularity to ſuch a body of men, and the guides unſkilful, the troops were bewildered, and the columns broke, falling in one upon another. Lord Howe, at the head of the right centre column, ſupported by the light infantry, being advanced, fell in with a French party, ſuppoſed to conſiſt of about 400 regulars and a few Indians, who had likewiſe loſt themſelves in their retreat from the advanced guard; of theſe our flankers killed a great many, and took 148 priſoners, among whom were five officers and three cadets. But this ſmall ſucceſs coſt us very dear, not as to the loſs in number, for we had only two officers killed, but as to the conſequence, his Lordſhip being the firſt man that fell in this ſkirmiſh; and as he was, very deſervedly, univerſally beloved and reſpected throughout the whole army, it is eaſy to conceive the grief and conſternation his untimely fall occaſioned; for my part, I cannot help owning, that I felt it moſt heavily, and lament him as ſincerely. The 7th, the troops being greatly fatigued, by having been one whole night on the water, the following day conſtantly on foot, and the next night under arms, added to their being in want of proviſion, having dropped what they had brought with them in order to lighten themſelves, it was thought moſt adviſable to return to their landing place, which we accordingly did about eight that morning.

About eleven in the forenoon, ſent off Lieutenant-Colonel Bradſtreet, with the 44th regiment, ſix companies of the firſt battalion of royal Americans, the batteau men, and a body of rangers and provincials, to take poſſeſſion of the Saw-mill, within two miles of Ticonderago, which he ſoon effected; as the enemy who were poſted there, after deſtroying the mill and breaking down their bridge, had retired ſome time before. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradſtreet having laid another bridge acroſs, and having ſent me notice of his being in poſſeſſion of that ground, I accordingly marched thither with the troops, and we took up our quarters there that night. The priſoners we had taken being unanimous in their reports, that the French had eight battalions, ſome Canadians, and colony troops, in all about 6000, encamped before their fort, who were intrenching themſelves, and throwing up a breaſt-work; and that they expected a reinforcement of 3000 Canadians beſides Indians, who had been detached under the command of M. de Levy, to make a diverſion on the ſide of the Mohawk river, but upon intelligence of our preparations and near approach, had been repeatedly recalled, and were hourly expected; it was thought moſt adviſable to loſe no time in making the attack; wherefore early in the morning of the 8th, I ſent Mr. Clerk the engineer acroſs the river on the oppoſite ſide of the fort, in order to reconnoitre the enemy's intrenchments. Upon his return and favourable report of the practicability of carrying thoſe works, if attacked before they were finiſhed, it was agreed to ſtorm them that very day: accordingly the rangers, light infantry, and the right wing of the provincials, were ordered immediately to march, and poſt themſelves in a line out of cannon-ſhot of the intrenchments, their right extending to Lake George, and their left to Lake Champlain, in order that the regular troops, deſtined for the attack of the intrenchments, might form on their rear. The picquets were to begin the attack, ſuſtained by the grenadiers, and they by the battalions. The whole were ordered to march up briſkly, ruſh upon the enemy's fire, and not to give theirs until they were within the enemy's breaſt-work. After theſe orders were iſſued, the whole army, except what had been left at the landing-place to cover and guard the batteaux and whale boats, and a provincial regiment at the Saw-mill, were put into motion, and advanced to Ticonderago, where unfortunately they found the intrenchments, not only much ſtronger than had been repreſented, and the breaſt-work at leaſt eight or nine feet high; but likewiſe the ground before it covered with felled trees, the branches pointed outwards; which ſo fatigued and retarded the advancing of the troops, that notwithſtanding all their intrepidity and bravery, which I cannot ſufficiently commend, we ſuſtained

tained ſo conſiderable a loſs, without any proſpect of better ſucceſs, that it was no longer prudent to remain before it; and it was therefore judged neceſſary, for the preſervation of the remainder of ſo many brave men, and to prevent a total defeat, that we ſhould make the beſt retreat poſſible. Accordingly, after ſeveral repeated attacks, which laſted upwards of four hours, under the moſt diſadvantageous circumſtances, and with the loſs of 464 regulars killed, twenty-nine miſſing, 1117 wounded; and eighty-ſeven provincials killed, eight miſſing, and 239 wounded, officers of both included, I retired to the camp we occupied the night before, with the broken remains of ſeveral corps, ſending away all the wounded to the batteaux, about three miles diſtance; and early the next morning we arrived there ourſelves, embarked, and reached this camp in the evening of the 9th.

Immediately after my return here, I ſent the wounded officers and men, that could be moved, to Fort Edward and Albany.

On the 26th of July, 1759, the French evacuated this place at the approach of General Amherſt; but before they evacuated the fort the governor ordered all the mortars, cannon, muſquets, &c. to be charged up to the very muzzles with powder and ſhot, fixing port-fuſees to their vents, and then ſet fire to the fort, which made it impoſſible to approach it without imminent danger, However, a ſerjeant of the regulars having obtained permiſſion to cut down the colours, which were ſtill flying, he ventured into the fort, and brought them off ſafe, and was rewarded for this courageous and daring attempt with ten guineas.

This fortreſs was ſurpriſed and taken by the Americans in 1775, at the breaking out of the troubles with Great Britain, and put in a good poſture of defence; but it fell into the hands of General Burgoyne in 1777; as deſcribed in the following letter from that officer to Lord George Germaine.

Head-Quarters, Skeneſborough-houſe,
July 11, 1777.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that the enemy were diſlodged from Ticonderago and Mount Independence on the 6th inſtant, and were driven on the ſame day beyond Skeneſborough on the right, and to Huberton on the left, with the loſs of 128 pieces of cannon, all their armed veſſels and batteaux, the greateſt part of their baggage and ammunition, proviſion and military ſtores to a very large amount.

This ſucceſs has been followed by events equally fortunate. I ſubjoin ſuch a detail of circumſtances as the time will permit, and for his Majeſty's further information, I beg leave to refer your Lordſhip to Captain Gardiner, my aid-de-camp, whom I have thought it neceſſary to diſpatch with news ſo important to the King's ſervice, and ſo honourable to the troops under my command.

Journal of the late principal Proceedings of the Army.

Having remained at Crown-Point three days to bring up the rear of the army, to eſtabliſh the magazines and the hoſpital, and to obtain intelligence of the enemy.

June 30. I ordered the advanced corps, conſiſting of the Britiſh light infantry and grenadiers, the 24th regiment, ſome Canadians and ſavages, and ten pieces of light artillery, under the command of Brigadier-Frazer, to move up Putnam Creek, where they had been encamped ſome days, up the weſt ſhore of the Lake to Four Mile Point, ſo called from being within that diſtance of the fort of Ticonderago. The German reſerve, conſiſting of the Brunſwick chaſſeurs, light infantry, and grenadiers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Breymen, were advanced at the ſame time upon the eaſt ſhore.

July 1. The whole army made a movement forward. Brigadier Frazer's corps occupied the ſtrong poſt called Three Mile Point on the weſt ſhore; the German reſerve the eaſt ſhore oppoſite; the right wing of the line encamped at Four Mile Point; the left wing nearly oppoſite on the eaſt ſhore. The Royal George and Inflexible frigates, with the gun-boats, were anchored juſt without the reach of the enemy's batteries. The reſt of the fleet had been ſome time without guns, in order to aſſiſt in carrying proviſions over Lake Champlain.

The enemy appeared to be poſted as follows; a brigade occupied the old French lines upon the height northward of the fort of Ticonderago. Theſe lines were in good repair, and had ſeveral intrenchments behind them, chiefly calculated to guard the north-weſt flank, and they were further ſuſtained by a block-houſe. To the left of theſe works, about a mile, the enemy had ſaw-mills, and a poſt ſuſtained by a block-houſe, and another blockhouſe and an hoſpital at the entrance of Lake George. Upon the right of the French lines, and between them and the old fort there were two new blockhouſes, and a conſiderable battery cloſe to the water edge.

It ſeemed that the enemy had employed their chief induſtry, and were in greateſt force upon Mount Independence, which is high and circular; and upon the ſummit, which is table-land, was a ſtar fort, made with pickets, and well ſupplied with artillery, and a large ſquare of barracks within it.

The foot of the mount, which projects into the lake, was intrenched and covered with a ſtrong abbatis cloſe to the water. This intrenchment was lined with heavy artillery pointing down the lake, flanking the water-battery above deſcribed, and ſuſtained by another battery about half way up the mount. On the weſt ſide the mount runs the main river, and in its paſſage round is joined by the water which comes down from Lake George. On the eaſt ſide of the mount the water forms a ſmall bay, into which falls a rivulet, after having encircled in its courſe part of the mount to the ſouth-eaſt. The ſide to the ſouth could not be ſeen, but was deſcribed as inacceſſible. There was a bridge between the mount and Ticonderago, which alſo was unſeen.

July 2. About nine in the morning a ſmoke was obſerved towards Lake George, and the Indians brought in a report that the enemy had ſet fire to their farther

blockhoule, and had abandoned the faw-mills; and that a conſiderable body were advancing from the lines towards a bridge upon the road which led to the right of the Britiſh camp. A detachment of the advanced corps was immediately put in march under Brigadier Frazer, ſupported by a brigade of the line, and ſome artillery, under the command of Major-General Phillips, with orders to proceed towards Mount Hope, which is to the north of the lines, to reconnoitre the enemy's poſition, and to take advantage of any poſt they might abandon or be driven from.

The Indians under Captain Frazer, ſupported by his company of markſmen, were directed to make a circuit to the left of Brigadier Frazer's line of march, and endeavour to cut off the retreat of the enemy to their lines; but this deſign miſcarried through the impetuoſity of the Indians, who attacked too ſoon, and in front; and the enemy were thereby able to retire with the loſs of one officer and a few men killed, and one officer wounded. Major-General Phillips took poſſeſſion of the very advantageous poſt of Mount Hope this night, and the enemy were thereby entirely cut off from a communication with Lage George.

July 3. Mount Hope was occupied in force by Brigadier Frazer's whole brigade, the firſt brigade Britiſh, and two entire brigades of artillery. The ſecond brigade Britiſh encamped upon the left of the firſt; and the brigade of Gall having been drawn from the eaſt ſhore to occupy the ground where Frazer's corps had been on Three Mile Point, the line became complete, extending from the ſhore to the weſternmoſt part of Mount Hope. On the ſame day Major-General Reideſel encamped on the eaſt ſhore in a parallel line with Three Mile Point, having puſhed the reſerve forward near the rivulet which is on the eaſt ſide of Mount Independence. The enemy cannonaded the camps of Mount Hope and of the German reſerve moſt part of the day, but without effect.

July 4. The army worked hard at their communications, and got up the artillery, tents, baggage, and proviſions. The enemy at intervals continued the cannonade upon the camps, which was not in any inſtance returned.

The Thunderer radeau, carrying the battering train and ſtores, having been warped up from Crown-Point, arrived this day, and immediately began to land the artillery.

July 5. Lieutenant Twiſs, the commanding engineer, was ordered to reconnoitre Sugar-hill on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the communication from Lake George into Lake Champlain. It had appeared from the firſt to be a very advantageous poſt; and it is now known that the enemy had a council ſome time ago upon the expediency of poſſeſſing it; but the idea was rejected upon the ſuppoſition that it was impoſſible for a corps to be eſtabliſhed there in force. Lieutenant Twiſs reported this hill to have the intire command of the works and buildings both of Ticonderago and Mount Independence; that the ground might be levelled ſo as to receive cannon; and that a road to convey them, though difficult, might be made practicable in twenty-four hours. This hill alſo entirely commanded in reverſe the bridge of communication, ſaw the exact ſituation of the veſſels, nor could the enemy during the day make any material movement or preparation without being diſcovered, and even having their numbers counted.

It was immediately determined that a battery ſhould be raiſed upon Sugar-hill for light twenty-four pounders, medium twelves, and eight-inch howitzers. This very arduous work was carried on ſo rapidly, that the battery would have been ready the next day.

It is a duty in this place to do ſome juſtice to the zeal and activity of Major-General Phillips, who had the direction of the operation; and, having mentioned that moſt valuable officer, I truſt it cannot be thought a digreſſion to add, that it is to his judicious arrangements and indefatigable pains, during the general ſuperintendency of preparations which Sir Guy Carleton intruſted to him in the winter and ſpring, that the ſervice is indebted for its preſent forwardneſs: the prevalence of contrary winds and other accidents having rendered it impoſſible for any neceſſaries prepared in England for the opening of the campaign yet to reach the army.

July 6. Soon after day-light an officer arrived expreſs on board the Royal George, where in the night I took my quarters as the moſt centrical ſituation, with information from Brigadier Frazer that the enemy were retiring, and that he was advancing with his piquets, leaving orders for the brigade to follow as ſoon as they could accoutre, with intention to purſue by land. This movement was very ſoon diſcernible, as were the Britiſh colours, which the Brigadier had fixed upon the fort of Ticonderago. Knowing how ſafely I could truſt to that officer's conduct, I turned my chief attention to the purſuit by water, by which route I had intelligence one column were retiring in two hundred and twenty batteaux, covered by five armed galleys.

The great bridge of communication, through which a way was to be opened, was ſupported by twenty-two ſunken piers of large timber at nearly equal diſtances; the ſpaces between were filled with ſeparate floats, each about fifty feet long and twelve feet wide, ſtrongly faſtened together by chains and rivets, and alſo faſtened to the ſunken piers. Before this bridge was a boom, made of very large pieces of round timber, faſtened together by rivetted bolts and double chains made of iron an inch and half ſquare.

The gun-boats were immediately moved forward, and the boom and one of the intermediate floats were cut with great dexterity and diſpatch: and Commodore Lutwidge, with the officers and ſeamen in his department, partaking the general animation, a paſſage was found in half an hour for the frigates alſo, through impediments which the enemy had been labouring ten months together to make impenetrable. During theſe operations Major-General Reideſel had paſſed to Mount Independence, with the corps of Breymen and part of the left wing. He was directed to proceed by land to ſuſtain Brigadier Frazer, or to act more to the left, if he ſaw it expedient ſo to do. The 62d regiment Britiſh, and the Brunſwick regiment of Prince Frederick were left

left at Ticonderago and Mount Independence, in the place of the parties of Frazer's brigade, which had remained in poſſeſſion of the ſtores; and the reſt of the army were ordered to follow up the river, as they could be collected, without regard to the place of corps of the line. About three in the afternoon I arrived with the Royal George and Inflexible, and the beſt ſailing gunboats and batteaux at South Bay, within three miles of Skeneſborough, at which latter place I learned the enemy were poſted in a ſtoccaded fort, and their armed galleys at the falls below.

The foremoſt regiments, viz. the 9th, 20th, and 21ſt, were inſtantly diſembarked, and aſcended the mountain, with intention of burning the fort, and cutting off the retreat of the enemy; but their precipitate flight rendered this manœuvre ineffectual. The gunboats and frigates continued their courſe to Skeneſborough Falls. Captain Carter, with part of his brigade of gun-boats, immediately attacked the galleys, and with ſo much ſpirit, that two of them very ſoon ſtruck, the other three were blown up, and the enemy, having previouſly prepared combuſtible materials, ſet fire to the fort, mills, ſtore-houſes, batteaux, &c. and retired with the detachment left for that purpoſe, the main body having gone off when the troops were aſcending the mountain. A great quantity of proviſion and ſome arms were here conſumed, and moſt part of their officers baggage was burned, ſunk, or taken. Their loſs in the attack is not known; about thirty priſoners were made, among which were two wounded officers. During theſe operations upon the right, Brigadier Frazer had continued his purſuit on the road to Caſtletown till one o'clock, having marched in a very hot day from four in the morning. Some ſtragglers of the enemy had been picked up, from whom the Brigadier learnt that their rear-guard was compoſed of choſen men, and commanded by Colonel Francis, one of their beſt officers. While the men were refreſhing, Major-General Reideſel came up, and arrangements having been concerted for continuing the purſuit, Brigadier Frazer moved forward again, and during the night lay upon his arms in an advantageous ſituation.

July 7. At three in the morning he renewed his march, and about five his advanced ſcouts diſcovered the enemy's centries, who fired their pieces, and joined their main body. The Brigadier obſerving a commanding ground on the left of his light infantry, immediately ordered it to be poſſeſſed by that corps; and a conſiderable body of the enemy attempting the ſame, they met. The enemy were driven back to their original poſt. The advanced guard under Major Grant were by this time engaged, and the grenadiers were advanced to ſuſtain them, and to prevent the right flank from being turned. The Brigadier remained on the left, where the enemy, aided by logs and trees, defended themſelves long. After being diſlodged, and prevented getting to the Caſtletown road by the grenadiers, they rallied and renewed the action. They were again driven, and attempted to retreat by Pittsford mountain: but the grenadiers ſcrambled up what had appeared an inacceſſible part of the aſcent, and gained the ſummit before them. This threw them into confuſion. They were ſtill nevertheleſs greatly ſuperior in number, and conſequently in extent; and the Brigadier, in momentary expectation of the arrival of the Germans, had latterly weakened his left to ſupport his right. At this critical moment Major-General Reideſel arrived with the foremoſt of his column, viz. the chaſſeur company and eighty grenadiers and light infantry. His judgment inſtantly pointed to him the courſe to take. He extended upon Brigadier Frazer's left flanks. Major Berner led the chaſſeurs into action with great gallantry, and they were equally well ſuſtained. The enemy fled on all ſides, leaving dead upon the field Colonel Francis, and many other officers, and upwards of 200 private men. Above 600 were wounded, many of whom periſhed in the woods, attempting to get off; and one colonel, ſeven captains, ten ſubalterns, and 210 men were made priſoners. The number of the enemy, before the action, amounted, by the report of the priſoners, to 2000 men, and they were ſtrongly poſted. The Britiſh detachment under Brigadier Frazer, (the parties left at Ticonderago the day before not having been able to rejoin) conſiſted only of 850 fighting men. The bare relation of ſo ſignal an action is ſufficient for its praiſe. Should the attack againſt ſuch inequality of numbers before the Germans came up, ſeem to require explanation, it is to be conſidered that the enemy might have eſcaped by delay; that the advanced guard found themſelves on a ſudden too near the enemy, to avoid action without retreating; and that the Brigadier had ſuppoſed the German troops to be very near. The difference of time in their arrival was merely accidental. Major-General Reideſel, and thoſe he commanded, preſſed for a ſhare of glory, and they arrived in time to obtain it. I have only to add upon this event, that the exertions of Brigadier Frazer were but a continuance of that uniform intelligence, activity, and bravery, which diſtinguiſh his character upon all occaſions, and intitle him to be recommended in the moſt particular manner to his Majeſty's notice. The other officers and ſoldiers of this corps have prevented any diſtinction of individuals, by a general and equal diſplay of ſpirit.

On the ſame day (July 7) the country people about Skeneſborough having reported that part of the enemy were ſtill retreating upon Wood Creek, the 9th regiment was detached to take poſt near Fort Anne, to obſerve their motions. This was effected, though with much difficulty, the roads being extremely bad, and the bridges broken. The other troops were employed all that day and night in dragging fifty batteaux over the falls to facilitate the movement of the reſt of the firſt brigade to Fort Anne, to diſlodge the enemy there.

July 8.—A report was received from Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, commanding the 9th regiment, that the enemy had been reinforced in the night, by a conſiderable body of freſh troops; that he could not retire before them with his regiment, but would maintain his ground. The two remaining regiments of the firſt brigade under Brigadier Powell were ordered to quicken their march; and upon ſecond intelligence of the force of the enemy, and firing being heard, the 20th regiment

ment was ordered forward, and Major-General Phillips, with ſome pieces of artillery, was ſent to take the command. A violent ſtorm of rain, which laſted the whole day, prevented theſe troops from getting to Fort Anne ſo ſoon as was intended; but the delay gave the 9th regiment an opportunity of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, by ſtanding and repulſing an attack of ſix times their numbers. The enemy finding the poſition not to be forced in front, endeavoured to ſurround it; and, from the ſuperiority of their numbers, that inconvenience was to be apprehended, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hill therefore found it neceſſary to change his ground in the heat of action. So critical an order was executed by the regiment with the greateſt ſteadineſs and bravery. The enemy, after an attack of three hours, were totally repulſed with great loſs. They fled towards Fort Edward, ſetting fire to Fort Anne, but leaving a ſaw-mill and blockhouſe in good repair, which latter was afterwards poſſeſſed by the King's troops. The 9th regiment acquired, during their expedition, about thirty priſoners, ſome ſtores and baggage, and the colours of the ſecond Hampſhire regiment. The accidents to counterbalance theſe ſeveral ſucceſſes are few. The ſervice has loſt an officer of great gallantry and experience in Major Grant. The other officers killed are alſo to be much regretted. Captain Montgomery, of the 9th regiment, an officer of much merit, was wounded in the leg early in the action, and was in the act of being dreſſed by the ſurgeon, when the regiment changed ground; being unable to help himſelf, he and the ſurgeon were taken priſoners. I hear he has been well treated, and is in a fair way of recovering at Albany.

July 9 and 10.—The army much fatigued; many parts of it having wanted their proviſions for two days, almoſt the whole of their tents and baggage, aſſembled in their preſent poſition. The right wing occupies the height of Skeneſborough in two lines, covered on the right flank by Reideſel's dragoons, en potence; the left flank to Wood Creek. The Brunſwick troops, under Major-General Reideſel, are upon Caſtletown river with Breymen's corps, upon the communication of roads towards Pultney and Rutland. The regiment of Heſſe Hanau are at the head of Eaſt Creek, to preſerve the communication with the camp at Caſtletown, and ſecure the batteaux. Brigadier Frazer's corps is in the centre to move on either wing of the army.

The remains of the Ticonderago army are at Fort Edward, where they have been joined by conſiderable corps of freſh troops.

Roads are opening to march to them by Fort Anne, and the Wood Creek is clearing of fallen trees, ſunken ſtones, and other obſtacles, to give paſſage to batteaux carrying artillery, ſtores, proviſions, and camp equipage. Theſe are laborious works; but the ſpirit and zeal of the troops are ſufficient to ſurmount them. In the mean time all poſſible diligence is uſing at Ticonderago to get gun boats, batteaux and proviſion veſſels into Lake George. A corps of the army will be ordered to penetrate by that route, which will be afterwards the route of the magazines; and a junction of the whole is intended at Fort Edward.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Lutwidge to Captain Pearſon, dated on board the Royal George, off Skeneſborough, July 7, 1777.

"I have the pleaſure to acquaint you that very early this morning, the rebels abandoned Ticonderago and Mount Independence, leaving behind all their artillery, ſtores, and a quantity of proviſions. A part of them moved off by land towards New-England, and the remainder in batteaux, with their armed veſſels, up to Skeneſborough.

Three Britiſh regiments, with the Heſſe Hanau regiment, and ſome gun-batteaux, moved up the river in purſuit of them. At nine A. M. the Royal George and Inflexible ſailed up through the bridge at Ticonderago, and, with a favourable wind, got up within half a mile of Skeneſborough, where I found the gun batteaux engaged with the enemy's veſſels. The ſhips were not able to get near enough to be of any uſe except from their appearance; and ſoon after the firing from the enemy's veſſels ceaſed. The crews of two of thoſe veſſels were obliged to quit them, from the fire of the gun-boats' people, who acted with great ſpirit on the occaſion; and the other three were burnt and blown up. General Burgoyne, who was on board the Royal George, went round and landed, with a part of the army in South Bay, and came to Skeneſborough in the evening.

A great quantity of arms, ſtores, officers baggage, &c. were deſtroyed in the batteaux of the rebels, which were burnt with the veſſels. From the beſt intelligence we have, the rebel army is entirely diſperſed, and no probability of their joining again to interrupt the progreſs of our army ſouthward. Annexed is a liſt of the rebel fleet taken and deſtroyed; and they have now no armed veſſels of any kind left.

I am, &c.

SKEFF. LUTWIDGE.

A liſt of veſſels taken and deſtroyed at Skeneſborough, July 6, 1777.

Trumbull galley, 2 18-pounders, 2 6-pounders, 6 4-pounders, 4 2-pounders, and 12 ſwivels, taken; Liberty ſchooner, laden with powder, taken; Revenge ſloop, burnt and blown up; Gates galley, 2 12-pounders, 2 6-pounders, 3 4-pounders, 4 2-pounders, and 8 ſwivels, burnt and blown up; Enterprize ſchooner, a proviſion veſſel, burnt.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger to Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, brought through the woods by an Indian, dated before Fort Stanwix, Auguſt 11, 1777.

After combating the natural difficulties of the river St. Lawrence, and the artificial ones the enemy threw into my way at Wood Creek, I inveſted Fort Stanwix the 3d inſt. On the 5th I learnt from diſcovering parties on the Mohawk river, that a body of 1000 militia were on their march to raiſe the ſiege. On the confirmation of this news I moved a large body of Indians,

Indians, with ſome troops, the ſame night, to lie in ambuſcade for them on their march. They fell into it: the completeſt victory was obtained, above 400 lay dead on the field, amongſt the number of whom were almoſt all the principal movers of rebellion in that country. There are 6 or 700 men in the fort. The militia will never rally; all that I am to apprehend therefore, that will retard my progreſs in joining you, is a reinforcement of what they call their regular troops, by the way of Half-moon, up the Mohawk river. A diverſion therefore from your army, by that quarter, will greatly expedite my junction with either of the main armies.

TIRLEMONT, March 22, 1793.—On the 15th inſt. the advanced poſts of the Imperial army had been beat back from Tirlemont, which was retaken by the enemy: on the 16th M. Dumourier attempted to paſs the left wing of the Imperial army. On the 17th there was a change of poſition, and a briſk cannonade.

On the 18th, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, M. Dumourier attacked the centre of the Imperial army, but was repulſed: he was likewiſe repulſed by the Imperial right wing; but about three o'clock in the afternoon M. Dumourier's right wing penetrated through the Imperial left wing, whoſe cavalry was prevented from manœuvring, the ground being interſected by ditches: the corps of reſerve, commanded by M. Clairfayt, then decided the victory. The French retired in good order until ſix o'clock in the evening, when the Imperial light cavalry put them to the rout.

The number of killed and wounded is variouſly reported. It is ſaid that the French have loſt thirty-three pieces of cannon.

TOBAGO. One of the Carribbee Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, ſituated 120 miles ſouth of Barbadoes. It was peopled by the Dutch in 1632, who were expelled by the Indians: and ſoon after ſome Courlanders ſettled here under protection of the Engliſh. The French conquered this iſland and gave it to the Dutch, whom they drove off in 1677, and left it deſolate. From this period it continued as a neutral iſle, till the peace of Paris in 1763, when it was ceded to Great Britain, and remained in her poſſeſſion till 1781, when the French made themſelves maſters of it: for the particulars of which tranſaction ſee the following accounts.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, to Mr. Stephens, dated Carliſle-Bay, Barbadoes, June 29, 1781.

SIR,

Since my diſpatches of the 6th and 9th of May, dated from Baſſe-Terre-Road, St. Chriſtopher's, and ſent by Captain Smith, in his Majeſty's ſloop Snake, I muſt deſire you will pleaſe to acquaint their Lordſhips, that I put to ſea with the Sandwich, Triumph, and the ſhips that had received damage in their late engagement with the French fleet, uſing every endeavour to get to windward with all poſſible diſpatch.

Between the Iſland of Montſerrat and Antigua, Sir Samuel Hood, with the remainder of the fleet, joined me: their neceſſities obliged me to anchor in St. John's-Road, Antigua, in order to relieve them; having before detached ſeveral ſmall and quick-ſailing veſſels to St. Lucia, to acquaint General St. Leger, and the commanding officer of his Majeſty's ſhips, who might be at that iſland, that I was haſtening to windward with his Majeſty's fleet, and that they might depend upon being ſpeedily relieved, in caſe the enemy, encouraged by his Majeſty's fleet being to leeward, ſhould make an attack upon it: that General Vaughan, with a reinforcement of troops, was on board the fleet, and coming to their aſſiſtance.

Not a moment's delay was made at Antigua; the whole fleet put to ſea, and in a few days weathered the Iſland of Deſeada. The day we left Antigua, the Pegaſus rejoined me from St. Lucia. Captain Stanhope acquainted me, that he had arrived in the night of the 12th of May, under Pigeon Iſland, where Lieutenant Miller, late of his Majeſty's ſhip the Deal Caſtle, and whom I had left with a body of men to fight the batteries I had cauſed to be erected on that iſland, and Captain Campbell, who commanded a company of the 87th regiment, ſtationed on the ſaid iſland, informed him that the iſland of St. Lucia was inveſted by a fleet of twenty-five ſail of the line, and that the Marquis de Bouille, with a conſiderable body of troops, had landed and taken poſſeſſion of the village of Gros Iſlet; that he had, by a general officer, demanded, with the threats of uſing every ſeverity of war, unleſs Pigeon iſland was inſtantly ſurrendered.

His threats were received with the contempt they deſerved, by officers determined to do their duty to their King and country, by their immediately opening from the batteries, a heavy fire upon the enemy's fleet, which continued till ſeven of them were obliged to cut their cables, and retreat to leeward. I was in no pain relative to the fate of St. Lucia. However, not a moment's time was loſt in haſtening to its relief, and diſpatching ſeveral quick-ſailing veſſels to acquaint them with the approach of the fleet with a reinforcement of troops.

On my arrival off Barbadoes, one of my quick-ſailing tenders joined me, with diſpatches, acquainting me that the enemy's fleet had ſuddenly re-imbarked their troops in the night, and retired to the Bay of Fort Royal, Martinico, in ſuch a hurry as prevented their taking on board all their baggage, part of which, with a quantity of ammunition, they had left on the iſland.

On the 27th of May I received intelligence, that a ſmall ſquadron of the enemy, conſiſting of two ſhips of the line, four frigates, and three cutters, with 900 troops on board, had inveſted Tobago.

As General Vaughan had, ſome time before our arrival at Barbadoes, ordered a detachment of two engineers and forty of the train, to that iſland, who had ſafely arrived there, and as I had, more than a year ſince, ſent a number of cannon, with ammunition in proportion, and knowing its natural ſtrength, and that its

its garriſon conſiſted of near 300 troops capable of doing duty, excluſive of upwards of 500 militia, all natural born Britiſh ſubjects, I was convinced the enemy could make no great impreſſion before it was relieved. However, I inſtantly diſpatched ſeveral ſmall quick-ſailing veſſels, with poſitive orders to make ſome port in Tobago, acquainting the inhabitants, that a ſquadron, with a body of troops, would ſail the next day for their relief, which it did accordingly compoſed of ſix ſail of the faſteſt ſailing ſhips of the line, and three frigates, under Rear-Admiral Drake; and the 69th regiment, a flank company of the 60th, and a company of the volunteers, under the command of Brigadier-General Skeene.

As I had received intelligence that the enemy's fleet, conſiſting of twenty-four ſail of the line, had left Fort Royal, and were cruiſing between the Diamond Rock and St. Lucia, in hopes of drawing me to leeward with his Majeſty's fleet, while they were carrying on the ſiege of Tobago, I gave Mr. Drake notice of the ſituation of the enemy's fleet, and cautioned him to be upon his guard, and upon no account to run the riſk of an engagement with a ſuperior force; but after landing General Skeene and the forces at Tobago, and endeavouring to deſtroy the enemy's ſquadron that was inveſting it, to rejoin me with his ſquadron without a moment's loſs of time.

Mr. Drake, with the forces on board, arrived off Tobago the next day. The enemy, who, I am well informed, had made an attack upon the town of Scarborough, but were beat off, had ſent a cutter expreſs to the French admiral, that by the reinforcement lately ſent from Barbadoes, and the ſtrong ſituation the Engliſh had taken, he could make no impreſſion on the iſland without a large reinforcement. The day after Mr. Drake ſailed, I received intelligence from my cruizers, that the French fleet were to windward of St. Lucia, ſtanding to the ſouthward towards Tobago.

As Mr. Drake had the moſt poſitive orders, in caſe the enemy's fleet appeared off Tobago, to rejoin me without one moment's loſs of time, ſending his quick-ſailing frigates to give me notice of that event, I gave orders for the whole fleet to weigh, the moment the ſquadron under Mr. Drake ſhould appear in ſight. The Rattleſnake, a remarkable faſt ſailing veſſel, which had been employed in carrying the re-inforcement from Barbadoes to Tobago, and which I had employed on this important occaſion, was diſpatched by Rear-Admiral Drake to acquaint me, that on his making the Iſland of Tobago, the whole French fleet appeared in ſight to leeward of him; that agreeable to his orders, he was haſtening, with all poſſible diſpatch, to rejoin me. The Captain of the Rattleſnake aſſured me he had ſeen the French fleet: they appeared to him ſo far to leeward, that he imagined they could not fetch Courland Bay: that Mr. Drake's ſquadron, though to leeward, would be off Carliſle Bay by the morning: that he could aſſure me the poſt his Majeſty's troops of the militia poſſeſſed, was of ſuch ſtrength, that they were determined to make no capitulation, as they were certain General Vaughan and myſelf, with the whole fleet, would haſten to their aſſiſtance, agreeable to the aſſurance that had been given them.

Mr. Drake with his ſquadron appearing at day-light off Carliſle-bay, the whole fleet inſtantly put to ſea, General Vaughan having embarked with me, and immediately proceeded towards Tobago. The next day, June the 4th, we made that iſland, and, on our approach to the north end, diſpatched the Fly cutter, commanded by Captain Ponſonby, a ſchooner commanded by Captain Shepherd, and the Munſter Laſs ſchooner, to get intelligence, and to know the places they might wiſh the troops to be landed at, and procure proper guides to conduct them. Theſe veſſels had orders to go to three different bays, that in caſe of any accident to either of them, the inhabitants might learn from the others, that the whole Britiſh fleet, with troops on board, were come to their aſſiſtance: they had likewiſe the ſtricteſt injunctions to make enquiries concerning the French fleet, and on what part of the iſland they might have anchored, and the ſituation in which they lay.

The next day, as the whole fleet was ſtanding towards Man-of-War-Bay, in order to anchor, that I might be better informed of the ſituation of the enemy's fleet, and, if neceſſary, to land the troops, one of the three veſſels I had diſpatched the day before for intelligence (called the Munſter Laſs) rejoined me. Lieutenant Johnſton, of the marines, a briſk and active officer, and zealous in the public ſervice, had requeſted me that he might be permitted to go in that veſſel to gain intelligence. He landed at twelve o'clock at night in Tyrrell's bay, and immediately repaired to one of the principal planters houſes, called Mr. Alexander Gordon: he inſtantly requeſted, that Mr. Gordon would diſpatch meſſengers to the Governor, acquainting him with the arrival of the fleet, and to know, where it would be proper to land the troops that came to the aſſiſtance of the iſland.

Lieutenant Johnſton's ſurprize was great indeed, when Mr. Gordon told him the iſland had ſurrendered on the 2d inſt. and that Lieutenant-Governor Ferguſon and Major Stanhope were priſoners at Scarborough.

The following account of the expedition of the French againſt the Iſland of Tobago was inſerted in the Supplement to the Gazette of France.

The King's fleet, commanded by Count de Graſſe, had gained Martinico the 28th of April. In the afternoon they deſcried the enemy's fleet. At eight in the evening the Admiral learnt that Fort-Royal was blocked up by ſeventeen Engliſh ſhips, and five frigates or other light veſſels. The next morning at break of day the fleet ſteered for Fort-Royal with its convoy, and at half paſt eleven the two fleets were within cannon-ſhot. The engagement began, and the Count de Graſſe gave orders for the convoy to put into Fort-Royal whilſt the two fleets were engaged. From the beginning of the action the enemy crowded ſail; the French purſued them thirty leagues to the weſtward of St. Lucia; and having no hopes of coming

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ing up with them, returned to Martinico, where the fleet anchored the 6th of May.

The Sieur Fournier de Bellevue, lieutenant, died of the wound he received in the engagement. The Sieur de Perigny, of the marine guard, had an arm ſhot off.

As ſoon as the Count de Graſſe was joined by the Marquis de Bouille, governor-general of Martinico, they concerted together an expedition againſt the Iſland of Tobago; but in order to conceal that operation, and take off the enemy's attention, it was agreed to make a falſe attack with 1500 men on St. Lucia.

In conſequence of this project the Marquis de Bouillo ſet out the 8th of May with the troops for the falſe attack, and the ſquadron ſailed the 9th with a re-inforcement of troops; thoſe deſtined to attack the Iſland of Tobago, under the command of the Sieur de Blanchelande, went off at the ſame time under the protection of the ſhips Le Pluton and La Serapis, commanded by the Count de Albert de Rions. On the 10th at midnight, the troops were landed under the fire of the batteries of Gros Iſlet on St. Lucia; the enemy's cannon did no damage, nor occaſioned any loſs. At two o'clock the troops were on land, and the boats under ſail; the fleet to the windward of St. Lucia covered the expedition. The guard was ſurpriſed, the centinel killed, and an officer and ninety-four ſoldiers taken who occupied the town of Gros Iſlet.

The Marquis de Bouille, informed of the poſition of the enemy, who had fallen back to their poſts, and being well aſſured that the Morne Fortuné could not be taken, becauſe the iſland had received a re-inforcement of 600 men two days before, made his troops re-embark the 12th in the night, to the number of 1500 men, leaving only two behind, who had ſtrayed in the iſland, and bringing away with him 120 priſoners, a great number of muſquets, cloathing, &c.

The fleet cruiſed until the 15th to windward of St. Lucia; it returned then to Fort-Royal; the Marquis de Bouille embarked on board of it with 3000 men; the 25th it put to ſea, and the 30th in the morning was in ſight of the Iſland of Tobago.

They diſcovered ſome enemies ſhips to windward; it was a diviſion of ſix ſhips, with as many tranſports, that were going to the relief of that iſland; that diviſion was chaſed by our fleet, but could come up with only one veſſel on the look-out, which was taken.

The Sieur de Blanchelande had happily effected his debarkation the 24th, under cover of the ſhips Le Pluton and L'Experiment, which had driven the enemy from the batteries; he had taken the town of Scarborough, and a little fort that protected it; but the Engliſh had intrenched themſelves on a very high mountain, with cannon, proviſions, and 800 men.

The 31ſt the Marquis du Chilleau landed with the battalion of Viennois at Man-of-War-bay, to windward of the iſland; the Marquis de Bouille diſembarked with the battalion o Dillon and 300 grenadiers and chaſſeurs of the regiments of Armagnac and Auxerrois, in the Bay of Courland; the Count de Dillon, the Count de Damas, and the Marquis de Livarot, landed with the reſt of the troops.

The Marquis de Bouille having marched to Scarborough, found there the troops commanded by the Sieur de Blanchelande in ſight of the enemy, who had intrenched themſelves on the Morne Concord, to the number of 300 or 400 troops, and 400 or 500 militia, a number of chaſſeurs, ſeven pieces of cannon, and two howitzers. It was decided to attack that poſt with 2000 men, who were aſſembled in a moment, under the command of the Marquis de Bouille.

The Morne Concord was abandoned in the night: the enemy being informed of the arrival of the French troops, were in full march, after having ſpiked up their guns; the van of our troops purſued them, and all the reſt ſoon followed; the Viſcount de Damas had orders to take poſt by the Morne Concord.

The enemy was purſued a whole day; the heat was exceſſive, the roads bad, and ſtrewed with Engliſh ſoldier dead or dying of fatigue. The French troops could no longer ſtand it, and there remained only about 150 chaſſeurs of Walſh and Royal Comtois in the van guard when they came up with the Engliſh troops, who had halted in a defile.

Major Ferguſon, Commandant-General of the Iſland, then capitulated; and on the 2d of June, the Governor and garriſon laid down their arms and their ſtandards.

The garriſon conſiſted of about 400 men of the eighty-ſixth regiment and of the artillery, 300 of whom were embarked on board of the French ſhips; between 400 and 500 Scotchmen compoſed the militia, which was very fine, and equal to regular troops.

We have not yet an exact account of the ſtores taken. It is eſtimated that there muſt be fifty pieces of large cannon, ſeven field pieces, and two braſs howitzers.

The ſoil of the iſland is excellent; it is ſaid to contain ſixty fine ſugar plantations, much cotton, indigo, and from 15 to 20,000 blacks.

The 4th of June the enemy's fleet was ſeen to windward of Tobago. The Count de Graſſe, who was employed in diſembarking the proviſions and effects for the garriſon that was to be left in the iſland, immediately got under ſail. The 5th he fell in with the Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of twenty-one or twenty-two ſhips, at the diſtance of two or three leagues. He tacked about to come up with the enemy, and offer him battle; but Admiral Rodney conſtantly kept the wind, and refuſed to engage.

A Diſpatch from Major-General Cuyler of which the following is a copy.

Head Quarters, Tobago, April 18, 1793.

I had the honour to acquaint you that I only waited for the arrival of Vice-Admiral Sir John Laforey, to carry into execution the contents of your letter of the 10th of February laſt.

Having previouſly ordered to be embarked the neceſſary artillery, ſtores, proviſions and camp equipage, on board of ſome faſt-ſailing ſchooners, hired for the purpoſe, I acquainted the Admiral, upon his arrival at Barbadoes on the 10th inſtant at noon, that we were ready to proceed.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Truſty of fifty guns and the Nautilus of eighteen, being equally ſo, the embarkation of the detachment of royal artillery, and of nine

companies of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment, took place on the 11th inſtant. Theſe, with the two flank companies of the 9th regiment, under the command of Major Baillie, which were brought from St. Kitt's by the Admiral's ſhip, compoſed the whole of the force for the expedition, a return of which I have the honour herewith to incloſe you. The Truſty, Nautilus and Hind ſchooners being inſufficient for the reception of the troops, I accepted of the voluntary offer of Captain Spencer, of the merchant ſhip Hero, to convey a part of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment.

The 12th of April we ſailed: the 14th inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, we arrived in Great Courland Bay.

The neceſſary orders having been given for the diſembarkation and diſpoſition of the troops on landing, the whole were on ſhore by three, together with twenty-five marines from the Truſty, commanded by Major Bright, which the Admiral moſt readily granted upon my application.

We immediately advanced within ſight of the enemy's fort, whence I ſent a ſummons to Monſieur Monteil, lieutenant-colonel of the 32d regiment, and commandant of the iſland, to ſurrender. He refuſed.

The ſituation of the enemy's work, which they had lately been ſtrengthening to the utmoſt of their power, was evidently much ſtronger than I had been taught to believe, and every day increaſed this ſtrength. Our numbers were unequal to the operations of a ſiege. Seeing there was no time to be loſt, I determined to aſſault the poſt that night.

The troops lay upon their arms at the place where we had halted until one o'clock, at which time we formed, and marched at half paſt one, leaving the artillery, under the care of Lieutenant Hope and the detachment. We had more than two miles to proceed.

The men were poſitively forbidden to fire, but to truſt entirely to the bayonet; the ſmallneſs of our number not juſtifying a diverſion to favour the general attack, which was determined to be on the north-weſt ſide, where I had reaſon to believe the work was moſt imperfect.

We reached the town of Scarborough undiſcovered, but here we were fired upon from a houſe by ſome of the French inhabitants, which gave the garriſon the alarm; however no return of fire or delay was made.

In conſequence of a negro, who ſerved as a guide to the grenadiers, running away, a part of the column ſeparated in mounting the hill; this occaſioned a delay and ſeparation that could not be rectified during the night, which was extremely dark. Separated however as they were, the troops approached the fort; the light infantry and a part of the grenadiers on that ſide where the fort was moſt defenceleſs, and where the whole were to have made their effort.

The other part of the troops having taken the road which led directly to the barrier, and the enemy's fire commencing on the flank companies, the former advanced to attack the barrier under a heavy fire of round and grape ſhot and muſquetry, which drew the attention of the enemy to this part of the work; and the flank companies at that moment puſhing forward, very gallantly entered the work, upon which the enemy ſurrendered, and the humanity of the Britiſh troops accepted them as priſoners of war.

Great praiſe is due to the officers and men for their behaviour, and particularly to Major Gordon, the latter of whom left the command of his battalion, and ſolicited to lead the two light companies.

I cannot ſufficiently expreſs the obligation I am under to Vice-Admiral Sir John Laforey for his ready and zealous exertions and aſſiſtance to us in every ſtep of the buſineſs. I am alſo greatly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, of the 15th regiment, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, of the royal artillery. I had ſent for the former from Dominica, as being an officer of known abilities, and had choſen him as a proper perſon to be at the head of the quarter-maſter-general's department in this country, to which I have appointed him deputy, until his Majeſty's pleaſure be known.

Incloſed I have the honour to ſend you a return of the killed and wounded, and of the priſoners taken in the fort, alſo of the enemy's artillery and ſtores.

This diſpatch will be delivered to you by Captain Maitland, of the 60th regiment, acting deputy adjutant-general, who has been with me theſe five years, and is well qualified to give you much information relative to this country.

With the greateſt reſpect,
I have the honour to be, &c.
C. CUYLER.

Tobago, April 14, 1793.

Being ordered by his Excellency General Cuyler to proceed with a flag of a truce to the fort, or ſummons the commandant of the French troops to ſurrender to the Britiſh forces, I left the General at a quarter paſt four, at the diſtance of three miles from the fort, where I arrived at half paſt five, and being blindfolded at the firſt barrier, was conducted to the Commandant, to whom I delivered the following ſummons.

The Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majeſty's forces deſired me to acquaint the commanding officer of the French troops of his having landed on the iſland with a conſiderable force, and is to be ſupported by a powerful fleet at an anchor in ſome part of the iſland. He ſummons you to ſurrender priſoners of war, with all the troops under your order. The officers will be allowed their parole. Their baggage ſhall be ſafe, and they will be exchanged as ſoon as a cartel is ſettled between the two nations. The Britiſh General reſerves to himſelf the power of exchanging the officers either in this country or in Europe.

The Commandant's Anſwer.

I am obliged to the Britiſh General for his information and kindneſs, and ſhould betray the truſt repoſed in me to ſurrender without having tried the ſtrength of the enemy. I have between 400 and 500 men to depend upon, and will not ſurrender until compelled to do ſo by a ſuperior force within this fort.

FRED. COTTSCHED, Maj. of Brigade.

A Letter

A Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir John Laforey, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at the Leward Iſlands, of which the following is a copy.

Truſty, Great Courland Bay,
Tobago, April 22, 1793.

I beg leave to acquaint you, for their Lordſhips information, with the capture of the Iſland of Tobago.

I ſailed with part of my ſquadron from Barbadoes the 12th inſtant accompanying Major-General Cuyler, with the land forces deſtined for the expedition, and put them on ſhore in this Bay on the evening of the 14th, where General Cuyler, having received intelligence that rendered it neceſſary to loſe no time in his advance, marched immediately to Scarborough, and at three o'clock on the next morning, having ineffectually ſummoned the Fort to ſurrender, ſtormed the works, and carried them againſt a ſtrong reſiſtance, with ſome loſs, the number of the enemy that defended them being fully equal to that of his Majeſty's troops who made the the attack.

JOHN LAFOREY.

TORTONA, taken May 1799 by the Auſtrio-Ruſſians. As every account agreed that the enemy had only a ſmall garriſon in Tortona, Field-Marſhal Suwarrow ordered Prince Pangrazion, who was at Pavia, to croſs the Po without delay with the advanced guard, conſiſting of a regiment of chaſſeurs, two battalions of grenadiers, two battalions of infantry, and two regiments of Coſſacks, under the command of Colonel Grekow. They paſſed the river near Corveſino in barges and flat-bottomed boats, and puſhed forward to Voghera. On reconnoitring, it was diſcovered that the enemy had ſtrengthened the garriſon of Tortona. In conſequence of which General Karaiczay received orders to join the Prince, who croſſed the river with two battalions of the regiment of Frolich, two ſquadrons of Lobkowitz's dragoons, and two of Karaiczay's, which paſſed the Scrivia near Caſtel Nuovo, and formed near Torre di Garrafole, between Tortona and Aleſſandria. But the following day having learnt that Moreau was poſted near Aleſſandria, on the banks of the river, with two diviſions of Victor and Grenier, and whatever force he had been able to collect from Turin and other places, the Field-Marſhal reſolved to march with his whole army againſt Tortona. The two diviſions Zoph and Frolich, under the orders of the General of Cavalry Melas, marched from their camp at Baſal Puſterlengo to Plaiſance, where they paſſed the Po, after having previouſly carried the important poſt of Bovis (leaving there General Morzin, with three battalions and two ſquadrons) and encamped near Caſtel St. Giovanni. The following day they paſſed through Voghera, and the 9th arrived by Ponte Coronne at Tortona. At duſk the ſame day Major-General Marquis Chatelet attacked the Gate of Voghera with two battalions of the regiment of Alvinzy, a reſerve of grenadiers, and a ſquadron of Lobkowitz, under the orders of Colonel Spanochi, and with the aſſiſtance of the inhabitants, who at heart are faithful to their King, the gate was forced, notwithſtanding the fire from the citadel. Thus fell the fortreſs of Tortona, they key of Piedmont. The Ruſſian General Prince Gortzakow witneſſed their operation. The troops were received with ſhouts of joy by the inhabitants. The town was illuminated the whole night, and the next day (the 10th) High Maſs and Te Deum were ſung at the churches. There were but few cannon in the town. The enemy, 700 men ſtrong retired to the citadel. They left behind them 250 wounded or ſick, of whom are twelve officers.

TOULON, SIEGE OF. A city and port town of France, and capital of Provence, ſituated on the Mediterranean. In 1706, the Duke of Savoy made a repreſentation to Queen Anne, that as the French were maſters of all Savoy, he, by invading Provence, could oblige them to quit that duchy, if ſhe and the Dutch would aſſiſt him. There is a ſtory which is credited by ſome writers, that this deſign was framed by the famous Marquis Guiſcard, a French Huguenot. The Britiſh miniſtry pointed out the ſiege of Toulon as an action of the greateſt importance, and ſhould it prove ſucceſsful, would deſtroy almoſt for ever the maritime power of France, and render her totally incapable of carrying on any trade with Spaniſh America. Add to this, they had conceived an opinion that Toulon could not withſtand a regular ſiege, and that it was garriſoned only with ten battalions. The Duke of Savoy, aſſiſted by Prince Eugene, opened the campaign in April 1707; their diſpoſitions ſeemed to threaten Savoy, Suza, Feneſtrelles, Dauphiné, and Provence, equally and at once, with an invaſion. But by their march in the latter end of June, through Monaco and Villa Franca, it was obvious that Toulon or Marſeilles was to be attacked. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the confuſion this march threw the enemy into.

Toulon, it is certain, was not in a proper ſtate of defence. They had few troops in that part of the kingdom, and they ſcarce knew from whence to fetch more. Louis the XIV. ſhewed leſs preſence of mind in this diſtreſs, than on any other occaſion during his whole reign; for he condeſcended to recall one of his beſt officers, whom he had diſgraced, the Mareſchal de Catinat, and conſult him on this head. When after taking the Mareſchal's advice, the female intrigues of his court tranſplanted the command into Mareſchal de Teſſe's hands, who had ſo notoriouſly blemiſhed the the honour of the French arms, by raiſing the ſiege of Gibraltar.

He was now commandant of Toulon; when after having muſtered all the troops and militia in the neighbourhood, he drew them down to this fortreſs, turned out all the uſeleſs mouths, took up the pavements in the ſtreets, made haſte to repair the fortifications, and ſtrengthen them in every part. What proviſions and forage were in the fields and villages of Provence, he ordered to be removed into the cities, and what could not, to be burned. But had the Duke of Savoy not been confined at Turin by an indiſpoſition, the French would not have had time to fortify the ſtrongeſt poſts in Provence, nor been able to reach Toulon before him: however his Royal Highneſs was very dilatory on his march, occaſioned by ſome unknown cauſe. For had

he been at Toulon but four days ſooner, ſaid one of the French colonels, he would have carried it with a diſpute only of a few hours.

The journals ſay, that he retreated on the ſame road he came in ſeven days, what had coſt him twelve to advance. It is not improbable but he entertained ſome fears of reaching Toulon before the fleet which was to aſſiſt him; beſides, his army was but indifferently furniſhed with neceſſaries for ſuch an expedition, therefore it might produce conſequences of an ill, if not fatal effect.

There was, indeed, a French fleet in the harbour, of thirteen ſail of the line, twenty-ſeven frigates, and eight galleys, but badly manned and ill ſupplied with ſtores. Meanwhile Count Medavi, the French commandant in Savoy, received orders to evacuate it, and relieve Provence. This he did with great vigilance, and Prince Eugene, who thought to be there before him, and fruſtrate his deſign, was baffled.

In England they were not idle on this occaſion, nor their projects baffled. Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, Sir George Byng, Sir Stafford Fairborne, and Sir John Norris, admirals, with 34 men of war and 40 tranſports, and 10,000 land forces commanded by the Earl of Rivers, ſailed from St. Helen's on the 10th of Auguſt, 1706: but not being joined time enough by the Dutch, they only proceeded to Liſbon, and remained there till March, 1707, when Sir George Byng was detached with a ſtrong ſquadron and ſeveral tranſports to the coaſt of Spain, for the relief of the Allied army in that kingdom; and coming off cape St. Vincent on the 15th of April, he received news of their defeat at Almanza, which conſpired to prevent the ſpeedy execution of the deſign againſt Toulon.

On the 5th of June they came to an anchor near Finale, on the coaſt of Italy, with 43 men of war and 57 tranſports. Prince Eugene went there to confer with the Admiral, and ſoon after the fleet ſailed for Nice, where, on the 29th, the Admiral had the honour to entertain the Duke of Savoy, Prince Eugene, and moſt of the general officers on board his own ſhip the Aſſociation.

Though Sir Cloudeſley was not one of the politeſt officers we ever had, yet he ſhewed a great deal of prudence in the magnificent entertainment made on this occaſion. The guard at the great cabin door, were halberdiers, in new liveries; at the upper end of the table was ſet an armed chair, with a crimſon velvet canopy: the table conſiſted of ſixty covers, and every thing was ſo well managed, that his Royal Highneſs could not forbear ſaying to the Admiral at dinner, "If your Excellency had paid me a viſit at Turin, I could ſcarce have treated you ſo well." After dinner they held a council of war, when it was reſolved to force a paſſage over the Var, in which the Engliſh Admiral promiſed to aſſiſt. On the laſt day of June, this daring enterpize was undertaken, to the great aſtoniſhment of the French, who believed their works upon that river impregnable. Sir John Norris, with ſome Britiſh and one Dutch man of war, ſailed to the mouth of the river, and there embarking 600 ſeamen and marines to open boats, entered it, and advanced within muſquet-ſhot of the enemy's works, making ſuch a terrible fire upon them, that their cavalry and many of their foot, were aſtoniſhed at an attack they never ſuſpected, and quitted their intrenchments with precipitation; nor could they be prevailed upon by their officers to return. Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, who followed Sir John Norris to the place of action, obſerving their diſorder, commanded him to land with the ſeamen and marines, in order to flank the enemy. This was performed with ſo much ſpirit, and Sir John and his ſeamen ſcampered over the works the French thought inacceſſible ſo ſuddenly, that the enemy, ſtruck with a panic, threw down their arms, and fled in the utmoſt confuſion. The Duke of Savoy immediately purſued this advantage, and in a ſingle half hour croſſed that river with his whole army; and on the 26th of July, he arrived at La Villette, where he fixed his head-quarters about a league from Toulon, with an army of 38,000 men.

The garriſon of Toulon conſiſted now of 7000 men, and likewiſe an army of 24,000 lay encamped under its cannon. Next day Prince Eugene being reconnoitring, found it ſo well garriſoned and fortified, contrary to his expectation, propoſed to the Duke of Savoy to retire without attempting the ſiege; for it was his opinion they ſhould be obliged to make a diſhonourable retreat in the end. But the Duke replied, he would rather die in the ſiege, and deſired the Prince to poſſeſs himſelf of Mount St. Anne, which he refuſed, being ordered by the Emperor not to expoſe his troops. Prince Eugene at another time propoſed that the town ſhould be attacked from ſea, and 10,000 troops ſhould be embarked on board the ſhips, and re-embarked in the harbour.

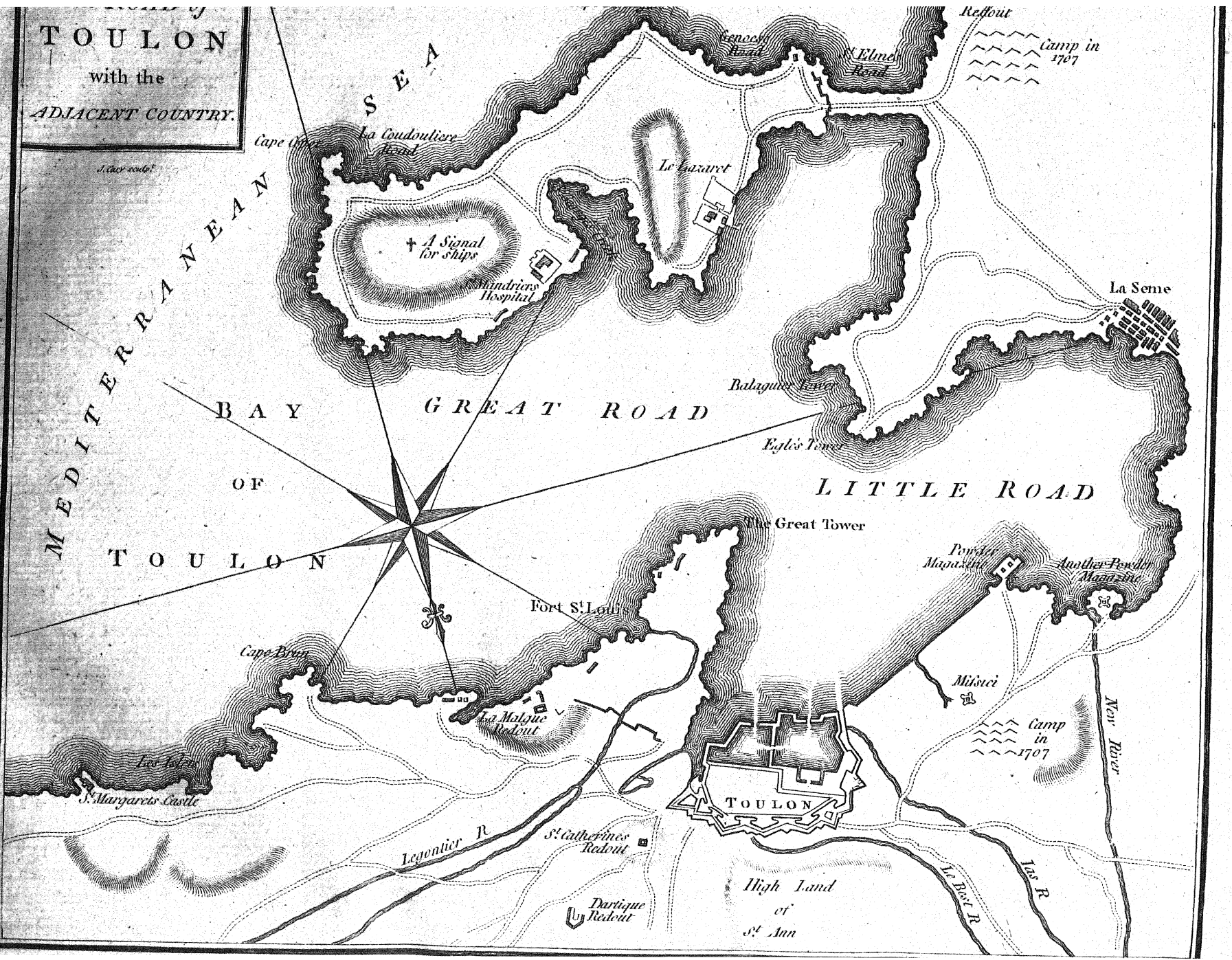
The Prince ſeems here to have judged right, for as Mareſchal de Teſſe afterwards ſaid, had this been done, he would have been much embarraſſed and confounded to defend it againſt two attacks diametrically oppoſite. But the Admiral rejected it; which ſo irritated the Prince, ſays ſome memoirs, that the attempt at Toulon proved abortive on that account.

By the French account, it appears that the Admiral did not do his utmoſt to ſupport and ſecond the operation of the army, he lay back while their galleys had free communication with Marſeilles, from whence they brought neceſſaries of every kind at pleaſure.

On the 30th, the Confederates forced the riſing grounds of St. Catharine, one of the heights which ſurround Toulon, which was defended by 100 pieces of cannon, and 4000 men, after a bloody and moſt obſtinate attack of two hours. On the 10th of Auguſt, Colonel Pfefferkorn was killed, and alſo on the 14th, the Prince of Saxe Gotha; the former in reconnoitring, the latter in a vigorous ſally, when the beſieged forced moſt of the confederate troops out of their works, and took poſſeſſion to the right, where they continued all day; and upon their going off deſtroyed them, drawing away ten guns into the town. Though they evacuated fort St. Margaret and fort St. Lewis, yet this attempt being made with ſuch numbers, put the troops under great apprehenſions, and the Generals were of opinion it would not be proper to carry on the ſiege, ſince the Duke of Savoy's army decreaſed very faſt by deſertion and

TOULON
with the
ADJACENT COUNTRY.

J. Cary sculp.



and ſickneſs, and the enemy's was continually gathering ſtrength. Accordingly, on the 17th, his Royal Highneſs deſired the Admiral would immediately embark the ſick and wounded, and withdraw the cannon, in order to his raiſing the ſiege, which had coſt him near about 13,000 men. Many reaſons were aſſigned for raiſing the ſiege, the moſt probable, were the want of 12,000 Imperialiſts, which were ſent to Naples; and the diſagreement between his Royal Highneſs and Prince Eugene. The reports that the troops going to improve the victory of Almanza, were countermanded; that Mareſchal Villars would ſhortly enter Provence with his army, from the Rhine, and that the Duke of Burgundy was to march at the head of a ſtrong army, to the relief of Toulon, and the treacherous correſpondence held by the Counteſs of Soiſſons, ſiſter-in-law to the Prince, and the Duke's near relation.

But what contributed more to the preſervation of Toulon, than the French monarch's care, the ſkill of the Generals, or the faction amongſt the beſiegers, was the truth, zeal, and indefatigableneſs of the inhabitants of Provence; for the nobility and gentry did not content themſelves with arming and marching thither their tenants and ſervants, but even coined their plate and pawned their jewels, to raiſe money to pay the workmen employed in the fortifications, which were carried on with amazing alacrity, that in three weeks time, the town and port were in a very good ſtate of defence. This was all owing to the dilatorineſs of the Allies, ſays Mareſchal de Teſſe.

The very day the army began to march, which was the 21ſt, the fleet drew as near Toulon as poſſible, and five bomb veſſels, ſupported by the lighteſt frigates and all the boats of the men of war, under the command of Rear-Admiral Dilkes, who, notwithſtanding a prodigious fire from the place, bombarded the town and harbour from noon till five the next morning, with all the ſucceſs that could be expected. By this means the army had time to quit their camp at La Villette, which they did in five columns in great ſafety without being purſued. As to any attempts afterwards, his Royal Highneſs put it pretty much out of Teſſe's power, by a rapid march. Thus ended the famous ſiege of Toulon, from whence the Allies hoped, and the French feared ſo much.

To ſpeak impartially, one may ſafely ſet the faults of both Generals againſt each other. Had the Duke of Savoy arrived a week ſooner, he had carried his point: and, on the other hand, had Mareſchal de Teſſe underſtood his buſineſs as well as Mareſchal de Catinat, his Royal Highneſs had returned without an army.—This affair, though it miſcarried, proved of great ſervice to the allied powers, and had many happy conſequences, which perhaps ought to balance the expence of it: ſuch as the great damage the French ſuſtained in the ſhipping; the burning and deſtroying eight of their capital ſhips; the blowing up of ſeveral magazines; the burning of above 160 houſes in Toulon; and the devaſtations committed in Provence, to the value of thirty millions of French livres.

It was an enterprize which ſtruck a greater terror throughout all France, than what had been known there, during the whole reign of Louis XIV. and brought theſe further advantages to the common cauſe: it cauſed a great diverſion of the enemy's forces, by which their army in Germany was weakened, the Duke of Orleans' progreſs, after the battle of Almanza in Spain, retarded; the ſuccouring of Naples prevented; and the conqueſts of the Allies in Italy ſecured. As no prince in the world knew better than the Duke of Savoy how to repair faults and recover paſt miſcarriages, ſo he gave, on this occaſion, a noble proof of his high ſpirit, by poſſeſſing himſelf of the fortreſs of Suza, and thereby effectually ſhut the French out of his dominions, and opened a paſſage into Dauphine.

Sir Cloudeſley Shovel having aſſigned a ſquadron of thirteen ſail to Sir Thomas Dilkes, for the Mediterranean ſervice, ſet ſail for England with the reſt of the fleet, and was in the ſoundings on the 23d of October. About eight o'clock at night his own ſhip ſtruck upon the rocks of Scilly, commonly called the biſhop and his clerks, in two minutes he went down, and periſhed with every perſon on board. This was likewiſe the fate of the Eagle and Romney. The Fireband fireſhip was daſhed in pieces, but the captain and twenty-four men ſaved themſelves in the boat. The Phœnix ran aſhore, but was happily got off again. The Royal Anne, in which Sir George Byng bore his flag, was ſaved by the preſence of mind and uncommon dexterity of him and his officers. The St. George, commanded by the Lord Durſley, ſtruck upon the rocks with Sir Cloudeſley, but was providentially ſaved; that wave which beat out the Admiral's lights, ſet her afloat. The Admiral's body being caſt aſhore, was ſtripped and buried in the ſand, but afterwards diſcovered, and brought to Plymouth, from whence it was conveyed to London, and interred in Weſtminſter Abbey.

TOULON, ENGAGEMENT OFF. Early in the year 1743, Admiral Matthews was ſent to the Mediterranean, to aſſume the command of the Britiſh ſquadron there, which overawed all the States of Italy, and rode maſter of the ſea: it had been conducted for ſome time by Admiral Leſtock, an inferior officer, as Admiral Haddock, who had had the command, and from his ill ſtate of health, had been obliged to reſign. Mr. Matthews was likewiſe inveſted with the character of miniſter plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia, and the States of Italy. Immediately after he had taken his command, he ordered Captain Norris to deſtroy five Spaniſh galleys, which had put into the bay of St. Tropez, and this ſervice was effectually performed. In May, he detached Commodore Rowley, with eight ſail to cruize off the harbour of Toulon, and a great number of merchant ſhips fell into his hands. In the beginning of July he landed ſome men at St. Remo, in the territories of Genoa, and deſtroyed the magazines that were erected for the uſe of the Spaniſh army.

In Auguſt, he ſent Commodore Martin with a ſquadron into the bay of Naples, to bombard that city, unleſs his Sicilian Majeſty would immediately recall his troops, which had joined the Spaniſh army, and promiſe to remain neuter during the continuance of the war. Naples was immediately filled with conſternation, the King ſubſcribed to theſe conditions, and the ſqua-

dron

dron rejoined the Admiral in the roads of Hieres, which he had chofen for his winter ſtation. Here he remained without any thing material happening, except that Captain Greaves of the Marlborough, ſenior captain in the Mediterranean, who had wore a broad pendant during the time he had been abroad, and repeated ſignals as the ſuperior of the third diviſion, and commanding in the third poſt; having ever ſince January 1713, been employed in his Majeſty's ſervice, always contenting himſelf with ſuch employments as his ſuperiors allotted him; now finding, on his arrival at Hieres, Mr. Rowley, a junior officer, Rear-Admiral, he immediately reſigned his commiſſion, and went home by land, greatly lamented by all his officers and ſhip's company, and Mr. Cornwall was appointed captain of the Marlborough. He was not maſter of that docility and ſubmiſſion, to continue ſerving under a junior, his ſpirit was not tame enough, neither would his ſenſe of honour ſuffer him to be thus pliant; he therefore thought quitting the navy the only reſentment in his power, as he could not bear the mortification which he always faithfully endeavoured not to deſerve, and he apprehended the injury done to his ſeniority, pre-eminence, and long ſervices, intirely ſet him free from all ſubjection, or the leaſt ſtain and reproach for leaving the fleet, when ſo fair an opportunity was ready to offer, to make known his further abilities, courage, and pretenſions to a flag.

The combined fleet of France and Spain, which had ſo long threatened the giving law to the Italian ſtates, and whoſe commanders even boaſted they were intruſted with a coup d'eclat that ſhould ſurprize all Europe, had lain blocked up in the harbour of Toulon three years by an Engliſh ſquadron, firſt commanded by Admiral Haddock, and now by Admiral Matthews, began on the 9th of February, 1744, to come out. On the 10th they were all out, and Mr. Matthews intended to engage them, but the wind proving variable, the day was ſpent in making and repeating ſignals. On the 11th, at nine in the morning, they being come near enough to be attacked, he made ſignal for the line of battle, and the Rear-Admiral to lead, but he had the misfortune in this particular not to be exactly obeyed; the van and centre confuſed themſelves, never all in the line, nor all in action. Though the inſtructions they received were well concerted, and what every officer might eaſily underſtand, yet he could not enforce obedience, ſince they would not obey. A certain commoner in his elaborate ſpeech in the houſe of commons, ſaid, "Mr. Matthews's orders were ſo confuſed and unintelligible, it was eaſy to account for the fleets being in ſuch diſorder." But all could contradict ſuch an aſſertion, who had the pleaſure to hear them, and thoſe who had their eyes open, ſaw with what intent ſuch a partial repreſentation of Mr. Matthew's conduct was held forth.

The combined fleet with the greateſt regularity and uniformity approached. At twelve at noon Mr. Matthews hoiſted the ſignals to engage and give chaſe, ſtill keeping abroad the ſignal for the line of battle.

Mr. Leſtock, on whom the dependence of victory lay, was now five miles aſtern; he was dilatory, but acted under the punctilios of diſcipline, and Mr. Matthews, who had waited all the morning for his coming up, was neceſſitated to begin the attack without him, which he did where Mr. Leſtock ſhould have been, who blamed him for his impatience, and engaging the ſhip he ought to have had, but all the world knew he kept aloof: his conduct was too apparent, notwithſtanding the equivocations of ſpeech, exactneſs of diſcipline, aſſertions of every kind, and the honourable acquittance of a court-martial, it plainly appeared he never intended to come into that ſtation, nor any other which was a fighting one. This was the voice of the nation, and they would not be impoſed upon with pertinent reaſons and ridiculous evaſions. His conduct was guided by perſonal reſentment, he determined not to aſſiſt him in the day of action, but let him lie expoſed to a ſuperior fire, ſacrificing the honour of his country to the gratifying of his own paſſion. Had Mr. Matthews waited till he came up, there would have been no enemy to engage, ſince the combined fleets were with all ſail aboard bearing away ſouthward. The Namur, Admiral Matthews, Marlborough, Captain Cornwall, went down and began the attack on the Real, the Spaniſh Admiral; they engaged her very briſkly within muſquet-ſhot. This was an imprudent ſtation for Mr. Matthews, he therefore returned to obſerve his ſquadron, but Captain Cornwall obliged him to return ſooner than he voluntarily would, by forcing his ſhip ahead between the Namur and Real. Such an uncommon example of generoſity thus to ſhield his Admiral was truly noble and meritorious; there he ſtood the inceſſant fire of two ſhips, dauntleſs, in the midſt of danger, raked fore and aft, and his maſts carried away by the board. Thus the brave Captain Cornwall, armed with reſolution, in full purſuit of glory, eager to give all the fire, and receive it all, inflamed with the honour of his flag, which he never would ſuffer to be ſtruck, zeal for his king, and love for his country, fighting his ſhip, fell a victim, having loſt both his legs attempting to go aloft, neither ſupported with the neceſſary aſſiſtance his diſtreſs demanded, nor ſupplied with a ſufficiency of men.

M. de Court, the French Admiral, ſaid, "He was the only Britiſh captain that did his duty; for the Hercules not being attacked, was in honour obliged to aſſiſt her admiral, and lying on the Marlborough's quarter, cleared her decks; ſtill his firmneſs continued undaunted, though unaided." As well enemies as friends, bemoaned the fall of ſo brave a man. His officers and ſhip's company felt a greater loſs in him than in Mr. Greaves, who now only ſerved them to recall every inſtance of his conduct, and add new luſtre to his ſuperiority.

The Dorſetſhire might have relieved the Marlborough, by taking off the Hercules; and though Admiral Matthews ſent Captain Burriſh a meſſenger, deſiring him to aſſiſt the Marlborough, inſtead of obeying, he pretended to engage the Halcyon, but ſo inadvertently, his indolence was too glaring not to be diſcovered: for ſuch unaccountable miſconduct he was broke.

The Norfolk in the mean time attacked the Conſtant, and obliged her to ſheer away: the Real and Hercules fired after her to bring her back, but in vain.

Mr. Forbes

Mr. Forbes of the Norfolk, the Admiral, and Mr. Cornwall, were the only gentlemen that did their duty in the centre. Every other captain in this diviſion lay at a cautious diſtance from his enemy, and fired his ſhot without his giving or receiving any damage.

Mr. P. Oſborne, and Mr. Corniſh, with an emotion becoming Britons, bravely thruſt themſelves into the line, and attacked the Poder, but being only in frigates, it was not their province to continue there, ſo they were obliged to deſiſt, and fall back to their former ſtations. The Princeſſa, Somerſet, Dragon, Bedford, and Kingſton, took occaſion to fire at her, but in ſuch a wild, confuſed, unjuſtifiable manner, it was only expoſing themſelves to public ridicule. Mr. Hawke, afterward admiral, in the Berwick, burned with indignation at the ſight of ſuch ſcandalous behaviour, like an officer and an Engliſh ſeaman bore down and gave her battle. He had no ſignal, nor any particular order to do this, but he thought it indiſpenſably his duty, ſince none of the ſhips would, to whoſe lot ſhe had happened to fall. He knew the boaſts and exaggerations that would ariſe from one ſhip's beating off ſeven, and bravely prevented that ignominy, by breaking diſcipline, to preſerve honour; for the Poder was not his ſhip, but the Amerique.

At the firſt broadſide ſhe loſt twenty-ſeven men, and had ſeven of her lower deck guns diſmounted. She ſtill made a vigorous reſiſtance; but after having had 116 men killed, her mainmaſt and foretopmaſt carried away, ſhe ſtruck. The lieutenants of ſeveral ſhips boarded her, claiming the honour; but Don Rodriguez, the captain, ſaid he held them all in contempt, except the Berwick's, to whom with great politeneſs, he delivered his ſword, declaring his honour would not ſuffer him to ſtrike the Spaniſh colours to them.

By this time the Real and Marlborough were diſabled, the former quite ſilent. Mr. Matthews ordered the Anne galley to burn the Real, but had neglected ordering Mr. Mackay to prime her, which ſhould have been done ſome time before.

Theſe extraordinary commiſſions of deſtruction are not ſo eaſily executed: ſhe was neither covered nor conducted, which is always the practice in theſe caſes. The Hercules, Halcyon, and Brilliant, who ſaw the impending blow, crowded all their ſail on this dreadful occaſion, and fired at her, but at too great a diſtance. The Spaniſh admiral ſhewed now more ſignal proofs of noble bravery than before; he was unſhaken and immoveable in the midſt of dangers. We may eaſily conceive the conſternation his ſhip's crew muſt be in, expecting every moment to be ſwallowed in the flames. But Don Navarro brought ſeven of his lower tier guns to bear upon her, pointing and firing them with his own hands, made every ſhot take place, ſo that had no accident happened to the fireſhip, it ſeems probable ſhe would have been ſunk: he alſo ſent a launch full of men to drive her alongſide the Marlborough, the only ſhip near her. Captain Mackay, as he paſſed the Dorſetſhire, going down, deſired her aſſiſtance to cover and conduct him, which Captain Burriſh refuſed, though ordered by the Admiral. Mr. Mackay made anſwer with a ſigh, "Then I am going to be ſacrificed." He, poor man, was obliged to go down priming, alone, and unaſſiſted, ſo ſevere was his neceſſity! Yet ſo great was his generoſity, being conſcious he muſt fall a victim, that he ordered his men into the boat, and bid them proceed to the ſhips; but the lieutenant, mate, and two others, refuſed, ſaying, they would wait for the barge which was to fetch him, who alone ſtood the deck with a match in his hand, they being near drunk, went below. The launch was now ſo near him, what recourſe muſt he have in this helpleſs condition! alas! to the fatal neceſſity of firing the guns in the waſte. His matches were unwarily placed, hatches unlaid, ſcuttles open, funnels uncapped, running down, unprepared, and primed with a great deal of looſe powder, plunged into inextricable diſtreſs, without the leaſt glimpſe of hope, every ſhip and every friend far off, in a few minutes ſhe blew up, without doing execution.

Had any ſhip gone down with her, conſidering the helpleſs condition of the Real, there would have been no probability of danger, nor making the intent ineffectual.

Mr. Mackay was, we may ſay, univerſally beloved, and univerſally lamented. He arrived to this ill-fated command by a long courſe of obedience and diligence, and what is commonly called a thorough knowledge of his duty. In ſome accounts we find it aſſerted, that he was extremely ſlow and tedious in priming his ſhip, but theſe are wrong, for thoſe who know any thing of a fire-ſhip will readily agree, ſhe cannot be primed in leſs time than two hours and a half, and it was not two hours from the time of his receiving orders to his death. To be directed upon a ſervice before any advice to get ready for it, is enough to confound a man; hurry to diſpatch, concern to feel what he never felt in all his ſervice, reproofs and menaces! Eagerneſs and precipitation to execute, all help on ſuch an occaſion to excite a guſt of paſſion, with which the conflict muſt be violent, and the ſucceſs uncertain. It is inhuman and baſe in the friends of Mr. Leſtock, to blaſt the memory of a man, who had often given proofs he neither feared the enemy nor death, and who at laſt ſo bravely loſt his life.

In the mean time Mr. Rowley, with part of his diviſion, got abreaſt of M. de Court, and engaged him very warmly. Mr. H. Oſborn, afterward admiral, attacked and ſupported him to the utmoſt of his power, who, with Mr. Hawke, were the only gentlemen who fought in the van diviſion. The French admiral ſeeing the danger the Spaniards were falling into, judiciouſly tacked to relieve them. This obliged Mr. Rowley to tack, who had not an all-ſufficiency, as Mr. Leſtock terms it, with ſeven ſhips to oppoſe nineteen, and rejoined the centre, leaving part of his van expoſed to the fire of M. Gabaret, chief d'eſcadre of the French van, but that officer preferred the preſervation of the Spaniards to the deſtruction of the Engliſh. Mr. Hawke now finding he could not maintain his prize, reſolved to abandon her: and Mr. Matthews obſerving the French ſquadron had tacked, unfortunately gave Mr. Leſtock his deſired plea, by hauling down the ſignal to give over chaſe. This alteration of ſignals ſeemed

ed intended for Mr. Rowley, not Mr. Leſtock, whom he had forgot.

But the ſignals for beginning and ceaſing action are ſo general, that no exception or miſrepreſentation are to be interpreted from them, nor any curtailment made. So this ſerved all, and many were glad. Mr. Rowley, to join the centre, ceaſed to engage the ſooner to effect it; and Mr. Leſtock ſhortened ſail agreeable to ſignal. M. de Court retook the Poder, and relieved the Spaniſh fleet, which, if the Engliſh captains had done their duty, might have been totally deſtroyed before this time; but only ſix of the whole fleet of the line gave proofs of Britiſh valour.

Mr. Leſtock ſays he could not come up to engage the Spaniards, yet allows ſome of his beſt ſailors could, but it being a breach, he could not permit them. The truth is, he had a pique againſt the Admiral, and if he could, either under the ſcreen of diſcipline, or by any other means, it was his determined reſolution not to join him; on the contrary, it was his pleaſure and innate ſatisfaction to ſee him diſabled, and without aſſiſtance.

The combined fleet, now unmoleſted, continued the courſe they had begun to ſteer before the action, and Mr. Matthews, with his whole fleet, was an idle ſpectator. However, he ſoon after gave chaſe. At three next day, in the afternoon, he came in ſight of them; they were in every kind of confuſion and irregularity, fluctuating and dividing each others motions, the Real in tow, the Poder behind, which the Eſſex burned. The Marlborough ſent to Mahon, and replaced by the Burford, who had arrived that morning from England.

It was the fineſt moon-light night nature could have given, and the whole fleet in exact order for the firſt time, an eaſy victory was expected. Britiſh hands and Britiſh hearts rejoiced at the glorious opportunity. Matthews foreſaw that if he made the ſignals to give chaſe and engage, Mr. Leſtock would regain his honour loſt the day before, which his reſentment could not allow: he therefore lay aſleep, while the enemy wiſely took the advantage to free themſelves a ſecond time from danger, and retired with all the precipitation their ſhattered condition would permit.

On the 17th, the Britiſh fleet arrived at Mahon, Where Mr. Leſtock was ſuſpended, and ſent home. The nation was alarmed at the miſcarriage, and loudly complained agreeable to cuſtom on ſuch occaſions; and Mr. Leſtock arrived at the only time which could have added moſt to his diſgrace, for every body looked upon him as the delinquent. Soon after Mr. Matthews arrived (having deſired leave to return on account of his bad ſtate of health). The affair became an inquiry in parliament, which thought both to blame; but being conſcious they could not preciſely clear up the difficulty, ſo well as thoſe acquainted with maritime caſes of a ſimilar nature, they petitioned his Majeſty for a court-martial, which was held on the inferior officers. The Captains Burriſh, Ambroſe, and Williams were broke. Mr. Leſtock (who was tried by another court-martial, of which the late Admiral Byng was a principal member, without deliberation was honourably acquitted, becauſe he acted *prudently*, and agreeably to the ſignals; but Mr. Matthews who fought, was broke, becauſe he acted *imprudently*: nay, he narrowly eſcaped being ſhot for cowardice and deſertion, while Mr. Leſtock triumphed on his trial. Such proceedings are hardly to be accounted for; they muſt be attributed to intereſt and party, which at this time had the predominance.

It is certain that neither of the admirals wanted courage or ſkill: they had been on ſeparate commands, and executed their commiſſions to the ſatisfaction of their country. Their being united here occaſioned this miſcarriage. Envy and reſentment was their true characteriſtic.

Mr. Matthews's account, publiſhing by authority, ſays, "That the evening before the action, he made the right ſignal for bringing-to (and Mr. Leſtock, as well as himſelr, knew the combined fleet was out of Toulon, and an engagement every minute expected). He brought-to ſo very near the enemy, he could count their ſhips upon deck, but could not at the ſame time ſee the Vice-Admiral. In the morning, when the ſignal for the line of battle was made, Mr. Leſtock was five miles aſtern of him." Without doubt Leſtock did not intend to fight, till Matthews was either killed or diſabled, as then he might take the ſole command, which was what he wanted; for the whole difference was, *one was ſuperior*. This appears in one of Matthews's letters to Leſtock. "You cannot be more deſirous of commanding in chief, than I am of reſigning it."

The following words are poſitively aſſerted to have paſſed between Mr. Cornwall, on the bow of the Marlborough, and Mr. Matthews, walking in the ſtern gallery of the Namur, juſt before the engagement.

Gornwall. How do you do, Sir?

Matthews. Do!——I can do nothing! Look at the Vice-Admiral!

Cornwall. I have looked on him a long time with concern.

Matthews. By G—d, every one of theſe ſhips will get away from me.

Cornwall. I think if you attack theſe here *(pointing to the Spaniſh van)* you may ſtop them.

Matthews. Do you think ſo?—And will yo ſecond me?

Cornwall. Yes.

TOULON.—*A Diſpatch from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Mediterranean, of which the following is a Copy.*

Victory, in the Outer Road of Toulon, Aug. 29, 1793.

In my letter of the 25th, (of which I herewith ſend a duplicate, and alſo of its incloſures) I had the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Admiralty, of the ſituation of things at Toulon and Marſeilles; ſince that ſeveral meſſages have paſſed between me and the Sections of Toulon; and, having aſſurances that they had proclaimed Louis XVII. King, and had ſworn to acknowledge him, and no longer ſuffer the

deſpotiſm of the tyrants which at this time govern France, and that they would be zealous in their endeavours to reſtore peace to their diſtracted and calamitous country, I came to the reſolution of landing 1500 men, and take poſſeſſion of the forts which command the ſhips in the road. St. Julien, a turbulent hot-headed democrat, (to whom the ſeamen had given the command of the fleet in the room of Trogoffe) had the command of the forts on the left of the harbour, and declared reſiſtance.

In all enterprizes of war, danger, more or leſs, is to be expected, and muſt be ſubmitted to; but, impreſſed with the great importance of taking poſſeſſion of Toulon, the great fort of Malgue, and others on the Main, in ſhortening the war, I fully relied, that in caſe my endeavours ſhould not ſucceed, I ſhould be juſtified in running ſome riſque, being conſcious I acted to the beſt of my judgment, as a faithful ſervant to my King and country. Therefore at midnight on the 27th, I made the neceſſary arrangements for putting the troops on ſhore, as near as poſſible to the great fort, without their being moleſted by thoſe batteries in the hands of St. Julien, under the immediate protection of the Meleager and Tartar, ſupported by the Egmont, Robuſt, Courageux, and Coloſſus, which were all in the fort by noon on the 28th. And I authoriſed Captain Elphinſtone to land and enter, at the head of the troops, the fort of Malgue, and to take upon him the charge and command as governor; and directed Captain Dickſon, on his anchoring, to ſend a flag, with peremptory notice to St. Julien, that ſuch ſhips as did not immediately proceed into the inner harbour, and put their powder on ſhore, ſhould be treated as enemies. All but ſeven, whoſe crews ran off with St. Julian, removed in the courſe of the day.

It is impoſſible for me to expreſs my obligation to Don Langara, adequate to my feelings of it, for his implicit confidence in, and good opinion of me, in the promptitude his Excellency manifeſted to comply with the wiſhes contained in my ſecond letter: as his Excellency was not content with ſending Admiral Gravina, but came with his whole ſquadron, except four, which he left to bring a body of troops from the army at Rouſſillon, and made his appearance from the deck of the Victory, as the troops from his Majeſty's ſquadron under my command were in the act of landing. Admiral Gravina came on board, and upon my explaining to him the neceſſity of as many Spaniſh troops being put on ſhore immediately as could be ſpared, he told me, he was authoriſed by his Admiral to pay attention to any requeſt I ſhould make, and undertook to prepare one thouſand at leaſt, to be landed this morning, under the protection of the four ſhips I had ordered to anchor, and were all in the fort before twelve o'clock.

I herewith tranſmit a copy of Don Langara's letter, in anſwer to mine of the 25th.

The corps of Carteaux has been at Marſeilles, and committed all manner of enormities, and is now on its march to Toulon, expecting to join the army near at hand from Italy. The former conſiſts of 10,000 men; the number of the latter not aſcertained, but be it more or leſs, I truſt the whole will make no impreſſion even on the town of Toulon; upon the fort of Malgue I am pretty confident they cannot do it.

Information has juſt been ſent me, that Carteaux has planned to ſend away from Marſeilles, all the money, as well as merchandiſe, in the town. The former is ſaid to conſiſt of four millions of livres; but I have planned to prevent him, by having off Marſeilles two ſhips of the line, with orders not to ſuffer any veſſel to ſail; and I am now ſending two frigates, which I could not ſpare before.

After having poſſeſſion of Toulon and the forts, I judged it expedient to iſſue another proclamation, which Captain Elphinſtone tells me has had a very happy effect; a copy of which I alſo incloſe.

The knowledge of this event to the King and his Majeſty's miniſters appears to me of that magnitude, that I think it expedient to adopt two modes of conveyance, one by way of Barcelona, and the other of Genoa.

Lord Hugh Conway has the charge of one diſpatch, and the Hon. Captain Waldegrave the other, who will be able to inform his Majeſty's miniſters, at thoſe places they may paſs of the Allied Powers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient ſervant,
PHILIP STEPHENS, Eſq. (Signed) HOOD.

Proclamation, by the Right Hon. Samuel Lord Hood, Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's Squadron in the Mediterranean, &c.

Whereas the ſections of Toulon have, by their commiſſioners to me, made a ſolemn declaration in favour of monarchy, have proclaimed Louis XVII. ſon of the late Louis XVI. their lawful king, and have ſworn to acknowledge him, and no longer ſuffer the deſpotiſm of the tyrants, which now govern France, but will do their utmoſt to eſtabliſh monarchy, as accepted by their late Sovereign in 1789, and reſtore peace to their diſtracted and calamitous country:

I do hereby repeat, what I have declared to the people of the South of France, that I take poſſeſſion of Toulon, and hold it in truſt only for Louis XVII. until peace ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed in France, which I hope and truſt will be ſoon.

Given on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Victory, off Toulon, the 28th of Aug. 1793. HOOD.

By command of the Admiral. (Signed) J. M'ARTHUR.

Moſt Excellent Lord,

I have received your Excellency's much-eſteemed letter, with the intelligence therein mentioned, and incloſing a copy of your proclamation. In conſequence, I cannot reſiſt taking the greateſt intereſt in the common cauſe; and, conſidering the effects that might reſult from my not taking advantage of ſo favourable an opportunity, I have determined to proceed immediately, in view of your ſquadron, and, at the ſame time, I diſpatched an expreſs to the Commander in Chief of the army in Rouſſillon, deſiring that he would embark in four ſhips, which I left for that purpoſe, two or three thouſand of the beſt troops, to be employed as

your Excellency wiſhes in the operations you have pointed out.

May God preſerve you a thouſand years.

I kiſs your Lordſhip's hands,

Your moſt obedient, and faithful humble ſervant,

JUAN DE LANGARA & HUARTE.

On board of the Mexicano, of the Coaſt of Rouſillon, the 26th of Auguſt, 1793.

Admiral Lord HOOD.

Letter from Vice-Amiral Lord Hood, dated on board the Victory, in the Outer Road of Toulon, the 1ſt Sept. of which the following is an Extract:

Yeſterday afternoon a part of Carteaux's army, conſiſting of 750 men, approached near Toulon. Captain Elphinſtone, whom I appointed governor of the great fort of Malgue, and its dependencies, marched out at the head of 600 troops, and put it to the rout, took four pieces of cannon, their ammunition, &c.

Herewith I have the honour to ſend you Governor Elphinſtone's letter; and moſt exceedingly lament the loſs of a very excellent officer, Major Douglas, whom I had appointed fort-major, and whoſe zeal for going out with the troops could not be reſtrained. The ball entered his breaſt, and was extracted at the ſhoulder-blade. He died laſt night.

Upon the troops leaving the fort, the appointed ſignal was made for a number of ſeamen that were kept ready, and 400 were on ſhore immediately, to put the fort out of danger.

Rear-Admiral Goodall has taken upon him the charge and command of Governor of Toulon, and Admiral Gravina that of commandant of the troops.

The ſignal is this moment made for the convoy's being in ſight, with a conſiderable body of Spaniſh troops, from the army in Rouſillon.

Toulon, Auguſt 31, 1793.

In conſequence of the information I had the honour to ſend your Lordſhip yeſterday forenoon, and the repeated application which I had received from the Committee of War and Safety, I thought proper to ſend out a patrole towards Ollouilles, to reconnoitre the enemy, and to examine their force; at the ſame time I ordered 300 Britiſh, and the ſame number of Spaniſh troops, to be under arms, and I directed the Committee of War to furniſh a proportion of their beſt troops, and ſix pieces of cannon, with ammunition and waggons, to be in readineſs. About three o'clock the patrole returned with ſome peaſants, who had been wounded by the enemy's dragoons, who informed me, that certain troops of Carteaux were poſted at Senary and Ollouilles, about five miles from hence, to the amount of 600 men, with ten pieces of cannon, and a few cavalry; I inſtantly marched out with the Britiſh and Spaniſh troops, taking the road to Ollouilles, having four guards along with me, (belonging to that place) and having left directions that the French troops, with the cannon, &c. ſhould inſtantly follow. On the road I met wounded peaſants, who informed me that their whole force was now poſted at Ollouilles. When we approached within half a mile of the place, I obſerved a party of the enemy endeavouring to gain an eminence on our right. I detached Captains Haddon and Wemyſs, of the 11th regiment of foot, to prevent this, and to advance with their parties, keeping poſſeſſion of the high grounds; and ſent Lieutenant Knight, with a party of the ſame regiment on the like ſervice to the left, both of which ſervices were admirably performed.

I then advanced with the aide-du-camp to reconnoitre the enemy's ſituation, and found they were poſted in the village of Ollouilles, upon the ſide of a ſteep hill, a deep ravine in their front, with a ſtone bridge over it, defended with two pieces of cannon, and the windows filled with muſquetry; about two hundred yards further up the hill, at a ruinous caſtle, there were two more pieces of cannon, with the walls of the vineyard lined with muſquetry. It was now half paſt ſix in the evening, without any appearance of the French troops, or the cannon from Toulon; it became therefore neceſſary, either to attack immediately, or to retire: I preferred the former, and ordered the flanking party to keep up an inceſſant fire upon the cannon at the bridge.

I then ordered the column, under cover of a ſtone wall, cautiouſly to advance within two hundred yards, and then being open to the fire of the enemy, to ruſh forward, which was executed under a very ſevere fire, when the enemy inſtantly abandoned their poſts, on all quarters, leaving us in poſſeſſion of their cannon, horſes, and ammunition, two ſtand of colours, drums, &c. They were purſued up a very ſteep hill to the further end of the village.

It was now become nearly dark, and the ammunition was expended, which induced me to order the troops to occupy the eminence, as we were in an unknown country, and abandoned by the guides, who fled upon the firſt fire. After halting for an hour, I led the troops back to Toulon, with the priſoners and cannon taken from the enemy, and on the road we met the French troops and the cannon which ought to have left Toulon with us, but which unfortunately had been delayed. From the information that we received in the village, and from the priſoners, we found we had beaten the elite of Carteaux's army, conſiſting of between 7 and 800 men, and ſome cavalry, which had been ſent from Marſeilles for the purpoſe of overawing Toulon, and that they expected to have been joined the next day by 400 men, and eight pieces of cannon. In this little affair, it becomes my duty to inform your Lordſhip, that the conduct of the troops, thoſe of his Majeſty as well as thoſe of the King of Spain, was highly meritorious. Captain Moncrief, of the 11th, commandant of the Britiſh troops, headed the column with a degree of intrepidity worthy of imitation; and Don Monteiro, commandant of the Spaniſh troops, conducted himſelf with equal valour. But the credit of the day was chiefly derived from the great exertion and gallant behaviour of Captain Douglas, town-major of Toulon; and it is with grief I add, that he was mortally wounded, and is ſince dead. In my mind, the King's ſervice has ſuſtained a great loſs.

The conduct of Enſign Forſter, of the 30th regiment, my

myaid-du-camp, was such as to give me the fullest satisfaction, and hope will render him an object of attention.

I have the honour to be, &c.
G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

British, Captain Douglas, of the 11th regiment, killed; 1 serjeant, 6 privates wounded; 25th regiment, 3 privates wounded; marines, 3 privates wounded. —Spaniards, 3 killed, 3 wounded.

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

Toulon, September 26, 1793.

On the morning of the 18th of this month, the enemy opened two masked batteries, one of three, the other of two guns, at the head of the Inner Harbour, at la Petite Garenne. An incessant fire was kept up during the whole of the day between the batteries of the enemy and a gun-boat and French frigate manned by English seamen, which had been placed near the Poudriere for the defence of the head of the harbour, and to cover the fort of Malbousquet towards the water; that fort fired occasionally at the enemy's batteries with some effect, although they were covered on that side by a grove of pine trees. On the 19th the enemy opened a fresh battery, to the left of the others, at Les Gaux, and his Majesty's ship St. George, with a second gun-boat, being brought into the Petite Rade, a cannonade continued during the whole day, and towards evening the batteries of the enemy were silenced; but one of the gunboats had suffered so much that she was towed off, and she sunk the next morning, the officers and men having been taken out of her.

It became necessary to collect a force to occupy La Grasse; I took, therefore, fifty men from Fort de la Malgue, the strongest and least exposed of our posts, and, by leaving but one relief for the duties of Toulon, we were enabled to collect 350 Spaniards, and 150 British, exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers, the Spanish under the command of Colonel Don Rafael Echavuru, and the British troops under the command of Captain Brereton of the 30th regiment. The detachment embarked from Toulon on the 20th, at twelve o'clock at night, General Gravina and myself, with all the Spanish colonels of the garrison, and some French engineers, attending, to place the troops in the post they were to occupy. We proceeded across the harbour, and landed, at about two o'clock in the morning of the 21st, at Fort Balaguir, and marched immediately forward to reconnoitre the Heights de la Grasse, which consist of a ridge, divided at the top by three distinct knolls, covered with wood, with small dips or vallies between each, the whole rising very considerably inland, the ridge terminating with a rapid descent at the western extremity, which commands a complete view of the whole extent of the enemy's position to the westward of Toulon.

It was determined to take post on the lowest and easternmost Knoll, which is about five hundred yards from the landing-place. Having distributed the troops into the best position the post would admit of, General Gravina returned with me before noon to Toulon, to order the necessary supplies for the troops, and some guns for the defence of the post. Colonel Rafael Chavuru remaining with the command of the post, and Captain Brereton, with the command of the British troops under him. At about five o'clock in the afternoon the enemy advanced along the Upper Knolls of the Hauteur de Grasse, to the number, as we have since learned, of about 700 men; and, having driven in the piquets, began an attack under cover of the woods, forming themselves upon a steep ascent, in front of the post, in three lines, so as to have the advantage of a triple fire; from which our troops were, in some degree, protected by trunks of trees, which had been felled, and placed to serve as a breast work. The firing continued for an hour, when the enemy were repulsed, with the loss, on the part of the British, of one rank and file killed, one captain and three rank and file wounded, (I am happy to say none of them dangerously) and of the Spaniards one rank and file killed, and seven wounded. The enemy, by accounts we have since received from deserters, lost twelve killed, and one colonel and twenty-three wounded. This attempt of the enemy served to convince the Spanish and French officers of the necessity of occupying the advanced position at the western extremity of La Hauteur de Grasse; a Spanish colonel was sent, at day-break, to take possession of it.

I went with Lord Hood and General Gravina to trace out the line of intrenchments, and to place a battery of three twenty-four pounders on a spot which commands every point within their range. This post completely covers the outward roadsted; the two knolls in the rear of it being occupied by small detachments, to communicate with the landing-place at Fort Balaguier. A reinforcement of 100 Spaniards from the ships, and of eighty British marines, (who had been posted at Les Sablettes to cover the Naval Hospital, which is protected now by the occupation of the Hauteur de Grasse) render that post sufficiently strong to resist any future attempts the enemy can make on that side. It is owing to the active zeal and great exertions of Captain Tyler and Lieutenants Serocold and Brisbane, of the navy, with the seamen under their command, that heavy cannon have been dragged, with infinite labour and extraordinary expedition, up a very steep ascent, and that this most important post has been put in a short time, into a state of defence.

For the more regular and convenient conduct of the service, I found it necessary to divide the small detachments of different British corps under my command into two battalions. I have put the first battalion under the orders of Captain Moncrief, of the 11th regiment, the second under Captain Brereton, of the 30th regiment, the two eldest captains on this service. I cannot do sufficient justice to the zeal, intelligence and activity of those officers, from whose exertions I have found the greatest assistance, in the constant attention which I am obliged to give to posts, occupied by very inadequate numbers, and at distances

which render my daily attendance at each of them utterly impoſſible. Any mark of his Majeſty's favor ſhewn to thoſe two old and deſerving officers, I can venture to aſſure you, will not be beſtowed on perſons deficient, either in zeal or ability: indeed I ſhould not render the juſtice which I owe to the ſmall body of Britiſh troops under my command, if I did not repreſent the cheerfulneſs and alacrity, with which they ſuffer inceſſant fatigue, in poſts in which they muſt be conſidered as being conſtantly on duty, and every hour liable to attack; I can, however, venture to repeat my former aſſurance, that (unleſs ſickneſs ſhould be the conſequence of this fatigue) our preſent ſtate of defence is ſuch as may give reaſonable grounds to be confident of the ſecurity of the place.

The conſtant fire kept up by the enemy for the laſt four days, has wounded one lieutenant of the navy, one ſeaman, and four rank and file. I have to regret that Lieutenant Newnham, of the navy, who commanded in Fort Pomet, and whoſe vigilance, activity, and reſources ſupplied almoſt every local defect of his poſts, is neceſſarily removed for a time from the command, on account of the wound which he yeſterday received in the thigh. Lieutenant Tupper, of his Majeſty's ſhip Windſor Caſtle, is ſent to take the command.

Toulon, September 27, 1793.

Since I cloſed my diſpatch to you this day, the firſt diviſion of Neapolitan troops came into the harbour, conſiſting of 2000 men, all in perfect health, convoyed by two ſhips of ſeventy-four guns each, two frigates and two ſloops: they have been eleven days on their paſſage; 2000 more troops were to ſail in three days after that of their departure, and a third diviſion alſo of 2000 men were to ſail in twenty days from the day on which the firſt diviſion ſailed. After the confident manner in which I have ventured to aſſure you that no impreſſion was likely to be made on our poſts, inadequately garriſoned as they were by our original ſmall body, I need hardly expreſs the comfortable ſecurity I feel with our laſt reinforcements.

MULGRAVE.

Toulon, September 30, 1793.

The ſquadron under Admiral Gell having been delayed by contrary winds, I have the opportunity of informing you, in addition to my laſt diſpatches, that on the 28th inſt. the firſt diviſion of the Neapolitan troops diſembarked under the command of Brigadier-General Pignatelli. The troops are in perfect health, and are a very fine body of men, and well appointed.

The detachment of the King of Sardinia's troops conſiſts entirely of grenadiers and chaſſeurs, and are of the beſt of his Sardinian Majeſty's troops. I have great confidence in the zeal and willingneſs expreſſed both by the officers and ſoldiers of this corps.

It is with extreme concern that I have to inform you of the loſs which the ſervice has ſuſtained, by the death of Lieutenant Newnham, of the navy; to whoſe private and profeſſional merits the ſincere and marked regret of the Spaniſh as well as Engliſh officers, who were witneſſes of his able and active conduct, bears the moſt honourable teſtimony. His wound, which was not at firſt judged to be dangerous, took an unfavourable turn, which proved fatal in a very ſhort period.

MULGRAVE.
Acting Brigadier-General.

Victory, Toulon-Road, October 6, 1793.

I have the honour to deſire you will be pleaſed to offer to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty my ſincere congratulations on a very brilliant and complete victory obtained over the enemy the firſt inſt. upon the heights of Pharon. The Britiſh and Piedmonteſe troops, compoſed the column under Lord Mulgrave, and led the way; but his Lordſhip gives full credit to the ſpirit and exertion of the troops of every nation, and is loud in the praiſe of the Neapolitans, who greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. I tranſmit, for their Lordſhips information, a duplicate of the order his Lordſhip gave out next morning, with an account of the killed and wounded. The enemy had upon the heights from 1800 to 2000 men, the flower of the eaſtern army, not a fourth part of which, we are well informed, ever returned to head-quarters; for what did not fall by the bullet or bayonet, broke their necks in tumbling headlong over the precipices in their flight. In the night of the 30th a very important poſt, above Fort Pharon, was ſurprized and taken; the repoſſeſſing of which being of ſo much conſequence, an attempt was immediately reſolved upon; and, in order to enable Lord Mulgrave, General Gravina and Governor Elphinſtone, with the reſpective columns under their commands, to go out with the greater force, I undertook the care of Toulon and Fort La Malgue, and had a ſufficient number of good men on ſhore, within two hours after receiving notice of the ſad diſaſter.

I am ſorry to inform their Lordſhips of that gallant and able officer, General Gravina, being wounded in the leg; and although there is no doubt (as Dr. Harneſs aſſures me, who has the care of him) of his doing perfectly well, he will probably be confined ſome time, as the ball is lodged between the two bones.

His Majeſty's ſhip Coloſſus returned to me, on the 24th, from Cagliari, and brought 350 good troops; and I expect 800 more from Conti, in three or four days. The ſecond diviſion of Neapolitans, conſiſting of 2000, arrived laſt night, and the laſt 2000 were to leave Naples yeſterday. His Sicilian Majeſty has manifeſted the greateſt readineſs and zeal in fulfilling the treaty, and has confided his ſhips and troops ſolely to my diſpoſal, which his Majeſty has made known to me from under his own hand.

I have good reaſon to expect General O'Hara will be here in a very few days, with 12 or 1500 men from Gibraltar: he will be welcome to us.

I have the honour to be, &c.

PHILIP STEPHENS, Eſq. HOOD.
Brigadier

Brigadier-General Lord Mulgrave takes the earlieſt opportunity to return his moſt ſincere thanks, and to offer the tribute of his warmeſt approbation to Captain Moncrief and the Britiſh officers and ſoldiers, as well as to Colonel Faraſs, Lieutenant-Colonel the Chevalier de Revel, to Major St. Etienne, and the officers and ſoldiers of the Sardinian troops who compoſed his column, and were moſt immediately under his command in the attack of the enemy's poſt yeſterday. Lord Mulgrave is at a loſs to expreſs his ſenſe of the intrepid ſpirit with which the officers and men encountered danger, and of the patience and fortitude with which they ſuffered fatigue, hunger, thirſt, and the unavoidable inconveniencies attending the difficult and preſſing ſervice to which they were ſuddenly called.

Lord Mulgrave begs alſo to take the opportunity of giving his tribute of applauſe to the daring and judicious conduct, and to the important and effectual ſervices rendered by Serjeant Moreno, of the Spaniſh marine corps, who, accompanied by three brave ſoldiers of his corps, with infinite ſkill and gallantry, traced the line of march of the right column to within piſtol-ſhot of the enemy's advanced guard. Lord Mulgrave begs alſo to be allowed, with great reſpect, to bear teſtimony of the able conduct of General Gravina, Brigadier Skirds, Brigadier-General Pignatelli, and to the gallantry of the officers and ſoldiers under the command of thoſe generals, and moſt particularly to the Neapolitan grenadiers, whoſe well directed fire and ſteady approach on the left of the enemy's poſition tended ſo much to the ſucceſs of the day. Lord Mulgrave has received ſuch reports from Governor Elphinſtone of the ſteady, active, and gallant conduct of the Britiſh officers, and ſoldiers and ſeamen, of the Spaniſh officers and ſoldiers, and of the regiment of Royal Louis, under the command of Colonel Count de Porto of the regiment of Majorca, who acted on that ſide of Fort Pharon, and were not immediately within his view, as induces him to beg their acceptance of his ſincere thanks for the timely and effectual diverſion they made in favour of the other attack.

Lord Mulgrave begs leave, on this occaſion to expreſs, his grateful ſenſe of the friendly and important aſſiſtance he has received, in many difficult moments, from Mr. Graham; and to add his tribute of praiſe to the general voice of all the Britiſh and Piedmonteſe officers of his column, who ſaw, with ſo much pleaſure and applauſe, the gallant example which Mr. Graham ſet to the whole column in the foremoſt point of every attack.

Lord Mulgrave aſſures his fellow-ſoldiers of the different nations which compoſe the army of Toulon, that the general good conduct, of which he was yeſterday a witneſs, can never be effaced from his memory.

(Signed) MULGRAVE, Brig. Gen.

The enemy's loſs is ſuppoſed to have been about 1500 killed, wounded, and taken priſoners.

A Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, dated Victory, Toulon Road, October 6, 1793.

I beg you will be pleaſed to make known to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that, upon receiving a preſſing requeſt from General Paoli for aſſiſtance, and informing me at the ſame time that even the appearance of a few ſhips would very eſſentially ſerve him, provided it ſhould not be judged expedient to make an attack by them on any of the forts, I therefore determined to ſend three ſhips of the line and two frigates to him, and, as the ſeaſon was too far advanced for a ſecond rate to go on that coaſt, I eſtabliſhed Captain Linzee as a commodore, appointed Captain Woodley his captain, and gave an order to Lord Amelius Beauclerk to command the Nemeſis.

Alcide, in the Gulph of St. Florenze, October 1, 1793.

Being joined by the Ardent on the 21ſt ult. and it being deemed practicable to make an attack by ſea upon the tower and redoubt of Fornili, (a poſt at the diſtance of two miles oppoſite the town of Florenze) I immediately gave the neceſſary orders for the ſquadron to act, whenever the wind was ſufficiently ſteady for that purpoſe. On the 24th the Courageux joined, with proviſions from Leghorn; and on the night of the 27th the launches of the ſquadron cut out a veſſel, which has ſince been converted into a gun-boat. Having made ſeveral attempts (between the 21ſt and 30th ult.) to attack the above poſts, which was always fruſtrated by the wind dying away as ſoon as I drew into the Gulph; and experience having pointed out the improbability of the wind's blowing ſteady in a Gulph; of ſuch depth, and ſurrounded by mountains of conſiderable height, it was deemed expedient to execute my intentions the following morning, by warping the Ardent, during the night, into a ſituation from whence ſhe could not only annoy the redoubt, but cover the approach of the ſquadron. Captain Sutton placed his ſhip with as much judgment and preciſion as if the ſervice had been executed during the day, and at half paſt three A. M. opened a fire, which was kept up without intermiſſion till near eight o'clock. By four o'clock the Alcide was in a ſituation to open her battery on the enemy's works, but being too cloſe to the Ardent, and a flaw of wind filling the ſails, endangered her ſhooting on the rocks, before ſhe could be anchored with ſecurity. The ſails were inſtantly thrown aback, and boats were employed, towing, to extricate her from this difficulty. Captain Matthews, obſerving the Alcide's ſituation, very gallantly ſhot under her ſtern, to cover her, and occupied the ſtation I had intended to anchor in. As the ſituation of the Courageux prevented the Alcide from opening her fire, except at intervals, I ordered Captain Wolſeley to carry out warps, to move us into a more eligible ſituation; which ſervice was executed with great alacrity, and a ſpirited fire again opened on the enemy's poſts.

Although a cloſe and powerful cannonade had been kept up by the ſquadron till a quarter before eight o'clock, no viſible impreſſion was made; and Captain Sutton having reported the Ardent was much damaged, and that, in his opinion, there was no proſpect of ſucceſs, and Captain Woodley (who had been on board the Courageux to enquire into the ſtate of that ſhip) having brought a ſimilar report from Captain Matthews, who, as well as Captain Woodley and himſelf, agreed

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in the above opinion, I judged it adviſeable to make the ſignal for diſcontinuing the attack.

The Alcide is not materially damaged in her maſts and rigging, but the Ardent and Courageux have ſuffered conſiderably in both, from being expoſed to the raking fire of the town of Florenze, but to the want of ardor on the part of the Corſicans, who had faithfully promiſed to ſtorm the poſts on the land ſide, though they never made the ſmalleſt movement to effect that ſervice during the action. I incloſe a liſt of killed and wounded, and of the artillery oppoſed to the ſquadron; and am happy in teſtifying my warmeſt approbation of the gallant manner in which every officer and man employed on this occaſion conducted himſelf. I am ſorry to find Mr. Sheills, firſt lieutenant of the Courageux, is amongſt the number killed, and have appointed Mr. Peter Hunt, a very deſerving young man, to act as junior lieutenant of that ſhip, till your Lordſhip's pleaſure is further known.

ROBERT LINZEE.

Fort Mulgrave, Hauteur de Graſſe,
October 9, 1793.

Agreeable to your Lordſhip's orders, and arrangements made for carrying them into execution yeſterday morning, at half paſt twelve o'clock at night we moved from this poſt; and having formed a junction in the bottom with the marines and Piedmonteſe from the poſt of Cepet, we marched off from our right in one column, in order to aſſure the greater regularity in a night attack: our march to the top of the height, where the new erected batteries of the enemy had been conſtructed, was performed with all poſſible order and expedition, the troops obſerving the greateſt ſilence, by which, with the aid of the French deſerter, who anſwered the centinels of the enemy as we paſſed them, our advanced party arrived at the entrance into their firſt battery, perfectly undiſcovered: the firſt centry having been put to death, the advanced party, compoſed of the grenadiers and light infantry of the line of Britiſh, under the command of Captain Stewart of the 25th regiment, very gallantly ruſhed in, and put every man to the bayonet that oppoſed them.

The remainder of the enemy that could get off retired to their ſecond battery, and, though moſt rapidly purſued, made a ſort of ſtand; but the greater part of the detachment by this time having taken different poſitions of attack, the enemy were ſoon routed in all quarters, and, in a quarter of an hour after, we made ourſelves maſters of all the batteries on this height, and the ordnance mounted thereon. In the firſt battery they had mounted two twenty four pounders on garriſon carriages; on the ſecond battery they had one fine braſs twenty-four-pounder, mounted on a high travelling carriage, and two ſmaller guns; and in a third battery were mounted two thirteen-inch mortars, with a great deal of ammunition, ſuitable for their different pieces of ordnance. On the road we found one light travelling ſix-pounder. Immediately as the enemy retired and ceaſed firing, I poſted the troops round the centre of the hill, and placed guards at the leading avenues to it, while Lieutenant Serocold of the navy, with the ſailors, &c. under his directions, ſet to work in deſtroying theſe different pieces of ordnance, by ſpiking the touch-holes of the guns and mortars, and ramming balls into the guns, breaking up their carriages, and deſtroying their ammunition. Had it been poſſible to have carried off any part of the above guns, &c. it ſhould have been done; but, from the precipices we were neceſſarily obliged to deſcend, and the broken narrow paths we had occaſion to paſs, in order to avoid expoſing ourſelves by day-light to the fire of two heavy batteries of the enemy at the Windmills, I found it was impracticable even to carry off the field piece; neither did I think it right to hazard remaining with the detachment (which did not exceed 408) on the height where the batteries were erected, there being no cover in the rear, and the force of the enemy immediately in our neighbourhood on the heights above us equal to 12 or 13,00 men, which might have cut us off before your Lordſhip could have ſent a reinforcement to ſuſtain us from Toulon.

From theſe conſiderations, as ſoon as Lieutenat Serocold reported to me that he had rendered the different guns and mortars unſerviceable, having collected our killed and wounded, we marched back from our left about half paſt four in the morning, and reached this poſt about ſix o'clock. Our loſs on this enterpriſe, of killed and wounded, is herewith incloſed in a return, which, conſidering the ſtrength of the poſition we attacked, that was defended by 300 of the enemy's beſt troops, is very inconſiderable; but at the ſame time, is much to be lamented, as they were of the advanced guard of Britiſh, and the beſt of our troops. The loſs of the enemy is far more conſiderable; for we perceived in different places between twenty and thirty of them killed, but, from report ſince from deſerters, we learn they had upwards of fifty killed and as many wounded. We took a Captain Lamatalie of the chaſſeurs du Burgoyne, a Lieutenant Chevalier of the 4th regiment of artillery, and twenty-three men, priſoners, who we brought with us to this poſt.

I have the pleaſure to inform your Lordſhip, that, in the operation of the march and attack, all the foreign troops employed co-operated moſt cordially.

ROBERT BRERETON, Captain,
Commanding 2d battal. of Britiſh.

Toulon, October 13, 1793.

Since my laſt diſpatch of the 3d of October, the enemy had completed three batteries oppoſite to the Hauteur de Graſſe, one at La Hauteur des Moulins, and two to the ſouthward on the Hauteur de Reinier. Vice-Admiral Lord Hood being apprehenſive that the fleet might ſuffer ſome inconvenience from the batteries de Reinier; and information of the ſituation of the enemy, and of the approaches to the batteries, having been received from an intelligent deſerter, it was determined to make a ſortie from the Hauteur de Graſſe, on the 8th inſtant at night, for the purpoſe of deſtroying the enemy's batteries. A detachment was ordered, compoſed of the whole of the Britiſh troops on that poſt, amounting

ing to 225 rank and file, under the command of Captain Brereton of the 26th regiment, the Spaniſh grenadier company of the regiment of Hibernia, fifty men commanded by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Nugent, who alſo commanded the ſortie, a company of Piedmonteſe grenadiers of fifty men, and fifty Albaneſe Neapolitan troops. This corps marched at half paſt twelve o'clock at night, and were joined (at a point agreed upon) at one o'clock in the morning, by the poſt of Les Sablettes, of a captain and fifty Britiſh marines, and a captain and fifty Piedmonteſe chaſſeurs; the advanced guard of fifty Britiſh grenadiers, light infantry, and ten grenadiers of Hibernia, under the command of Captain Stewart of the 25th regiment. Lieutenant Knight of the 11th regiment, and a ſubaltern officer of Hibernia, (whoſe name has not been reported to me) ſupriſed the enemy's poſt, attacked the firſt battery with their bayonets, put the whole guard to flight, and purſued the enemy with great ſlaughter into the ſecond battery, ſupported by the whole detachment, which formed on the height, and remained till Lieutenant Serocold of the navy, with a party of ſeamen, had taken meaſures to render the artillery of both batteries unſerviceable, and had deſtroyed the ammunition: the ground between Graſſe and the Hauteur de Reinier was ſo interſected with ravines and walls as to render it impoſſible to bring off the mortars or guns.

I incloſe a liſt of the pieces of ordnance which were deſtroyed, and return of the killed and wounded of his Majeſty's troops. The whole loſs fell upon the advanced guard; the officers and ſoldiers of which diſtinguiſhed themſelves very particularly by their enterpriſe, activity and ſpirit. The good order and ſteadineſs of the whole detachment deſerves the higheſt praiſe; as well as the judicious conduct of the march, concerted by Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent of the regiment of Hibernia, and Captain Brereton of the 30th regiment, under the orders of the Spaniſh Colonel O'Neale, who commands at the poſt de Graſſe.

Deſerters, who came in yeſterday, report the enemy calculate their loſs, in killed, wounded, and miſſing at near 200 men; and that one of their mortars had ſplit in their endeavours to clear it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

MULGRAVE.

Acting Brigadier-General.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Mulgrave, dated Toulon, October 18.

On the 14th of October, at eleven o'clock in the morning, I perceived the army of General Carteaux, to the weſtward of Toulon, to be formed in line, and advancing from the hills towards the redoubt of Malbouſquet. The garriſon of Toulon (leaving the neceſſary guards and a ſmall detachment to ſecure the tranquility of the town), was marched out, to the number of about 3000 men, to take a defenſive poſition between the redoubts Malbouſquet and St. Antoine, and behind the Riviere Neuve, a deep and dry canal lying north and ſouth, in front of thoſe redoubts. Three bridges, which croſſed the canal, on the roads leading to Broſſan, Marſeilles, and the village of Six-Fours, had been broken by my orders ſoon after my arrival at Toulon. In this poſition we had not any view of the enemy, who were concealed by intermediate hills between their line and and the plain occupied by the garriſon of Toulon. I detached a captain with ſeventy Britiſh and thirty Piedmonteſe chaſſeurs, to a riſing ground (the Hauteur des Arennes) beyond the Riviere Neuve, to diſcover the movements of the enemy, with orders to remain there till I ſhould call them in, if they ſaw no conſiderable body; but to return immediately if the enemy appeared in force, and on no account to engage in any way with the enemy, ſo as to oblige me to march to their ſupport, as it was not my intention to make any attack, or to come to action beyond the Riviere Neuve; the ſmallneſs of our numbers, the impoſſibility of carrying our field artillery acroſs the canal, and the certain information I had received that the enemy had numerous batteries on the ſtrong ground which they occupied, determined me to wait their attack (if they intended one) behind the Riviere Neuve, and under the protection of the redoubts on the flanks of our poſition. Whilſt the patrole of 100 men proceeded to the hill pointed out to them, I was employed in forming the line of Britiſh and Piedmonteſe, and two battalions of Neapolitans, Meſſabia, and Royal Naples: Brigadier-General Squierdo and Pignatelli having gone to the left, to place the remainder of the Neapolitans and the Spaniſh troops, and to order a patrole (ſimilar to that which I had ſent out) to an hill, the Hauteur des Gands, in front of the left of our poſition. Before the line was completely formed, I heard the patrole of Britiſh engaged in an heavy fire with the enemy, and ſaw ſmall parties retreating; I ſent immediately the whole of the Piedmonteſe chaſſeurs to ſupport the patrole, and bring them off.

The appearance of this reinforcement had the effect of animating the advanced ſoldiers of the Britiſh, who, in ſpite of the remonſtrances of their officers, preſſed forward upon the enemy. The Piedmonteſe followed the example; and, as I found the whole detachment were advancing upon the enemy, I was obliged to march out with 200 Britiſh, three companies of the regiments of Neapolitan troops, leaving the remainder of my wing of the army to guard our poſition, and to check the enemy if they ſhould preſs upon us on our return. The patrole had puſhed on to a conſiderable diſtance, and had driven in all the advanced parties of the enemy, before I could bring them off, which, however, was effected with no further loſs than that which they had ſuſtained in the raſh but ſpirited enterpriſe of the ſoldiers, which obliged their officers to follow them to a diſtance of a mile and a half beyond the Riviere Neuve. The patrole on the left, with which Brigadier General Squierdo and Pignatelli had proceeded, conſiſting of about 800 men, had gone forward near a mile, to the Petite Garrenne, and in ſight of the intrenchment which the enemy had thrown up on the road to Olouilles; as the party had kept up a continued fire on the advanced corps of the enemy, I apprehended they might be in want of ammunition to make good their retreat; and having regained La Hauteur des Arrennes with my whole corps, I detached 100 Britiſh, 100 Piedmon-

100 Piedmonteſe, and one of the half battalions of Neapolitans, to aſſiſt their retreat, who found them preparing to return to our line. The enemy, in all probability, expected an attack from us, which prevented them quitting their poſt to bring their whole force upon our ſmall detachments, which had imprudently ruſhed forwards. Night coming on, the enemy (having probably loſt ſeveral men from the vivacity with which they were preſſed) retired to their camp without attempting any attack. The garriſon marched back to Toulon about ten o'clock at night.

I have the honour to incloſe you a return of the killed and wounded in this ſkirmiſh, in which I have only to regret the too great impetuoſity of the troops of the patrole, but have every reaſon to applaud the judicious conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Chevalier de Revels, and of Captain Wemyſs and Lieutenant St. George, of the 11th regiment, under the circumſtances which obliged them to go to ſo hazardous a diſtance from our poſt of defence.

On the 15th in the morning the unfortunate attack of Cape Le Brun took place. I ſend you a copy of Governor Elphinſtone's report of this affair to Vice-Admiral Lord Hood.

As ſoon as the report came to me of Cape Brun being attacked and requiring ſuccour, I ordered the garriſon picquet to turn out immediately, and the remainder of the troops to get under arms, and ſent the report I had received to the general Officers commanding the foreign troops. Before the picquet of 100 men had got beyond the gate of the town, a report came of our troops having been repulſed from Cape Brun; that they had retired into Fort La Malgue; and that the whole army of General La Poype had been marched from La Garde for the attack of Cape Brun, and were at that time in poſſeſſion of it.

We marched out of the Gate d'Italie as ſoon as the garriſon could be collected under arms, conſiſting of the ſame numbers as the day before, with eight field pieces and two eighteen-pounders, with the addition of ſixty Spaniſh dragoons of 160 which landed on the 12th inſtant, (the remaining horſes not being yet fit for ſervice).

Having reconnoitred the ſituation of the enemy, I found they had abandoned Cape Brun, and had formed their whole force further to the eaſtward, on the Hauteur Le Pradel, with their left covered by the Caſtle St. Marguerite, which has two twelve-pounders pointed to the land ſide; their field pieces were diſtributed along the front of their line. It occurred to me that the moſt ſafe and effectual mode of diſlodging them from their ſtrong poſt would be to march immediately forward, under protection of the guns of our forts, on the ſide of Mount Pharon, to proceed towards La Valette, and ſtrike off to the Hauteurs de Thouars, about a mile to the eaſtward of La Valette, and commanding La Garde at ſomething more than a quarter of a mile diſtance from that village. It was my intention to occupy Thouars and La Garde, by which we ſhould command the whole plain and the two great roads, one leading to Hieres, and paſſing to the eaſtward of La Garde, the other paſſing through La Valette and leading to Souliers. Generals Squierdo and Pignatelli being of the ſame opinion with me, we proceeded on the road to La Valette, leaving 140 men with two eighteen-pounders in that village, (under the protection of the guns of Fort Pharon) to maſk the Vallon de Favieres, and prevent the enemy from ſending reinforcements by that paſs from their poſts at Tunis and Le Reveſt.

At the commencement of our march, the enemy expected an attack, and drew up their force; as we proceeded, they appeared in ſome degree of hurry and confuſion, and at length quitted their poſt to march towards La Garde. Unfortunately from an error of the guide, the Spaniſh troops, which led the column, were carried beyond the point at which they ſhould have gained the Hauteurs de Thouars; and when the rear diviſion of the column, compoſed of the Britiſh and Piedmonteſe troops, which was to have formed the left of the line, arrived at the foot of that hill, we found the advance formed with their right to the Hauteurs, and their left extending towards La Valette. I immediately marched the Britiſh and Piedmonteſe troops to the top of the Hauteurs de Thouars, taking the right of our poſition; the Spaniſh and part of the Neapolitan troops came up on our left: Brigadier-General Pignatelli remaining with 350 men to keep up the communication with the corps poſted at La Vallette. It was with great regret that I perceived the enemy (who had preſſed their march rapidly) entering La Garde at the moment we poſſeſſed ourſelves of the Hauteurs de Thouars. By the activity and exertions of Colonel Minichini of the Albaneſe Neapolitan corps, and Captain Collier of the Britiſh artillery, we got our field pieces to the top of the hills, through very ſteep and difficult paſſages. The enemy made various movements, but without attempting any thing more than a cannonade from La Garde, which we returned, and diſmounted one of their guns. When night ſet in they began to remove their artillery towards Hieres. I ſent forwards a patrole, under Captain Moncrief, of the 11th regiment, conſiſting of 100 Britiſh troops, a company of Piedmonteſe grenadiers, and the grenadier company of the Spaniſh Swiſs regiment of Betchar, to find whether they had evacuated La Garde. This patrole was fired upon by a ſtrong rear guard, poſted in the vineyards and in the houſes of the village, which cover the ſides of a ſugar-loaf hill, the top of which is crowned by an old caſtle. The main object of our movement having been obtained, by the retreat of the enemy from the ſituation they occupied in the morning near St. Marguerite, it would have been highly imprudent to have ſacrificed any part of our ſmall force, in the attack of a ſtrong village, which we muſt of neceſſity have abandoned next morning. The troops having been much fatigued the day before, and having been left (by the miſmanagement of the perſons charged at Toulon, with the ſupply of proviſions) without any food till ten o'clock at night, it was at that hour determined to march back into the town.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, in conſequence of the enemy's having repeatedly appeared on the important hill of Cape Brun, which overlooks this fort, and commands a great part of the harbour, I ordered 100 men of Huiſteins, or battalion of Royal Louis,

to

to be poſted there, and on the 14th repaired there, with the engineers, to prepare for its defence; and, after they had marked out the ſituation of an intended work, I ſent a reinforcement of 100 of the regiment of Royal Louis. On the 15th, before day, the report of muſquetry was heard, which increaſed with the light, and induced me to order 100 of the 30th regiment, 100 Neapolitans, 50 Spaniards, and the remainder of Royal Louis, to follow me there. By the time I got to the bottom of the hill the fire was become very briſk, and I had ſome difficulty to get up the road. The troops from La Malgue were nearly up, by a ſhorter road through vineyards. I detached Captain Torriano, of the 30th, to go round the left of the hill, and take the enemy on the right flank: this had the deſired effect, and they gave way. On the top of the hill, I found the Royal Louis defending themſelves gallantly, although hard preſſed, but the outpoſts driven in, and the men in want of cartridges. I advanced with the freſh troops, and recovered our outpoſts, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, and placed Captain Tomlinſon, of the 30th regiment, in the advance, the Neapolitan regiment in the centre, Captain Torriano on the left, with Royal Louis, and the Spaniſh troops on the right; and it was near an hour before the enemy retired. They were ſupported by cannon; we had none. I had previouſly ſent an aid-de-camp to La Malgue for cartridges, and to Toulon for ſupport of troops. The enemy, notwithſtanding they were greater in force than I expected, did not ſeem diſpoſed to renew the attack; inſomuch, that I ordered the workmen to begin the redoubt, viſited the poſts, and then returned to the fort for the purpoſe of hurrying up guns, ammunition, proviſions, &c. and repeating my requeſt of men from Toulon. In half an hour after I had left Cape Brun, the whole army of the enemy had advanced under cover of woods, and, ſupported by artillery, attacked the poſt on all ſides, and carried it in conſequence of numbers, notwithſtanding a moſt diſtinguiſhed reſiſtance. I am ſorry to inform you, that, in both affairs, many brave officers and men fell. In the perſon of Captain Torriano his Majeſty has loſt one of the moſt reſpectable officers in Europe. Were I to enter upon the conduct of the officers and men, I ſhould fail in doing juſtice to their merit. The 30th regiment did all that men could do; and the battalion of Royal Louis, although only a few days formed, fought with determined valour. The fortunate recovery of the poſt was ſo immediately under your Lordſhip's eye, that it is unneceſſary for me to add more, than that I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. K. Elphinstone.

Toulon, November 30, 1793.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the enemy, having opened a conſiderable battery on the height of Arenes, which much annoyed one of our principal outpoſts, (Malbouſquet) it became neceſſary to attack it. Diſpoſitions for that purpoſe were made, and this morning, at five o'clock, a corps of 400 Britiſh, 300 Sardinians, 600 Neapolitans, 600 Spaniards, and 400 French, under my command, marched from the town, notwithſtanding the whole was obliged to croſs the new river on one bridge only, to divide into four columns, to march acroſs olive grounds, interſected by ſtone walls, and to aſcend a very conſiderable height, cut into vine teraſſes, yet we ſucceeded in ſurpriſing and forcing the enemy, and were ſoon in full poſſeſſion of the battery and height: but, I am ſorry to ſay that, inſtead of forming upon and occupying the long and narrow ſummit of the hill, agreeable to orders and military prudence, the impetuoſity of the troops led them to follow the enemy, to deſcend the height, to aſcend other diſtant heights, and, at laſt, in diſorder, to encounter ſuch ſuperior advancing numbers, as obliged them precipitately to retire, and to relinquiſh the advantages we at firſt gained.

It is with much concern, I muſt add, that Lieutenant-General O'Hara, who had arrived at the battery on our firſt ſucceſs, was involved in the conſequence of this ſudden reverſe, was wounded in the arm, and made priſoner.

We have to regret that ſo many gallant officers and men have ſuffered on this occaſion. The loſs of the Britiſh, I have the honour to incloſe; that of the other nations is not in proportion great.

From General O'Hara's abſence the command devolves on me. I ſhall endeavour to diſcharge it to the beſt of my ability and health, till his Majeſty's further pleaſure is ſignified.

With great reſpect,
I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) D. Dundas, Maj. Gen.

Victory, Toulon Road, Nov. 30, 1793.

The enemy having erected and opened a battery againſt the poſt of Malbouſquet, and from which ſhells would reach the town and arſenal, Governor O'Hara ſignified to me his intention to attempt to deſtroy it, and bring off the guns, and requeſted ſome ſeamen to be ſent to a poſt he propoſed to withdraw the Britiſh ſoldiers from. The Governor promiſed not to go out himſelf, but unfortunately did not keep his word. A moſt clear, diſtinct and regular plan was ſettled, and the Commanding officer of the troops of each nation had a copy of it. The troops moved at four o'clock this morning, and ſurpriſed the redoubt moſt completely: never was a ſervice prepared with more regularity and exactneſs, but the ardour and impetuoſity of the troops (inſtead of forming on the height where the battery was raiſed, as they were particularly ordered to do) led them to ruſh after the enemy, near a mile on the other ſide, in a very ſcattered and irregular manner. The conſequence of which was, the enemy collected in very great force; and, in the retreat of our troops, they ſuffered extremely. I herewith tranſmit an account of the loſs of the Britiſh in killed, wounded, and miſſing; but Major-General Dundas will give you more particulars. The Governor moſt unfortunately was wounded and taken priſoner. A ſurgeon was ſent to him immediately (by permiſſion of General Gommier, Commander in Chief of the Eaſtern Army at the ſiege of Toulon) who reports that the Governor's wound is a fleſh one only in the arm; but being faint by the loſs of blood, he was obliged

obliged to ſit down under a wall, and there made priſoner.

HOOD.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Gilbert Elliott, Bart.

Toulon, December 1, 1793.

Knowing that General Dundas has ſent you an official account of the unfortunate action of the 30th of Nov. and that Lord Hood has alſo written on the ſame ſubject, you will not expect a relation of it from me. I cannot, however, loſe the opportunity which the meſſenger affords, of ſaying, that, by the unanimous teſtimony of thoſe who either witneſſed the action, or were acquainted with the plan, there never was an occaſion on which the diſpoſitions were made with greater ability and judgment, or executed, as long as the orders were complied with, in a more gallant or ſpirited manner by the troops. It is a real conſolation to know that the courage of the Britiſh was conſpicuous from the beginning of the action to the end, and that an exceſs in that good quality was the true and only cauſe of the miſcarriage. It is much to be regretted that General O'Hara was, on every occaſion, ſo prodigal of his perſon; but the misfortune which has befallen him, and the ſevere loſs which the ſervice ſuſtains by his capture, cannot be aſcribed even to this honourable fault; for he did not himſelf aſcend the battery till it was poſſeſſed by our troops, and there was reaſon to ſuppoſe the object of the day had been obtained. The reverſe was ſo ſudden and his preſence muſt have appeared ſo material towards reſtoring order, and retrieving the error which had been committed by the troops, that it is not to be wondered at if, with his ſpirit, he became expoſed to perſonal hazard. His wound, though not dangerous or ſerious, had bled much, and, added to the exertion he had before made, weakened him ſo much, that he could not retire many paces with the troops, but inſiſted on being left by two ſoldiers who were conducting him, and whom he ordered to proceed, and ſave themſelves.

TOULON, EVACUATION OF.—*Diſpatches from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood and the Major-General, of which the following are Copies and Extracts.*

Victory, Toulon Road, Dec. 13, 1793.

Nothing very material has happened ſince the 30th of laſt month, when I had the honour of writing to you, except that the enemy had made approaches nearer to us by ſome new-erected batteries; one againſt Malbouſquet, another againſt Le Brun, and a third againſt the Hauteur de Graiſe. The ſhells from two of them did us ſome miſchief on the 9th and 10th, ſince which they have been perfectly ſilent.

The enemy is reported to be 50,000, but I cannot credit their being much beyond half that number. By various deſerters that have come in, which in this reſpect perfectly agree, we are ſoon to be attacked on all ſides at once. From the numerous and important poſts we have to occupy, the troops are at very hard duty, and without relief ſome way or other, we ſhall ſoon have more men in the hoſpital than are fit for ſervice.

HOOD.

Toulon, Dec. 12, 1793.

Since the affair of the 30th ult. no conſiderable event has taken place. By the repeated accounts of deſerters the enemy are very much increaſed in numbers: none ſtate them lower than 30,000 or 40,000 men. They have fired of late little from the battery we were in poſſeſſion of. Four of its guns were certainly diſabled. They have increaſed the number of their mortars, which have much annoyed our two poſts of Cape Brun and Fort Mulgrave, on the heights of Belaguier. We have loſt ſome men at each, from the effect of ſhells, which, in ſuch temporary expoſed ſituations, cannot be ſufficiently guarded from. Againſt each of theſe poſts they have opened a new battery of cannon and mortars, but at the other points they have worked little. We continue ſtrengthening our poſition, though we cannot expect to give it any much more ſubſtantial form. We have in all near 11,000 men bearing muſquets, and ſick. Deſerters all report the intention of a ſpeedy general attack.

This will be delivered by Capt. Hill, a very deſerving young man, who has been aid-de-camp to Lord Mulgrave, Lieutenant-General O'Hara, and myſelf. The opportunity of his departure is ſudden, and therefore I am to beg you will excuſe the ſhortneſs of this letter.

DAVID DUNDAS.

Diſpatches from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood and Major-General David Dundas, of which the following are Copies and Extracts.

Victory, Hieres Bay, Dec. 20, 1793.

It is my duty to acquaint you, that I have been obliged to evacuate Toulon, and to retire from the harbour to this anchorage.

It became unavoidably neceſſary that the retreat ſhould not be deferred beyond that night, as the enemy commanded the town and ſhips by their ſhot and ſhells; I therefore, agreeable to the Governor's plan, directed the boats of the fleet to aſſemble by eleven o'clock, near Fort La Malgue, and am happy to ſay, the whole of the troops were brought off, to the number of near 8000, without the loſs of a man; and in the execution of this ſervice I have infinite pleaſure in acknowledging my very great obligations to Captain Elphinſtone for his unremitting zeal and exertion, who ſaw the laſt man off; and it is a very comfortable ſatisfaction to me, that ſeveral thouſands of the meritorious inhabitants of Toulon were ſheltered in his Majeſty's ſhips.

I propoſe ſending the Vice-Admirals Hotham and Coſby, with ſome other ſhips, to Leghorn or Porto Ferrara, to complete their wine and proviſions, which run very ſhort, having many mouths to feed, and to remain with the reſt to block up the Ports of Toulon and Marſeilles. Circumſtances which had taken place made the retreat abſolutely neceſſary to be effected as ſoon as poſſible, and prevented the execution of a ſettled arrangement for deſtroying the French ſhips and arſenal. I ordered the Vulcan fireſhip to be primed, and Sir Sydney Smith, who joined me from Smyrna about a fortnight ago, having offered his ſervices to burn the ſhips, I put Captain Hare under his orders, with the

Lieutenants

Lieutenants Tupper and Gore, of the Victory, Lieutenant Pater of the Britannia, and Lieutenant R. W. Miller, of the Windsor-Castle. Ten of the enemy's ships of the line in the arsenal, with the mast-house, great store-house, hemp-house, and other buildings, were totally destroyed, and before day-light all his Majesty's ships, with those of Spain and the two Sicilies, were out of the reach of the enemy's shot and shells, except the Robust, which was to receive Captain Elphinstone, and she followed very soon after, without a shot striking her. I have under my orders Rear-Adm. Trogoff, in the Commerce de Marseilles, Puissant, and Pompee, of the line, the Pearl, Arethusa, and Topaze frigates, and several large corvettes, which I have manned, and employed in collecting wine and provisions from the different ports in Spain and Italy, having been constantly in want of one species or another, and am now at short allowance.

Don Langara undertook to destroy the ships in the Bason, but, I am informed, found it not practicable; and as the Spanish troops had the guarding the powder vessels, which contained the powder of the ships I ordered into the bason and arsenal on my coming here, as well as that from the distant magazines, within the enemy's reach, I requested the Spanish Admiral would be pleased to give orders for their being scuttled and sunk; but, instead of doing that, the officers to whom that duty was intrusted, blew them up, by which two fine gun-boats, which I had ordered to attend Sir Sydney Smith, were shook to pieces. The Lieutenant commanding one of them was killed, and several seamen badly wounded. I am sorry to add, that Lieutenant Goddard, of the Victory, who commanded the seamen upon the heights of Grasse, was wounded, but I hope and trust not dangerously.

I beg to refer you for further particulars to General Dundas respecting the evacuation of Toulon, and to Sir Sydney Smith as to the burning the enemy's ships, &c. on which service he very much distinguished himself; and he gives great praise to Captain Hare, of the fire-ship, as well as to all the Lieutenants employed under him.

It is with very peculiar satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint you, that the utmost harmony, and most cordial understanding, has happily subsisted in his Majesty's army and fleet, not only between the officers of all ranks, but between the seamen and soldiers also.

I herewith transmit a copy of Sir Sydney Smith's letter to me, with a list of the officers employed under him, and also a return of officers and seamen killed and wonnded at Fort Mulgrave on the 17th.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HOOD.

P. S. The list of the ships at Toulon, that were burnt, and those remaining, has been received since writing my letter.

Toulon, December 18, 1793.

Agreeably to your Lordship's order, I proceeded with the Swallow tender, three English and three Spanish gun boats, to the arsenal, and I immediately began making the necessary preparations for burning the French ships and stores therein. We found the dock-gates well secured by the judicious arrangements of the Governor, although the dock yard people had already substituted the three-coloured cockade for the white one. I did not think it safe to attempt the securing any of them, considering the small force I had with me, and considering that contests of any kind would occupy our whole attention, and prevent us from accomplishing our purpose.

The galley slaves, to the number of at least 600, shewed themselves jealous spectators of our operations; their disposition to oppose us was evident; and being unchained, which was unusual, rendered it necessary to keep a watchful eye on them on board the galleys, by pointing the guns of the Swallow tender and one of the gun boats on them, in such a manner as to enfilade the quay on which they must have landed to come to us, assuring them, at the same time, that no harm should happen to them if they remained quiet. The enemy kept up a cross fire of shot and shells on the spot from Malbousquet, and the neighbouring hills, which contributed to keep the galley slaves in subjection, and operated, in every respect, favourable for us, by keeping the Republican party in the town within their houses, while it occasioned little interruption to our work of preparing and placing combustible matter in the different store-houses, and on board the ships; such was the steadiness of the few brave seamen I had under my command. A great multitude of the enemy continued to draw down the hill towards the dock-yard wall, and as the night closed in they came near enough to pour in an irregular though quick fire of musquetry on us from the Boulangerie, and of cannon from the heights which overlooked it. We kept them at bay by discharges of grape-shot from time to time, which prevented their coming so near as to discover the insufficiency of our force to repel a closer attack.

A gun boat was stationed to flank the wall on the outside, and two field pieces were placed within, against the wicket usually frequented by the workmen, of whom we were particularly apprehensive. About eight o'clock I had the satisfaction of seeing Lieutenant Gore towing-in the Vulcan fireship. Captain Hare, her Commander, placed her, agreeable to my directions, in a most masterly manner, across the tier of men of war, and the additional force of her guns and men diminished my apprehensions of the galley slaves rising on us, as their manner and occasional tumultuous debates ceased intirely on her appearance. The only noise heard amongst them was the hammer knocking off their fetters, which humanity forbade my opposing, as they might thereby be more at liberty to save themselves on the conflagration taking place around them. In this situation we continued to wait most anxiously for the hour concerted with the Governor for the inflammation of the trains. The moment the signal was made, we had the satisfaction to see the flames rise in every quarter. Lieutenant Tupper was charged with the burning of the general magazine, the pitch, tar, tallow, and oil storehouses, and succeeded most perfectly; the hemp magazine was included in this blaze: its being nearly

calm was unfortunate to the ſpreading of the flames, but 250 barrels of tar, divided among the deals and other timber, inſured the rapid ignition of the whole quarter which Lieutenant Tupper had undertaken.

The maſt-houſe was equally well ſet on fire by Lieutenant Middleton, of the Britannia. Lieutenant Pater, of the Britannia, continued in a moſt daring manner, to brave the flames, in order to complete the work where the fire ſeemed to have caught imperfectly. I was obliged to call him off, leſt his retreat ſhould become impracticable: his ſituation was the more perilous, as the enemy's fire redoubled as ſoon as the amazing blaze of light rendered us diſtinct objects of their aim. Lieutenant Ironmonger of the Royals, remained with the guard at the gate till the laſt, long after the Spaniſh guard was withdrawn, and brought ſafely off by Captain Edgar, of the Alert, to whom I had confided the important ſervice of cloſing the retreat, and bringing off our detached parties, which were ſaved to a man. I was ſorry to find myſelf deprived of the further ſervices of Captain Hare; he had performed that of placing his fire-ſhip to admiratiou, but was blown into the water, and much ſcorched by the exploſion of her priming, when in the act of putting the match to it. Lieutenant Gore was alſo much burnt, and I was conſequently deprived of his ſervices, which I regretted the more, on the recollection of his bravery and activity in the warm ſervice of Fort Mulgrave. Mr. Eales, midſhipman, who was alſo with him on this occaſion, deſerves my praiſe for his conduct throughout this ſervice. The guns of the fire-ſhip going off on both ſides as they heated, in the direction that was given them, towards thoſe quarters from whence we were moſt apprehenſive of the enemy forcing their way in upon us, checked their career. Their ſhouts and republican ſongs, which we could hear diſtinctly, continued till they, as well as ourſelves, were in a manner thunderſtruck by the exploſion of ſome thouſand barrels of powder on board the Iris frigate, lying in the inner road, without us, and which had been injudiciouſly ſet on fire by the Spaniſh boats in going off, inſtead of being ſunk, as ordered. The concuſſion of air, and the ſhower of falling timber on fire, was ſuch as nearly to deſtroy the whole of us. Lieutenant Patey, of the Terrible, with his whole boat's brew, was like to have periſhed; the boat was blown to pieces, but the men were picked up alive. The Union gun-boat, which was neareſt to the Iris, ſuffered conſiderably, Mr. Young being killed, with three men, and the veſſel ſhaken to pieces. I had given it in charge to the Spaniſh officers, to fire the ſhips in the baſon before the town, but they returned, and reported, that various obſtacles had prevented their entering it. We attempted it together as ſoon as we had completed the buſineſs in the arſenal, but were repulſed in our attempt to cut the boom, by repeated vollies of muſquetry from the flag ſhip, and the wall of the Battery Royale. The cannon of this battery had been ſpiked, by the judicious precaution of the Governor, previous to the evacuation of the town.

The failure of our attempts on the ſhips in the baſon before the town, owing to the inſufficiency of our force, made me regret that the Spaniſh gun-boats had been withdrawn from me to perform other ſervice. The Adjutant Don Pedro Cotiella, Don Franciſco Rigueline, and Don Franciſco Truſello, remained with me to the laſt; and I feel bound to bear teſtimony of the zeal and activity with which they performed the moſt eſſential ſervices during the whole buſineſs, as far as the inſufficiency of their force allowed it, being reduced, by the retreat of the gun-boats, to a ſingle felucca, and a mortar-boat, which had expended its ammunition, but contained thirty men with cutlaſſes.

We now proceeded to burn the Hero and Themiſtocles, two ſeventy-four gun ſhips, lying in the inner road. Our approach to them had hitherto been impracticable in boats, as the French priſoners who had been left in the latter ſhip, were ſtill in poſſeſſion of her, and had ſhewn a determination to reſiſt our attempt to come on board. The ſcene of conflagration around them, heightened by the late tremendous exploſion, had, however, awakened their fears for their lives. Thinking this to be the caſe, I addreſſed them, expreſſing my readineſs to land them in a place of ſafety, if they would ſubmit, and they thankfully accepted the offer, ſhewing themſelves to be completely intimidated, and very grateful for our humane intentions towards them, in not attempting to burn them with the ſhip. It was neceſſary to proceed with precaution, as they were more numerous than ourſelves. We at length completed their diſembarkation, and then ſet her on fire. On this occaſion I had nearly loſt my valuable friend and aſſiſtant Lieutenant Miller, of the Windſor Caſtle, who had ſtaid ſo long on board to inſure the fire taking, that it gained on him ſuddenly, and it was not without being very much ſcorched, and the riſk of being ſuffocated, that we could approach the ſhip to take him in. The loſs to the ſervice would have been very great, had we not ſucceeded in our endeavours to ſave him. Mr. Knight, midſhipman of the Windſor Caſtle, who was in the boat with me, ſhewed much activity and addreſs on this occaſion, as well as firmneſs throughout the day.

The exploſion of a ſecond powder veſſel, equally unexpected, and with a ſhock even greater than the firſt, put us again in the moſt imminent danger of periſhing; and when it is conſidered, that we were within the ſphere of the falling timber, it is next to miraculous that no one piece, of the many which made the water foam round us, happened to touch either the Swallow, or the three boats with me.

Having now ſet fire to every thing within our reach, exhauſted our preparations and our ſtrength to ſuch a degree, that the men abſolutely dropped on the oars, we directed our courſe to join the fleet, running the gauntlet under a few ill-directed ſhot from the forts of Balaguier and Aiguilette, now occupied by the enemy, but fortunately without loſs of any kind we proceeded to the place appointed for the embarkation of the troops, and took off as many as we could carry. It would be injuſtice to thoſe officers whom I have omitted to name, for their not having been ſo immediately under my eye, if I did not acknowledge myſelf indebted to them all, for their extraordinary exertions in the execution

execution of this great national object. The quickneſs with which the inflammation took effect, on my ſignal, its extent and duration, is the beſt evidence that every officer and man was ready at his poſt, and firm under the moſt perilous circumſtances. I therefore ſubjoin a liſt of the whole who were employed on this ſervice.

We can aſcertain that the fire extended to at leaſt ten ſail of the line, how much farther we cannot ſay. The loſs of the general magazine, and of the quantity of pitch, tar, roſin, hemp, timber, cordage, and gunpowder, muſt conſiderably impede the equipment of the few ſhips that remain. I am ſorry to have been obliged to leave any, but I hope your Lordſhip will be ſatisfied that we did as much as our circumſtances enabled us to do, in a limited time, preſſed as we were by a force ſo much ſuperior to us.

W. SYDNEY SMITH.

A Liſt of the Officers employed under the orders of Sir Sydney Smith, Commander, Grand Croſs of the Royal Military Order of the Sword, in the Service of burning the French Ships and Arſenal of Toulon, in the Night of the 18th of December, 1793.

Captain Hare, Vulcan fire-ſhip.—Captain Edge, Alert ſloop.—Don Pedro de Cotiella, adjutant, and Don Franciſco Rigueime, lieutenants, Spaniſh navy.—Don Franciſco Truxillo, commanding a mortar-boat.—Lieutenants C. Cupper, John Gore, Mr. Eales, midſhipman, Victory's boats.—Lieutenants Melluiſh and Holloway, Alert ſloop.—Lieutenants Matthew Wrench, and Thomas F. Richmond, Mr. Andrews, maſter, Mr. Jones, ſurgeon, and Mr. Mathew, gunner, Vulcan fire-ſhip.—Lieutenants Ralph W. Miller, and John Stiles, Mr. Richard Hawkins, Mr. Tho. Cowan, and Mr. Wm. Knight, Windſor Caſtle's boats.—Lieutenants Pater and Middleton, Mr. Matſon, and Mr. Valliant, midſhipmen, Britannia.—Lieutenant Hill, Swallow tender.—Lieutenant Prieſt, Waſp gun-boat. Lieutenant Morgan, Petite Victoire gun-boat.—Lieutenant Cox, Jean Bart gun-boat.—Mr. Young, Union gun-boat, killed.—Enſign Ironmonger, of the Royals.—John Skrimber, boatſwain's mate, James Young, gunner's mate, Thomas Knight, quarter-maſter, and Thomas Clarke, carpenter's mate, of the Swallow tender, and who performed the ſervice of preparing combuſtibles.—John Wilſon, advanced centinel.

Liſt of Ships of the Line, Frigates, and Sloops of the Department of Toulon.

In the Road when the Engliſh Fleet entered Toulon:

Ships of the Line now with the Engliſh Fleet.

	Guns.		Guns.
La Commerce de Marſeilles	120	La Pompee	74

Burnt at Toulon.

La Tonant	74	Le Deſtin	74
L'Heureux	74	Le Lys	74
Le Centaur	74	Le Heros	74
Le Commerce de Bourdeaux	74	Le Themiſtocle	74
		Le Duguay Trouin	74

Sent into the French Ports on the Atlantic, with French Seamen, &c.

Le Patriote	74	L'Orion	74
L'Apollon	74	L'Entreprenant	74

Burnt at Leghorn, Le Scipion 74

Remaining at Toulon, Le Genereux 74

Frigates now with the Engliſh Fleet.

Le Perle	40	L'Arethuſe	40

Fitted by the Engliſh, L'Aurora 32

Put into commiſſion by order of Lord Hood, La Topaze 32

Remaining in the power of the Sardinians, L'Alceſte 32

Sloops now with the Engliſh Fleet.

La Poulette	26	Le Tarleſton	14

Burnt at Toulon.

Le Caroline	20	L'Auguſte	20

Fitted out by the Engliſh.

La Bellette	26	La Mozelle	20
La Profelyte	24	La Mulet	26
La Sincere	20		

Fitted out by the Neapolitans, L'Emproype 20

Fitted out by the Spaniards, La Petite Aurore 18

Sent to Bourdeaux, Le Pluvier 20

Fitting out when the Engliſh Fleet entered Toulon:

Ships of the Line burnt at Toulon.

La Triomphant	80	La Suffiſant	74

Now with the Engliſh Fleet, La Puiſſant 74

Remaining at Toulon, the Dauphin Royal 120

Frigate burnt at Toulon, La Serieuſe 32

In the Harbour, in want of Repair:

Ships burnt at Toulon.

Le Mercure	74	Le Conquerant	74
La Couronne	80	Le Dictateur	74

Remaining at Toulon.

La Languedoc	80	Le Guerrier	74
Le Cenſeur	74	Le Souverain	74

Unfit for ſervice, L'Alcide 74

Frigates burnt at Toulon.

Le Courageux	32	L'Alerte	16
L'Iphigenie	32		

Having on board the Powder Magazines, burnt at Toulon.

L'Iris	32	Le Montreal	32

Fitted out by the Engliſh as a bomb-ketch, La Lutine 32

Remaining at Toulon, La Bretonne 18

In Commiſſion before the Britiſh Fleet entered Toulon:

Ship, in the Levant, La Duqueſne 74

Frigates and Sloops in the Levant.

La Sybille	40	La Fortunée	32
La Senſible	32	La Blieche	24
La Melpomene	40	La Fauvette	24
La Minerve	40		

Taken

Taken by the Engliſh.

L'Imperieuſe -	40	L'Eclair -	20
La Modeſte -	32		

At Ville Franche.

La Veſtale -	36	Le Hazard -	30
La Badine -	24		
At Corſica, La Mignone - -			32
At Cette, La Brune - -			24
In ordinary at Toulon, La Junon -			40

Building.

One ſhip of -	74	Two frigates of	40

On board the Victory, Hieres-Bay, December 21, 1793.

In my letter of the 12th inſt. I had the honour to acquaint you, that from the 30th of November to that time, no particular event had taken place, and that the fire of the enemy was leſs frequent. During this period they were daily receiving reinforcements from every quarter, and both ſides were buſily employed, we in ſtrengthening our poſts, and the enemy in eſtabliſhing new batteries againſt Cape Brun and Malbouſquet, but principally againſt Fort Mulgrave, on the heights of Balaguier.

From all concurring accounts of deſerters, and others, the enemy's army was now between 30,000 and 40,000 men, and an attack upon our poſts was to be daily expected. Theſe, from their eſſential, though detached ſituations, had been ſeverally ſtrengthened, in the proportion their circumſtances required, having ſuch central force in the town as was deemed neceſſary for its immediate guard, and for affording a degree of ſuccour to any point that might be more particularly attacked.

For the complete defence of the town and its extenſive harbour, we had long been obliged to occupy a circumference of at leaſt fifteen miles, by eight principal poſts, with their ſeveral intermediate dependent ones; the greateſt part of theſe were merely of a temporary nature, ſuch as our means allowed us to conſtruct; and, of our force, which never exceeded 12,000 men bearing firelocks, and compoſed of five different nations and languages, near 9000 were placed in or ſupporting thoſe poſts, and about 3000 remained in the town.

On the 16th, at half paſt two o'clock in the morning, the enemy, who had before fired from three batteries on Fort Mulgrave, now opened two new ones, and continued a very heavy cannonade and bombardment on that poſt till next morning. The works ſuffered much. The number of men killed and diſabled was very conſiderable. The weather was rainy, and the conſequent fatigue great.

At two o'clock on the morning of the 17th, the enemy, who had every advantage in aſſembling and ſuddenly advancing, attacked the fort in great force. Although no part of this temporary poſt was ſuch as could well reſiſt determined troops, yet, for a conſiderable time it was defended; but, on the enemy entering on the Spaniſh ſide, the Britiſh quarter, commanded by Captain Conolly of the 18th regiment, could not be much longer maintained. It was therefore, at laſt, carried, and the remains of the garriſon of 700 men retired towards the ſhore of Balaguier, under the protection of the other poſts eſtabliſhed on thoſe heights, and which continued to be faintly attacked by the enemy. As this poſition of Balaguier was a moſt eſſential one for the preſervation of the harbour, and as we had no communication with it but by water, 2200 men had been placed there for ſome time paſt. On the night preceding the attack 300 more men had been ſent over, and on the morning of the 17th, 400 were embarked, ſtill farther to ſupport it.

When the firing at Balaguier ceaſed, we remained in anxious ſuſpence as to the event till a little before daylight, when a new ſcene opened, by an attack on all our poſts, on the mountain of Pharon. The enemy were repulſed on the eaſt ſide, where was our principal force of about 700 men, commanded by a moſt diſtinguiſhed officer, the Piedmonteſe Colonel de Jermagnan, whoſe loſs we deeply lament; but on the back of the mountain, near 1800 feet high, ſteep, rocky, deemed almoſt inacceſſible, and which we had laboured much to make ſo, they found means, once more, to penetrate between our poſts, which occupied an extent of above two miles, guarded by about 250 men, and, in a very ſhort ſpace of time, we ſaw, that with great numbers of men, they crowded all that ſide of the mountain which overlooks Toulon. The particulars of this event I am not yet enabled to aſcertain, but I have every reaſon to think that they did not enter at a Britiſh poſt.

Our line of defence, which, as I have mentioned, occupied a circumference of at leaſt fifteen miles, and with points of which we had only a water communication, being thus broken in upon, in its two moſt eſſential poſts, it became neceſſary to adopt deciſive meaſures, ariſing from a knowledge of the whole of our actual ſituation. A council of the flag and general officers aſſembled. They determined on the impracticability of reſtoring the poſts we had loſt, and on the conſequent propriety of the ſpeedieſt evacuation of the town, evidently, and by the report of the engineers and artillery officers, declared untenable. Meaſures of evacuation were taken from that moment. The troops were withdrawn from the heights of Balaguier without much interruption from the enemy, and in the evening ſuch poſts as neceſſarily depended on the poſſeſſion of Pharon, were ſucceſſively evacuated, and the troops drawn in towards Toulon. The forts D'Artigues and St. Catherine ſtill remained, together with the poſts of Sablettes, Cape Brun, and Malbouſquet, from which laſt the Spaniards withdrew in the night, in conſequence of the ſupporting poſt of the Neapolitans, at Miciſſey, having left the battery there eſtabliſhed, and abandoned it without orders. Every attention was alſo given to enſure the tranquillity of the town. In the night the combined fleets took a new ſtation in the outer road.

Early in the morning of the 18th, the ſick and wounded, and the Britiſh field artillery, were ſent off. In the courſe of the day the poſt of Cape Brun, was withdrawn into La Mague; the poſt of Sablettes was alſo

alſo retired, and the men were put on board. Meaſures were arranged for the final embarkation, during the night, of the Britiſh, Piedmonteſe, and Spaniards, who occupied the town, and of the troops of the ſame nations, who were now at La Malgue, amounting in all to about ſeven thouſand men, for the Neapolitans had by mid-day embarked.

Having determined, with Lieutenant-General Gravina, commanding the Spaniſh troops, that inſtead of embarking at the quays, and in the arſenal of the town, our whole force ſhould aſſemble near Malgue, and form on the peninſula which from thence extends into the harbour, every previous diſpoſition was made, and every care taken to conceal our intention. The arſenal and dock-yard were ſtrictly guarded. The troops were ranged accordingly on the ramparts. and the tranquility of the town was much enſured from the time the enemy began to throw ſhot and ſhells into it, which they did from our late batteries at Miciſſey and Malbouſquet.

About ten o'clock at night fire was ſet to the ſhips and arſenal. We immediately began our march, and the evacuation of the town, which it was neceſſary ſhould be made with ſecrecy and expedition; the fort of St. Catherine having without orders, been quitted in the courſe of the day, and poſſeſſed by the enemy. The conſequent early knowledge of our march, had we taken the common route through the gate of Italy, and within gun-ſhot of that fort, might have produced great inconvenience; we therefore, by a ſally-port, gained the advanced part of the road, and without accident were enabled to quit the town, and arrive at Fort La Malgue, and form on the riſing ground immediately above the ſhore. The boats were ready, the weather and the ſea in the higheſt degree favourable. The embarkation began about eleven o'clock, and by day-break on the 19th, the whole, without interruption, or the loſs of a man, were on board ſhip.

The great fire in the arſenal, the blowing up of the powder ſhips, and other ſimilar events which took place in the night, certainly tended to keep the enemy in a ſtate of ſuſpenſe and uncertainty.

As the ſecurity of this operation depended much on the protection afforded from the happy ſituation of fort La Malgue, which ſo effectually commands the neck of the peninſula, and the judicious uſe that ſhould be made of its artillery, this important ſervice was allotted to Major Koehler, with 200 men, who, after ſeeing the laſt man off the ſhore, and ſpiking all the guns, effected, from his activity and intelligence, his own retreat without loſs.

Captains Elphinſtone, Hollwell, and Matthews, ſuperintended the embarkation, and to their indefatigable attention, and good diſpoſitions, we are indebted for the happy ſucceſs of ſo important an operation. Captain Elphinſtone, as governor of fort La Malgue, has ably afforded me the moſt eſſential aſſiſtance, in his command and arrangement of the ſeveral important poſts included in that diſtrict.

It is impoſſible for me to expreſs, but in general terms, the approbation that is due to the conduct and merits of the ſeveral commanding officers, and indeed of every officer, in every rank and ſituation. Troops have ſeldom experienced, for ſo long a time, a ſervice more haraſſing, diſtreſſing, and ſevere; and the officers and men of the regiments and marines have gone through it with all that exertion, ſpirit, and good-will, which peculiarly diſtinguiſh the Britiſh ſoldier. At fort Mulgrave, Lieutenant Duncan, ſen. of the Royal Artillery, was ſo eſſentially uſeful, that to his exertions and abilities that poſt was much indebted for its preſervation for ſo long a time.

The general ſervice has been carried on with the moſt perfect harmony and zeal of the navy and army. From our deficiency in artillery men, many of our batteries were worked by ſeamen: they, in part, guarded ſome of our poſts, and their aid was peculiarly uſeful in duties of fatigue and labour. In all theſe we found the influence of the ſuperior activity and exertions of the Britiſh ſeamen.

It was the conſtant attention of Lord Hood to relieve our wants, and alleviate our difficulties.

The Sardinian troops we have always conſidered as a part of ourſelves. We have experienced their attachment and good behaviour; and I have found much aſſiſtance from the ability and conduct of the Chevalier de Revel, and from Brigadier-General Richler, who commands them.

Notwithſtanding the undefined ſituation of command, I found every diſpoſition and acquieſcence in Lieutenant-General Gravina, commanding the Spaniſh troops, to execute every propoſed meaſure which the common cauſe required.

The loſs of the Britiſh on the 17th at Fort Mulgrave, and on the heights of Pharon, amounts to about 300 men, of which, during the laſt four days, no account can be procured: and, as the troops, in embarking, were put on board the neareſt and moſt convenient ſhips, till they are again united in corps, I cannot have the honour of tranſmitting particular returns, nor even knowing the detail of circumſtances that attended the attack of thoſe poſts.

It is now about three weeks that, from the unfortunate accident of General O'Hara being made priſoner, the government of Toulon devolved on me; my beſt exertions have not been wanting in that ſituation, and I humbly hope that his Majeſty may be pleaſed to look upon them in a favourable light.

I beg leave to add, that the battalion of Royal Louis, and two Independent Companies of French chaſſeurs, raiſed at Toulon, have behaved, on every occaſion, with fidelity and ſpirit. They embarked at La Malgue, to the number of about 600 men, and are now with us.

DAVID DUNDAS, Lieutenat-General.

The Bay of Hieres, to which Lord Hood retired after leaving the harbour of Toulon, is five leagues to the eaſtward of that place. It is the largeſt and beſt road-ſtead in the Mediterranean. It is ſaid to be fifteen miles in breadth, and twenty-five in length. Ships ride there with the greateſt ſafety; and there is not an inſtance in the memory of man, of any wrecked in it. It is ſpacious and commodious, admirably ſheltered

tered from wind and ſea, and capable of containing the whole Royal Navy of Great Britain. The Iſles of Hieres conſiſt of three principal ones, viz. Porguroles, Porteeros, and Leceant; and, in the grants from the Kings of France, have been called the Golden Iſlands, on account of the beauty and abundance of the oranges that grow in them. Of theſe iſlands Lord Hood had taken poſſeſſion, for the purpoſe, moſt probably, of obtaining water and refreſhments for the crowd of Royaliſts on board his ſhips.

After the evacuation of Toulon, Captain Hood ignorant of the event, entered the harbour, before he perceived that circumſtance, from which he made his eſcape; as ſhewn by the following letter.

Juno, in Hieres Bay, January 13, 1794.

I beg leave to incloſe your Lordſhip a narrative of the fortunate eſcape of his Majeſty's ſhip Juno, under my command, from the port of Toulon, after having run aſhore in the inner harbour on the night of the 11th inſt.

The firm, ſteady, and quiet manner my orders were carried into execution by Lieutenant Turner, ſupported by the able aſſiſtance of Lieutenants Maſon and Webley in their reſpective ſtations; the attention of Mr. Kidd, the maſter, to the ſteerage, &c. with the very good conduct of every officer and man, were the means of the ſhip's preſervation from the enemy, and for which I muſt requeſt permiſſion to give them my ſtrongeſt recommendation.

SAMUEL HOOD.

Juno, Hieres Bay, January 13.

On the 3d inſt. I left the Iſland of Malta, having on board 150 ſupernumeraries, forty-ſix of whom are the officers and private marines of his Majeſty's ſhip the Romney, the remainder Malteſe, intended for the fleet. On the night of the 7th, paſt the S. W. point of Sardinia, and ſteered a courſe for Toulon. On the 9th, about eleven A. M. made Cape Sicie, but found a current had ſet us ſome leagues to the weſtward of our expectation: hauled our wind; but it blowing hard from the eaſtward, with a ſtrong lee current, we could but juſt fetch to the weſtward of the above Cape. The wind and current continuing, we could not, till the evening of the 11th, get as far to windward as Cape Sepet: having that evening, a little before ten o'clock, found the ſhip would be able to fetch into Toulon if I wiſhed it, I did not like to wait till morning, as we had been thrown to leeward; and having ſo many men on board, I thought it my indiſpenſable duty to get in as faſt as poſſible. At ten I ordered the hands to be turned up to bring the ſhip to anchor, being then abreaſt of Cape Sepet, entering the outer harbour. Not having a pilot on board, or any perſon acquainted with the port, I placed two midſhipmen to look out with night-glaſſes for the fleet; but not diſcovering any ſhips until we got near the entrance of the inner harbour, I ſuppoſed they had moored up there in the eaſtern gale; at the ſame time ſeeing one veſſel, with ſeveral other lights, which I imagined to be the fleets, I entered the inner harbour under the topſails only; but finding I could not weather a brig, which lay a little way above the point called the Grand Tour, I ordered the foreſail and driver to be ſet, to be ready to tack when we were the other ſide the brig. Soon after the brig hailed us, but I could not make out in what language: I ſuppoſed they wanted to know what ſhip it was. I told them it was an Engliſh frigate called the Juno. They anſwered Viva; and after aſking, in Engliſh and French, for ſome time, what brig ſhe was, and where the Britiſh Admiral lay, they appeared not to underſtand me, but called out, as we paſſed under their ſtern, Luff, which made me ſuppoſe there was ſhoal water near. The helm was inſtantly put a lee, but we found the ſhip was on ſhore, before ſhe got head to wind.

There being very little wind, and perfectly ſmooth, I ordered the ſails to be clewed up and banded: at this time a boat went from the brig towards the town. Before the people were all off the yards, we found the ſhip went a ſtern very faſt, by a flaw of wind that came down the harbour: we hoiſted the driver and mizen ſtayſail, keeping the ſheets to windward to give her ſtern way as long as poſſible, that ſhe might get further from the ſhoal. The inſtant ſhe loſt her way, we let go the beſt bower anchor, when ſhe tended head to wind, the after part of the keel was aground, and we could not move the rudder. I ordered the launch and cutter to be hoiſted out, and to put the kedge anchor, with two hawſers, in them, to warp the ſhip further off. By the time the boats were out, a boat came along ſide, after having been hailed, and we thought anſwered as if an officer had been in her, the people were all anxious to get out of her, two of which appeared to be officers: one of them ſaid, he came to inform me, it was the regulation of the port, and the commanding officer's orders, that I muſt go into another branch of the harbour, to perform ten days quarantine. I kept aſking him where Lord Hood's ſhip lay; but his not giving me any ſatisfactory anſwer, and one of the midſhipmen having at the ſame inſtant ſaid, "They wear national cockades," I looked at one of their hats more ſtedfaſtly, and, by the moon-light, clearly diſtinguiſhed the three colours. Perceiving they were ſuſpected, and on my queſtioning them again about Lord Hood, one of them replied, "Soyez tranquille, les Anglois ſont de braves Gens, nous les traiton bien: l'Admiral Anglois eſt forti il y a quelque tems." It may be more eaſily conceived, than any words can expreſs, what I felt at the moment. The circumſtances of our ſituation of courſe, was known throughout the ſhip in an inſtant, and ſaying we were all priſoners, the officers ſoon got near me, to know our ſituation. At the ſame time a flaw of wind coming down the harbour, Lieutenant Webly, the third lieutenant of the ſhip, ſaid to me, "I believe, Sir, we ſhall be able to fetch out, if we can get her under ſail." I immediately perceived we ſhould have a chance of ſaving the ſhip; at leaſt, we ought not to loſe his Majeſty's ſhip without ſome contention, I ordered every perſon to their reſpective ſtations, and the Frenchmen to be ſent below: they perceiving

ceiving ſome buſtle, two or three of them began to draw their ſabres; on which I ordered ſome of the marines to take the half pikes, and force them below, which was ſoon done: I then ordered all the Malteſe between decks, that we might not have confuſion with too many men. I believe, in an inſtant ſuch a change in people was never ſeen; every officer and man was at his duty, and I do believe, within three minutes, every ſail in the ſhip was ſet, and the yards braced ready for caſting. The ſteady and active aſſiſtance of Lieutenant Turner and all the officers, prevented any confuſion from ariſing in our critical ſituation. As ſoon as the cable was taught, I ordered it to be cut, and had the good fortune to ſee the ſhip ſtart from the ſhore; the head-ſails were filled: a favourable flaw of wind coming at the ſame time, got good way on her, and we had then every proſpect of getting out, if the forts did not diſable us. To prevent our being retarded by the boats, I ordered them to be cut adrift, as alſo the French boat. The moment the brig ſaw us begin to looſe ſails, we could plainly perceive ſhe was getting her guns ready, and we alſo ſaw lights on all the batteries.

When we had ſhot far enough for the brig's guns to bear on us, which was not more than three ſhip's lengths, ſhe began to fire, alſo a fort a little on the ſtarboard bow, and ſoon after all of them, on both ſides, as they could bring the guns to bear. As ſoon as the ſails were well brimmed, I beat to quarters to get our guns ready, but not with an intention of firing till we were ſure of getting on. When we got a-breaſt of the centre part of the land, Cape Sepet, I was afraid we ſhould have been obliged to make a tack, but as we drew near the ſhore, and were ready, ſhe came up two points, and juſt weathered the Cape. As we paſſed very cloſe along that ſhore, the batteries kept up as briſk a fire, as the wetneſs of the weather would admit.

When I could afford to keep the ſhip a little from the wind, I ordered ſome guns to be fired at a battery that had juſt opened a-breaſt of us, which quieted them a little. We then ſtopped firing till we could keep her away, with the wind abaft the beam, when, for a few minutes, we kept up a very briſk fire on the laſt battery we had to paſs, and which I believe muſt otherwiſe have done us great damage. At half an hour paſt twelve, being out of reach of their ſhot, the firing ceaſed: fortunately we had no perſon hurt. Some ſhot paſſed through the ſails, part of the ſtanding and running rigging ſhot away, and two French thirty-ſix pound ſhot, that ſtruck the hull, was all the damage we received.

SAMUEL HOOD.

We have reaſon to exult in the exertions made at Toulon by our gallant ſoldiers, and, if poſſible, ſtill more gallant tars; who, with a ſteadineſs and conſtancy, worthy of the Britiſh name, aſſiſted in annihilating the marine power of the French at Toulon; where, and at Marſeilles, the wretched remnant of their ſhattered veſſels remained blocked up; and the Engliſh maſters of the Mediterranean. The whole loſs of the French amounted to nineteen ſail of the line, and twenty-three frigates and ſloops.

The gratification which the French generals promiſed to the army of Toulon, immediately upon its evacuation, was about 100l. a man.

The miſchief done at Toulon, by the deſtruction of the French men of war, the demolition of the arſenal, naval ſtores, &c. has been eſtimated by a moderate computation at five millions of money! which when conſidered in its proper light, will be found very amply to repay us for our expences and trouble, during the ſhort time we had been in poſſeſſion of the place.

TOURNAY, SIEGE OF. A city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated on the Sheldt, about thirteen miles eaſt from Mons. At the beginning of the campaign in the year 1709, the Allies, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, propoſed to give battle to the French army commanded by Mareſchal de Villars, but the Mareſchal retired on their approach, and unadviſedly weakened the garriſon of Tournay, to ſtrengthen his own army. It was now judged neceſſary to beſiege that city, therefore on the 27th day of June it was inveſted. The trenches were opened between the 7th and 8th days of July, and the ſiege proſecuted with ſo much vigour, that on the 28th, the garriſon demanded to capitulate for the town, which they ſurrendered on the 30th. The next day the Marquis de Surville, the French Governor, was entertained at dinner by Prince Eugene, and in the afternoon retired into the citadel, which his garriſon had entered to the number of 4000 men; but a great number of their men concealed themſelves in the town; and two captains, four lieutenants, with about 150 men, came to the Duke of Marlborough's camp. At the ſame time the French ſick and wounded, to the number of 800, marched out to be conducted to Doway; and the Earl of Albemarle, who was appointed governor of Tournay, took poſſeſſion of the town. The time agreed for evacuating the ſame expiring that night, the Allies began to work again on the approaches to the citadel. On the firſt of Auguſt, the French firſt began the act of hoſtility, and fired from the citadel, with cannon and ſmall ſhot, upon Count Lottum's trenches and batteries; from whence they were immediately anſwered, and the fire continued very hot on both ſides the whole night. The ſame day diſpoſitions were made for a ſecond attack; the new lines of circumvallation about the citadel almoſt finiſhed, and orders given for levelling thoſe about the town.

In the mean time the Marquis of Surville having propoſed to the Confederate generals the appointing of two perſons to treat about the ſurrender of the citadel, the Princes of Savoy and Marlborough named the Sieur de Lalo, a brigadier in the Britiſh troops, and the Marquis Surville choſe the Marquis de Ravignan, a brigadier in the French ſervice, who having conferred together, drew up and ſubſcribed an agreement, by which the place was to be ſurrendered the 5th of September, and the garriſon to have all the honours of war. But on this occaſion, the French gave

a freſh inſtance of their inſincerity, and manifeſted to the world, that their propoſals for delivering up the citadel of Tournay, were but an artifice to gain time, and, if poſſible, amuſe the Allies; for the King of France refuſed to ratify theſe articles, unleſs a general ceſſation of arms in the Netherlands, till the 5th of September, ſhould at the ſame time be agreed to, which the Allies rejected.

Hereupon the ſiege was carried on with all poſſible vigour; and notwithſtanding the great difficulties the Confederate troops met with in their attacks, by reaſon of the vaſt numbers of the French mines, on the 31ſt of Auguſt the garriſon beat the chamade, deſiring to capitulate. Hoſtages being thereupon exchanged on both ſides, M. Dolet, and the Marquis de Ravignan, both major-generals, and four other officers, came out of the citadel; and Major-General Hondorff, with five officers more on the ſide of the Confederates, were ſent in. Dolet and his company were brought to the Earl of Albemarle's houſe, where the Duke of Marlborough and the Prince of Savoy being met to receive their propoſals, they offered to ſurrender the place, and delivered a propoſal of a capitulation, conſiſting of eleven articles.

When they had made their offers, they were deſired to withdraw; and after ſome conſultation, they were called in again, and received for anſwer from the Duke of Marlborough and the Prince of Savoy, that they could allow no other conditions, but that the garriſon ſhould ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war. So they returned into the citadel, and about three o'clock in the afternoon the hoſtilities began again.

Their Highneſſes thought fit to inſiſt on having the garriſon priſoners of war, as well for the honour of the arms of the Allies, as in return for the French King's having refuſed to agree to the former capitulation: beſides that during the ceſſation, the advices they had before were confirmed; the French officers owning that they were obliged to ſurrender for want of proviſions.

On the 10th of September, about break of day, word came that the garriſon was at laſt willing to ſurrender upon ſuch terms as ſhould be allowed them. Whereupon their Highneſſes immediately ſigned the articles of capitulation, by which the garriſon retained their ſwords and baggage, and returned to France, on condition that they ſerved not againſt the Allies, till a like number of officers and ſoldiers of the Allies were returned to the allied army.

TOURNAY taken by the French in 1745. By the Emperor's death, the cauſe of conteſt, which had been between the powers of Europe, was removed, yet the war was continued. The French had aſſembled a formidable army under Count Saxe, in the Netherlands, of 120,000 men. On the other ſide, the allied forces, conſiſting of Engliſh, Dutch, Hanoverians, and Auſtrians, did not amount to above 70,000. They were commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, who was aſſiſted by the advice of Count Konigſegg, an Auſtrian general of great experience. The Prince of Waldeck commanded the Dutch forces. Theſe were incapable of withſtanding ſuch a ſuperior force, and commanded by ſuch a general. The French had beſieged and took Fribourg before they went into winter quarters, and early this campaign inveſted Tournay. The Allies were reſolved to prevent the loſs of this city by a battle; for which purpoſe they marched towards the enemy, and took poſt in ſight of the French, who were encamped on an eminence; the village of Antoine on the right, a wood on their left, and the town of Fontenoy in their front. This advantageous ſituation did not repreſs the ardor of the Engliſh; and on the 13th day of April, the Duke of Cumberland marched to the attack at two o'clock in the morning. The Britiſh infantry preſſing forward bore down all oppoſition, and for near an hour were victorious. Mareſchal Saxe was at that time ſick of the ſame diſorder of which he afterwards died. He viſited all the poſts in a litter, and ſaw, notwithſtanding all appearances the day was his own. The Engliſh column, without command, by a mere mechanical courage, had advanced upon the enemy's lines, which formed an avenue on each ſide to receive them. The French artillery began to play upon this forlorn body; and though they continued a long time unſhaken, they were obliged to retreat about three o'clock in the afternoon. This was one of the moſt bloody battles that had been fought this age: the Allies left upon the field near 12,000 men; and the French bought the victory with near an equal number. The loſs of this battle (of which ſee a more particular account under FONTENOY) was the means of loſing Tournay, and the ſuperiority, the whole campaign.

TOURNAY, on the 28th of April 1792 was taken Poſſeſſion of by the French under General Dillon, as were Furnes and Quivrain by other French generals.

The report of General Comte D'Happencourt to Field-Marſhal Baron de Bender, dated Tournay, April 29, 1792.

The enemy's column were more numerous in cavaly than infantry, and were above three thouſand when they came from Liſle.

Our troops being conducted to take the enemy in flank, and having fired about a dozen cannon, before our infantry could make a ſingle diſcharge, and before the cavalry were advanced ſufficiently to protect them, the enemy took to flight. We purſued them in the greateſt order, with drums beating, quite to the frontiers.

They left on the field, which they had abandoned, two dragoons and a number of horſes killed; about forty of their ſoldiers, of different regiments, have been made priſoners.

We have none killed, wounded or miſſing; and the three chaſſeurs, who in the beginning were taken priſoners by the enemy's dragoons, but whom they left behind in their precipitate retreat, have returned to their colours.

All the baggage, warlike ſtores, bread, forage, and ten horſes, have been divided among the ſoldiers and the peaſants.

I have

I have this moment entered this town with the troops, and all is perfectly tranquil.

Three regiments of French cavalry, being ſeized with a panic, galloped away to Liſle, where they ſpread a report that their whole army had been ſurrounded by 30,000 Auſtrians, and 3000 of them had been left dead on the field. The next day, the main body, who had made good their retreat, arrived, and upon the muſter, not more than 61 were found to be miſſing, twelve only of whom could be proved to have been killed. The French troops, conceiving that their reception before Tournay had been owing to ſome treacherous conduct on the part of their leader, ſeized Colonel Dillon, cut off his head and legs, and carried his trunk to the grand place, where they burned it to aſhes. A French Abbé, curate of St. Margaret's, who happened accidently to be paſſing this ſcene of ſlaughter, and was ſuſpected of having correſponded with the enemy, was alſo ſeized by them and ſacrificed upon the ſpot. They afterwards murdered their chief engineer, and two or three other officers, and roaſted three German ſoldiers, whom they had captured in their march. The next day, thoſe of their troops who had been taken priſoners, returned to Liſle from Tournay, having been releaſed by the Auſtrians, and declared that they had been treated by their victors rather as friends and bretheren, than as enemies and opponents.

A Letter of which the following is an extract, dated St. Amand, May 2, 1794, was received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

In conſequence of the Emperor's requeſt, I marched at twelve o'clock the night before laſt, with all the troops under my command, from the camp near Catteau, and proceeded there, with part of the cavalry, yeſterday evening; but, from the exceſſive heat of the day, and a ſevere ſtorm which laſted the whole night, the infantry was not able to arrive till this morning.

I went over by appointment to-day to Tournay, to meet General Clairfayt, in order to conſult with him upon the neceſſary operations for compelling the enemy to retire from Flanders, and had, at the ſame time, an opportunity to enquire more fully into the unfortunate affair of the 29th.

General Clairfayt told me, that the enemy had taken the advantage of his abſence at Denain, to attack and carry the poſt of Moucron, and conſequently Courtray itſelf, which was incapable of defence. That, with regard to the affair of the 29th, it had been his intention to attack the Enemy, as ſoon as ſix battalions of Auſtrian infantry, which had been ſent to him from the Emperor's army, were arrived: but that the enemy had been before hand with him, and began themſelves the attack: that his troops behaved with much courage and reſolution, from eight o'clock in the morning, when the attack begun, till four o'clock in the afternoon; but that, as ſoon as the order was given to retreat, from the intricacy of the country, they fell into a confuſion, from which it was impoſſible ever to rally them.

Tournay, May 6, 1794.

Since my arrival here with the troops on Saturday, nothing particular has happened in this part.

The day before yeſterday the enemy attacked the poſt of Rouſſelaer, where Colonel Linſinghen was cantoned with one ſquadron of the Hanoverian regiment du corps, and two ſquadrons of the 10th regiment of light dragoons. They were, however, repulſed, with the loſs of three pieces of cannon and 200 men killed.

Colonel Linſinghen, thinking this poſt untenable without infantry, fell back in the evening to Thourout, and from thence to Bruges; but, having received a reinforcement, he will again move forward to Thourout.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Tournay, May 11, 1794.

The enemy having attacked me yeſterday, in different columns to the amount of 30,000 men, I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that, after a ſharp engagement, which laſted five hours, we repulſed them with great loſs, having taken from them thirteen pieces of cannon, and above 400 priſoners.

The attack began at day-break, when the enemy attempted to turn my left flank, but were driven back by the Auſtrian regiment of Kaunitz, which was poſted in a wood to cover us on that ſide.

The enemy then directed their next efforts againſt my centre, upon which they advanced, under a heavy cannonade, with great reſolution; but a favourable opportunity preſenting itſelf, of attacking them on their right flank, which did not ſeem to be protected, Lieutenant-General Harcourt was detached for that purpoſe, with ſixteen ſquadrons of Britiſh cavalry and 200 of Auſtrian huſſars. General Harcourt, having ſucceeded in gaining their flank, attacked them with ſo much reſolution and intrepidity that they immediately began to retreat, in the courſe of which they were ſoon broke, and ſuffered conſiderable loſs.

Whilſt this was paſſing in the corps under my particular command, that of the Hanoverians, on my right, was attacked with equal vigour: this, however, after a ſevere conteſt, terminated to the advantage of the Hanoverians, who maintained their poſt, and repulſed the enemy with great loſs.

I have many thanks to return to Lieutenant-General Harcourt, as well as to Major-General Dundas, and Sir Robert Lauric, for the courage and good conduct which they ſhewed upon this occaſion. The officers and men of the troops which they led merit alſo every commendation, having well ſupported the reputation which they had already acquired by their conduct on the 26th of laſt month.

FREDERICK.

The following was from an officer dated Tournay, May, 11.

Yeſterday morning, at three o'clock, the French attacked the out-poſts of the camp of the Duke of York's army, and kept up a very heavy cannonade on the right and centre, which was as warmly returned by the artillery, who advanced to about a quarter of a mile in front of the camp, and kept the enemy in check: but, after the enemy had advanced a little more to the left, ſome redoubts thrown up to cover the Heſſians and Britiſh,

who were on the left, opened upon them with great effect; and ſome howitzers did them conſiderable damage. The French threw ſeveral ſhot into the Duke's camp, and killed ſome people in it.

While this was paſſing in the front, which was probably only a feint to cover their intention of attacking and turning the left of the camp, and taking it in the rear, the Britiſh heavy cavalry was ordered to advance on the left of the camp, under the command of Generals Harcourt and Dundas, with General Otto at their head, to attack the main body of the French, who were drawn up in a ſquare fronting the left face of the camp, where General Abercromby's brigade was ſtationed.

The cavalry marched about a quarter of a mile from the left of the camp, and fell in with the French infantry and cavalry, who were in great force, and drawn up to receive them. The cavalry charged with their uſual gallantry, and ſoon put to flight the French cavalry; but the infantry received their charge with more than their uſual ſteadineſs, and kept up a hot fire upon the cavalry, and preſented their bayonets when they were charged. As there was no cannon then with our cavalry, the enemy were not ſoon broken, even by the ſpirited and deſperate charge, till ſome field pieces came up, and threw them into diſorder.

The heat of the action fell upon the Greys and Bays, who had ſeveral men and a great many horſes killed and wounded. The firing in the front of the camp then began to ſlacken, and the French retreated; but they made great reſiſtance on the left, where the cavalry attacked them, and continued to defend the village of Baſieu, where they had a ſtrong battery, and were advantageouſly poſted, till driven from it by the artillery about 12 o'clock. This army, 20,000 ſtrong, left Cambray about the 4th of the month, and went to Douay for cannon (as they had loſt all the cannon they had at Cambray in the affair of Cateau); they then marched from Douay to near Liſle, where they were encamped.

They were obliged to come from Cambray to attack the allies near Tournay.

The wounded French was brought in every hour; moſt of them dreadfully cut up by the heavy cavalry.

In the late general attack of the French, the poſt of Templeuve was defended with ſo much ſkill by Prince Adolphus, that the French were obliged to retire from before it, without being able to make any impreſſion upon it.

A Letter dated Tournay, May 13, 1794, *received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.*

Since my laſt letter no attempt has been made by the enemy to haraſs or moleſt any of my poſts. On Sunday morning, however, they attacked in great force General Clairfayt's corps, which had the night before croſſed the Heule. The action laſted from one o'clock in the afternoon till eleven o'clock at night, when General Clairfayt ſucceeded in completely driving them back into the town of Courtrai, but, not being able to take poſſeſſion of the place, he retreated firſt acroſs the Heule, afterwards behind the river Mandel; but being ſtill very cloſely purſued by the enemy, he found himſelf under the neceſſity of continuing his march to Thielt, where he has taken up a poſition in order to cover Ghent, Bruges, and Oſtend. His loſs, I am ſorry to ſay, has been very conſiderable.

Tournay, May 19, 1794.

In my laſt letter I mentioned to you his Imperial Majeſty's intention of making a general attack with his whole force, in order, by a joint co-operation with the troops under the command of General Clairfayt, to compel the enemy to evacuate Flanders.

On the 16th at night the army moved forward, for this purpoſe, in five columns.

The two columns on the left were intended to force the paſſages of the Marque, and, by a vigorous attack on the enemy's poſts along the river, to cover the operations of the three remaining columns: theſe were deſtined to force the enemy's poſts by Roubaix, Waterloo and Moucron, thus to favour General Clairfayt's paſſage of the Lys, and then, by a junction with his corps, to have cut off the communication between Liſle and Courtray.

Unfortunately the two columns on the left forced the paſſage of the Marque ſo late, and where ſo much fatigued by the length of their march, that they were not able to accompliſh the remainder of the propoſed plan, while the column on the right, under General Buſche, finding the enemy at Moucron in much greater numbers than had been expected, was under the neceſſity of relinquiſhing its attack, and of retreating to its former poſition at Warcoing.

Lieutenant-General Otto proceeded with his column through Leers to Waterloo, from whence, after ſome reſiſtance, he drove the enemy, and puſhed on to Turcoing.

My column conſiſted of ſeven battalions of Britiſh, five of Auſtrians, and two of Heſſians, with ſix ſquadrons of light dragoons, and four of huſſars. We moved forward from Templeuve to Lannoy, which we forced the enemy to evacuate, after a ſhort cannonade, in which I had the misfortune to loſe Major Wright, of the royal artillery, a brave and deſerving officer.

Having left the two Heſſian battalions at Lannoy, I proceeded to Roubaix, where we found the enemy in great ſtrength both of men and cannon. The reſiſtance was proportionably ſtronger, but equally unavailing, as the enemy ſoon found themſelves compelled to retire, which they did towards Moucron.

Having at this time no intelligence of the two columns on my right and left, notwithſtanding I had made every effort to obtain it, I did not think it prudent to advance any further, but was reſolved to have left my advanced guard, under the command of Lieutenant-General Abercromby, at Roubaix, and with the remainder of my corps to have taken a poſition on the heights behind Lannoy. The orders for this purpoſe were given, but having acquainted his Imperial Majeſty, who had advanced to Lannoy, with my intention, the neceſſity of co-operating with General Clairfayt induced his Majeſty to direct that I ſhould proceed to the attack of Mouveaux.

I accord-

I accordingly directed the attack to be made by Lieutenant-General Abercromby with the four battalions of guards. He found the enemy ſtrongly intrenched, but having cannonaded it for ſome time, the good countenance of the flank battalion of guards, who advanced to ſtorm it with the utmoſt order, ſupported by the firſt battalion, and ſeconded by the ſeventh, and fifteenth light dragoons, under Lieutenant Colonel Churchill, compelled the enemy to retire, with the loſs of three pieces of cannon and of a conſiderable number of men, who were cut down by the light dragoons in the purſuit, which was continued as far as Bouderes.

Upon maturely conſidering the nature of our ſituation, I directed Lieutenant-General Abercromby to remain at Mouveaux with four battalions of guards; and having poſted four Auſtrian battalions to cover Rouvaix, I detached the ſecond brigade of Britiſh infantry, under the command of Major-General Fox, to take poſt on my left, on the great road leading from Liſle to Roubaix. The cavalry was divided with the ſeveral corps, for the purpoſe of patroling, the nature of the country not admitting of their being of any other uſe. My advanced poſts communicated with thoſe of General Otto, on my right, who I now found had got poſſeſſion of Turcoing.

Early the next morning the enemy attacked the poſt of Turcoing in great force, and I received an application from Colonel Devay, who commanded there, to make a diverſion in his favour, for which purpoſe I ſent two battalions of Auſtrians, giving them expreſs directions, if they ſhould be preſſed, to fall back upon me, but, by ſome miſtake, inſtead of doing ſo they joined Colonel Devay. From this circumſtance an opening was left on my right, of which the enemy availed himſelf in the attack upon my corps, which took place ſoon after, and by ſo doing obliged me to employ the only battalion I had left to ſecure a point which was of the utmoſt conſequence to us.

At this period a very conſiderable column of the enemy, which we have ſince learnt amounted to 15,000 men, appeared advancing from Liſle, whilſt another corps, having forced its way through General Otto's poſition by Waterloo, attacked us on the rear. The few troops that remained with me ſoon gave way before ſuch ſuperior numbers, nor was it in my power, with every effort I could uſe, aſſiſted by thoſe of the officers who were about me, to rally them. At that moment the advanced parties of the column from Liſle ſhewed themſelves alſo upon the road between Roubaix and Mouveaux, and I found it impoſſible to ſucceed in the attempt which I made to join the brigade of guards.

Thus circumſtanced, I turned my attention to join General Fox's brigade, but upon proceeding to Roubaix for that purpoſe, I found it in poſſeſſion of the enemy.

Thus completely cut off from every part of my corps, nothing remained for me to do, but to force my way to that of General Otto, and to concert meaſures with him to free my own troops.

This I effected, accompanied by a few dragoons of the 16th regiment, with great difficulty; but the project of marching upon Lannoy, to which General Otto had conſented, as a meaſure which would greatly facilitate the retreat of my corps, being given up, upon finding that the Heſſians had been obliged to abandon that place, I found myſelf under the painful neceſſity of continuing with General Otto's column the remainder of the day.

Previous to this, I had ſent orders to General Abercromby to retire from Mouveaux to the heights behind Roubaix, where it was my intention to have aſſembled my corps; and the Coldſtream battalion had been poſted to cover the communication till he effected his retreat. In conſequence of theſe directions, General Abercromby began his retreat, and on his arrival upon the heights at Roubaix finding himſelf ſurrounded upon all ſides without a poſſibility of aſſembling the corps, he determined to continue it to Lannoy. This he effected amidſt the repeated attacks of the enemy, who poured upon him from all parts. General Abercromby found Lannoy alſo in poſſeſſion of the enemy, but he avoided the town by marching round it under a heavy fire, and ſoon after reached Templeuve.

Major-General Fox, after ſuſtaining, with great reſolution, a very vigorous attack from the principal part of the column which came from Liſle, began his retreat alſo, and finding himſelf cut off from the brigade of guards, and Lannoy occupied by the enemy, he directed his march upon the village of Leers, at which place he joined the column of Lieutenant-General Otto.

I encloſe you a return of our loſs upon this occaſion. I regret that it is ſo great; but when the nature of the action is conſidered, and that it was conducted in a country the moſt favourable to the views of the enemy that they could have wiſhed for, while their perfect knowledge of theſe parts enabled them to take every advantage of it, it might have been expected to have been ſtill more conſiderable. From the badneſs of the roads, the loſs of the horſes, and the timidity of the drivers, the leaving a part of our artillery became inevitable.

I am to deſire that you will aſſure his Majeſty, that the officers and men ſhewed all the firmneſs and reſolution on this occaſion that could be expected from them; and it would be an injuſtice done to the reſt to diſtinguiſh any particular corps. The abilities and coolneſs with which Lieutenant-General Abercromby and Major-General Fox conducted their different corps under theſe trying circumſtances, require, however, that I ſhould particularly notice them.

It is a peculiar conſolation to me that the column under my command executed to the full extent their intended part of the operation; and that in the check which they afterwards ſuſtained, the conduct of the Britiſh troops has entitled them to the warmeſt expreſſions of gratitude and admiration on the part of his Imperial Majeſty.

FREDERICK.

The undaunted bravery of the Engliſh cannot be ſufficiently admired; ſurrounded by the French, no reſource

ſource was left but to cut their way through an enemy infinitely ſuperior in number: this was no ſooner thought of, but meaſures were adopted for that purpoſe. The French, however, unwilling to oppoſe ſo brave a band, made a lane for them to paſs through, and coolly received them on each ſide with ſhowers of muſquetry. In ſuch a deſperate effort it is only wonderful that three parts out of four did not fall victims to the attempt.

In this dreadful ſituation, the Duke of York eſcaped being made priſoner in the following manner: being intirely ſurrounded by the enemy, his Royal Highneſs found that flight alone could ſecure his ſafety: in company only with one Auſtrian general, and two other gentlemen, he reached a village which had been taken the preceding day from the enemy. They were riding in full gallop, when, turning one of the ſtreets, they diſcovered that the village was in the hands of the French, and a column of the enemy facing them; the latter ſuppoſing the Duke was heading a body of troops, fired a volley at them, which killed the Auſtrian General on the Duke's ſide. Recovering, however, from their error, the French purſued the Duke and his two companions until they came near a river. The Duke threw himſelf off his horſe, and ſo did another gentleman, and waded through the river, but the third took the water with his horſe. All this was done under the fire of the French, who had brought a ſix-pounder to bear on them. On the other ſide of the river, the Duke fortunately met with a led horſe of Captain Murray's, which he mounted, and thus arrived in ſafety at Tournay.

A Diſpatch was received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, dated Tournay, May 23, 1794.

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, for his Majeſty's information, that the enemy, having made an attack upon the Combined Army under the command of his Imperial Majeſty, were repulſed, after a long and obſtinate engagement.

The attack began at five o'clock, but did not appear to be ſerious till towards nine, when the whole force of the enemy (conſiſting, according to every account, of upwards of 100,000 men) was brought againſt the right wing, with the intention of forcing, if poſſible, the paſſage of the Scheldt, in order to inveſt Tournay.

At firſt, they drove in the out-poſts, and obliged General Buſche's corps, which was poſted at Eſpierres, to fall back upon the main army; but upon ſuccour being ſent, General Walmoden, who, though very unwell, had retaken the command of the Hanoverians, maintained his poſition. The enemy, by conſtantly bringing up freſh troops were enabled to continue the attack, without intermiſſion, till nine o'clock at night.

The troops of the right wing being greatly fatigued, it became neceſſary to ſupport them from my wing; for which purpoſe, beſides ſeven Auſtrian battalions, I detached the ſecond brigade of Britiſh, under the command of Major General Fox. Nothing could exceed the ſpirit and gallantry with which they conducted themſelves, particularly in the ſtorm of the village of Pontéchin, which they forced with the bayonet. The enemy immediately began to retreat, and during the night withdrew all their poſts, and, according to every information, have fallen back upon Liſle.

Seven pieces of cannon and about 500 priſoners have fallen into our hands, and the enemy's loſs, in killed and wounded, is ſaid to amount to little ſhort of 12,000 men; which is by no means improbable, as they were expoſed to an inceſſant fire of cannon and muſquetry for upwards of twelve hours.

The manner in which General Fox conducted the brigade of Britiſh infantry of the line merits my warmeſt approbation.

Incloſed I ſend the returns of the killed and wounded of the Britiſh.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Return of killed, wounded, and miſſing, on the 22d of May, 1794.

7th light dragoons. 1 horſe wounded.—Artillery. 1 ſerjeant killed; 2 rank and file wounded.—14th foot. 1 officer wounded; 1 ſerjeant killed, 1 ditto wounded; 4 rank and file killed; 28 ditto wounded, 5 ditto miſſing.—37th foot. 3 officers and 5 ſerjeants wounded; 1 rank and file killed, 24 ditto wounded, 2 ditto miſſing.—53d foot. 3 officers and 1 ſerjeant wounded; 6 rank and file killed. 23 ditto wounded; 12 ditto miſſing.—Total. 7 officers wounded; 2 ſerjeants killed, 7 ditto wounded: 11 rank and file killed, 77 ditto wounded, 19 ditto miſſing.—1 horſe wounded.

Officers wounded.—14th regiment. Major of Brigade Cochran.—37th regiment. Captain Spread, Lieutenants Mitchel and M'Lean.—53d foot. Lieutenants Rogers and Robertſon, and Enſign Pearce.

C. CRAUFURD, Dep. Adj. Gen.

In the dreadful battle of the 22d, more than 20,000 fell on both ſides. The Allies had 8000 men killed. The loſs fell chiefly on the Hanoverians in proportion to their numbers. Every inch of ground was diſputed with ſuch fury, that the number of the wounded was comparatively ſmall. In a council of war, ſince held, it was reſolved to act on the defenſive, at leaſt for the preſent; and a great number of men are employed, day and night, in throwing up intrenchments before Tournay, for fear of another attack. The loſs of the Auſtrians and Dutch, in the different actions on the Sambre, amounts to 3000 killed, and 2000 wounded, beſides priſoners and miſſing.

The Emperor, who was on horſeback full ſixteen hours, returned to Tournay no leſs than thrice, in order to cheer the ſpirits of the inhabitants. The nobleſſe and burghers were under arms. All the women were buſied in attending the wounded, who were carried every moment into the convents and hoſpitals.

A Diſpatch, dated Tournay, May 26, *received from his His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.*

I have the pleaſure to inform you, that his Imperial Majeſty has received, this morning, intelligence from General Count Kaunitz, that on the 24th inſtant, he attacked the French army which had paſſed the Sambre, and

and had taken a poſition with its left to Rouveroy, and its right to Fontaine l'Eveque; and that he has completely defeated them, and obliged them to retreat in great confuſion over the river which he intended to paſs with his army to-day, in purſuit of them.

The enemy has loſt near fifty pieces of cannon, and above 5000 men, 3000 of whom are priſoners. The loſs of the Auſtrians has been very inconſiderable, as they in a manner ſurpriſed them.

Accounts were likewiſe received to-day, that the enemy had made an inroad into the Duchy of Luxemburg, with an army of 40,000 men, and has taken poſſeſſion of Arlon, which has obliged General Beaulieu (who had moved forward with the troops under his command, and had taken the town of Bouillon by ſtorm) to retire, and to fall back on March, in order to cover Namur.

FREDERICK.

TOURS, BATTLE NEAR. This is the capital city of Touraine, on the banks of the Loire, 104 miles ſouth-weſt of Paris. Abderames, the Saracen general, having ſacked Poictiers, intended to plunder the ſepulchre of St. Martin, but was met near this city by Charles Martel, in October, 732, who totally defeated the Saracens, killing near 100,000 of them, beſides their general. This victory ſecured Chriſtendom, which would have become a prey to the Barbarians if they had gained France.

TOWTON, BATTLE AT. A village of Yorkſhire, ſituated about eleven miles ſouth from York. This battle was fought ten years before that at Tewkeſbury, at the time when Edward IV. had juſt aſcended the throne of England. The Houſe of Lancaſter had many powerful adherents, and Margaret, Queen to Henry VI. reſolved not to give up her huſband's crown while ſhe had any friends. She appointed the Duke of Somerſet general of her army, and reſolved to riſk a battle with the forces of Edward, who were advancing towards her, and who had detached Lord Fitzwalter to ſecure the paſs of Ferrybridge, which was no ſooner done, than Somerſet ordered the Lord Clifford to drive the enemy away from thence, which he did, and ſlew Fitzwalter, and a brother to the Earl of Warwick. When that nobleman, who was conſidered as the ſoul of Edward's army, heard of this tranſaction, he glowed with revenge; and afraid leaſt the ſoldiers ſhould term it an ill omen, he ſtabbed his horſe in ſight of the whole army (to ſhew that he intended not to fly) and kiſſing the hilt of his ſword, while the blade was reeking with the creature's blood, ſwore, that though every one around him ſhould deſert the cauſe, he alone would ſtand by the King to the laſt gaſp! Edward alſo at the ſame time diſcovered a ſteadineſs of ſoul, which had a happy effect on the ſoldiers. He made proclamation that all who deſired to be diſmiſſed, might leave the army as ſoon as they pleaſed, but that ſuch as ſhould fly during the battle, muſt expect no favour. He then detached the Lord Falconbridge to attack Clifford at Ferrybridge. This order was ſo well executed, that Clifford's party was routed, and himſelf killed on the ſpot. The poſt being thus regained, Edward paſſed his army over the river, and prepared to attack the enemy. The two armies met near Towton; Henry's army contained 60,000, his rival's 40,000 men.

The air was darkened by the ſnow, which fell very thick, and was blown by the wind in the faces of the Lancaſtrians, who began the battle with a ſhower of arrows. Falconbridge, who commanded the van of the Yorkiſts, diſdaining to fight at a diſtance, bid his men lay by their bows and take to their ſwords. This order produced a furious attack, each man engaging his adverſary hand to hand, and both ſides with equal reſolution. The conflict laſted from morning till night. Edward ſignalized himſelf by his extraordinary valour, which greatly contributed to the obſtinacy of the diſpute, his men reſolving to conquer or die by the ſide of ſo brave a Prince. At length the Lancaſtrians were put to flight, and a dreadful ſlaughter enſued; Edward ordering his men to give no quarter, becauſe he would not weaken his army by taking charge of the priſoners. The fugitives made towards Tadcaſter bridge, but deſpairing to reach it, as they were ſo hotly purſued, they turned aſide, in order to paſs the Cock, which runs into the Werf. This was done with ſo much hurry and confuſion, that the river was immediately full of drowned men; and the ſlaughter was ſo great, that the water for ſeveral miles was red with blood. We are told that no leſs than 36,000 men were ſlain in the courſe of this action. As for Henry and Margaret, on the news of this defeat, they poſted directly for Scotland, and took refuge in Edinburgh. Edward then finding no further oppoſition, returned to London to prepare for his coronation.

TRANSILVANIA, ATTEMPTED TO BE TAKEN BY THE TURKS, IN 1788. This country is protected on all ſides from ſudden invaſion by lofty mountains and rocks; there are only ſeven entrances into it; and theſe are through ſo many defiles, ſtrongly fortified, and well guarded.

On the 1ſt of September, 1788, the Turks appeared before Oitos, one of theſe ſeven defiles, with a determined reſolution to force their way through it. The paſs was defended by a regiment of native Tranſilvanians, called from one of the nations that inhabit that country, the Ciculian regiment.

When the Turks, to the number of 6000, with a train of artillery, appeared before Oitos, they found it abandoned; for the Auſtrian commander having had previous notice of the advance of the enemy, had retreated to the ſtill ſtronger paſs of Guilcos, and there made every preparation for a moſt vigorous reſiſtance.

The Turks advanced with the moſt determined bravery. They diſpatched two conſiderable bodies of infantry to clamber over the mountains, and fall upon the flanks of the Imperialiſts, while the main body, conſiſting both of horſe and foot, advanced in front. Notwithſtanding the prodigious height of the rocks, that riſe on both ſides of the defile, and the abbatis, &c. with which the paſs was ſhut up, the Turks deſpiſing every danger, and without being in the ſmalleſt degree diſcouraged

couraged by the number they loſt, broke in upon both ſides.

In the mean time other bodies of the Turkiſh army kept advancing, until they had croſſed the ſummit of the mountains; at laſt turned the two flanks of the abbatis, &c. and attacked the Auſtrians in the rear.

Though thus beſet on all ſides, yet the Auſtrians for ſome time made the moſt vigorous defence with their bayonets and ſmall arms, for their artillery was no longer of uſe to them. But notwithſtanding all their bravery, they found it impoſſible to maintain their poſt againſt an enemy ſo greatly ſuperior in number. They retreated therefore from the mountains, leaving three pieces of cannon, one of which, however, they firſt ſpiked up.

TRENTON, SKIRMISH AT, IN 1776. The county town of Hunterdon in New Jerſey, ſituated on the Delaware river, twenty-ſeven miles north of Philadelphia, North America.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated New-York, December 19, 1776.

On the 25th inſtant, in the evening, a party of the enemy attacked an outguard from the poſt of Trenton, where Colonel Rhall commanded with three battalions of Heſſians, fifty chaſſeurs, and twenty light dragoons, having with them ſix field pieces, which party was beaten back. On the ſucceeding morning, at ſix, the rebels appeared in force with cannon, evidently intending to attack the poſt. Colonel Rhall having received intelligence of their deſign, had the troops under arms, and detached his own regiment to ſupport an advanced picquet. This picquet being forced, and falling back upon the regiment, threw it into ſome diſorder, which occaſioned them to retire upon the other battalions: no advantage being taken of this, they recovered themſelves, and the whole formed in front of the village.

The rebels, without advancing, cannonaded them in this ſituation, and Colonel Rhall moved forward to attack them, with the regiments of Loſberg and Rhall; in which attack Colonel Rhall was wounded, and the regiments were made priſoners. The rebels then advanced to the regiment of Knyphauſen, and alſo made that corps priſoners.

Some few officers, and about 200 men of the brigade, with the chaſſeurs, and a party of dragoons, retreated to Colonel Donop's corps at Burdenton, ſix miles diſtant. Several officers were wounded, and about 40 men killed and wounded.

This misfortune ſeems to have proceeded from Colonel Rhall's quitting his poſt, and advancing to the attack, inſtead of defending the village.

The rebels re-croſſed the river Delaware immediately, with the priſoners and cannon that they had taken.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated New-York, January 5, 1777.

"In conſequence of the advantage gained by the enemy at Trenton, on the 26th of laſt month, and the neceſſity of an alteration in the cantonments, Lord Cornwallis deferring his going to England by this opportunity, went from hence to Jerſey on the 1ſt inſtant, and reached Prince-Town that night, to which place General Grant had advanced, with a body of troops from Brunſwick and Hillſborough, upon gaining intelligence that the enemy, on receiving re-inforcements from Virginia, Maryland, and from the militia of Penſilvania, had repaſſed the Delaware into Jerſey.

On the 2d, Lord Cornwallis having received accounts of the rebel army being poſted at Trenton, advanced thither, leaving the 4th brigade under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mawhood, at Prince-Town, and the 2d brigade with Brigadier-General Leſlie, at Maidenhead. On the approach of the Britiſh troops, the enemy's forward poſts were driven back upon their army, which was formed in a ſtrong poſition behind a creek running through Trenton. During the night of the 2d the enemy quitted this ſituation, and marching by Allen's Town, and from thence to Prince-Town, fell in on the morning of the 3d, with the 17th and 55th regiments, on their march to join Brigadier-General Leſlie at Maidenhead.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mawhood not being apprehenſive of the enemy's ſtrength, attacked and beat back the troops that firſt preſented themſelves to him, but finding them at length very ſuperior to him in numbers, he puſhed forward with the 17th regiment, and joined Brigadier-General Leſlie. The 55th regiment retired by the way of Hillſborough to Brunſwick, and the enemy proceeding immediately to Prince-Town, the 40th regiment alſo retired to Brunſwick.

The loſs upon this occaſion to his Majeſty's troops, is 17 killed, and nearly 200 wounded and miſſing. Captain Leſlie, of the 17th, is among the few killed; and for further particulars I beg leave to refer your Lordſhip to the incloſed return. Captain Philips, of the 35th grenadiers, returning from hence to join his company, was on this day beſet between Brunſwick and Prince-Town by ſome lurking villains, who murdered him in a moſt barbarous manner, which is a mode of war the enemy ſeem, from ſeveral late inſtances, to have adopted, with a degree of barbarity that ſavages could not exceed.

It has not yet come to my knowledge how much the enemy has ſuffered, but it is certain there were many killed and wounded, and among the former a General Mercer from Virginia.

The bravery and conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mawhood, and the behaviour of the regiments under his command, particularly the 17th, are highly commended by Lord Cornwallis. His Lordſhip finding the enemy had made this movement, and having heard the fire occaſioned by Colonel Mawhood's attack, returned immediately from Trenton; but the enemy being ſome hours march in front, and keeping the advantage by an immediate departure from Prince-Town, retreated by King's Town, breaking down the bridge behind them, and croſſed the Millſtone River at a bridge under Rocky-Hill, to throw themſelves into a ſtrong country.

Lord Cornwallis ſeeing it could not anſwer any purpoſe

poſe to continue his purſuit, returned with his whole force to Brunſwick; and the troops upon the right being aſſembled at Elizabeth Town, Major-General Vaughan has that command.

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the following corps of his Majeſty's forces, in the Jerſeys, January 3, 1777.

17th regiment. 1 captain, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 4 ſerjeants, 46 rank and file, wounded; 1 ſerjeant, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, miſſing.

40th regiment. 1 lieutenant wounded; 1 enſign, 3 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 88 rank and file, miſſing.

55th regiment. 1 ſerjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 enſign, 1 ſerjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 1 ſerjeant, 2 drummers, 66 rank and file, miſſing.

Total. 1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 enſigns, 5 ſerjeants, 48 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 enſigns, 5 ſerjeants, 4 drummers, 187 rank and file, miſſing.

W. Howe.

Honourable Captain Leſlie, of the 17th regiment of foot, killed.

Captain Philips, of the 35th grenadiers, killed on his way to join the battalion.

N. B. Since the above return, many of the miſſing men have joined the corps.

It appears by the muſter-maſter general, Sir George Oſborne's return of the Heſſian troops, after the affair of the 26th of December at Trenton, that the priſoners and miſſing amounted to about 700.

TREBISOND, a part of Turkey, in Aſia. Near this place, was an engagement in December, 1784. Prince Heraclius, at the head of a large body of Ruſſians and Tartars, propoſing one of his deſcendants to ſucceed to the government of the principality; but the party that had been attached to the deceaſed, fearing they ſhould be ſubjected to the court of Ruſſia, took arms, under the protection of the Pacha of Trebiſond, and the Abyſſinians, a free people, inhabiting the plains at the foot of the Eaſtern Mountains. The numbers of the latter party amounting to 30,000 men, Prince Heraclius was obliged to yield to ſuch ſuperior force, after an engagement and purſuit into his own country, in which 3000 of his followers were ſlain, including a Ruſſian general, and 1000 men of the ſame country. A nephew of Prince Solomon, named David Chan, has been nominated ſucceſſor to his uncle. This Prince has obtained a vaſt booty, principally in ſlaves, with which the country abounds.

TRICHINOPOLY, ATTACKED IN 1753. A town on the coaſt of Coromandel, Eaſt Indies. The French, deſirous of taking this place from the Nabob, notwithſtanding it had a Britiſh garriſon, commanded by Captain Kilpatrick, attacked it on the morning of the 24th of November, with 800 Europeans, and their black forces were to make ſeveral falſe attacks on different parts of the town. By neglect of the guard they got over the ditch, fixed their ladders, and 600 of them, without firing a ſhot, got poſſeſſion of Dalton's battery on the outer wall. By this time an accidental ſhot or two alarmed the garriſon, who attacked the party at the battery, but they defended themſelves till day-light, and made ſeveral attempts to ſcale the inward wall, and petard the gate, but were kept off by the garriſon. At day-break, thoſe who did not venture their necks by jumping off the battery, called for quarters, when 297 Europeans were taken, beſides 65 wounded, 42 killed in the ditch, and 9 officers. The garriſon ſcarce met with any loſs.

Colonel Lawrence, who was encamped near this place, on the February following, had a convoy intercepted by the French, and the guard, conſiſting of 250 Europeans, and 500 ſepoys, were nearly all either killed or taken.

TRICHINOPOLY, ATTACKED IN 1757. The French began very early in 1757 with an attempt to ſurpriſe this place. M. d'Auteuil was charged with this ſervice, who inveſted the place with 900 men in battalion, 3000 or 4000 ſepoys, about 100 Europeans and huſſars, and a much greater number of country horſe. Trichinopoly at this juncture was not in a condition of defence againſt ſuch a force, the greateſt part of the garriſon having marched under the command of Captain Caillaud, who was then before Madura, a place about 100 miles from Trichinopoly, and of great conſequence to the affairs of the company and their allies. However, matters were not conducted ſo privately by the French, but Captain Caillaud was informed of their deſign, and by forced marches with all his Europeans and 1000 of the beſt ſepoys, and four days proviſions in their knapſacks, he was fully reſolved to ſave the town at all events, knowing that it muſt be loſt without his aſſiſtance. On the other hand, it was the intereſt of the French to be as watchful and reſolute to prevent his entrance into the town.

For this purpoſe the French formed themſelves in four diviſions, which formed a chain quite acroſs the plain, over which it was expected Captain Caillaud would be obliged to attempt a paſſage; in the front of which their cavalry was advanced, and divided into ſmall parties, to poſſeſs the roads and poſts all round; except the plantation grounds, which extended about nine miles to the weſtward of the town, and was ſo ſloughy (occaſioned by the overflowing of the waters, which is a neceſſary part of agriculture in theſe regions, and without which the rice will not grow) that it was impoſſible to march over it without being above the knee in mud at each ſtep: and therefore deemed impaſſable for an army, and left unguarded.

Captain Caillaud, informed by his ſpies of the enemy's diſpoſition, reſolved to take his route by this neglected and difficult way; but with ſuch precaution as to give no ſuſpicion of his intentions. He, to put it out of the power of ſpies or deſerters to betray his march, kept forward in the common great road, without the appearance of his deſign, till the cloſe of the evening, when he commanded his little army to wheel off towards the rice fields. They arrived on the plantations about ten that night; and after ſeven hours moſt fatiguing march, they got unnoticed by the enemy within

within cannon-ſhot of the fort, and were admitted undiſcovered; the enemy's attention being drawn from that quarter, not only by its difficult acceſs, but by a detachment of two companies of ſepoys, whom the captain had ordered to march in the common road and to alarm the enemy on the other ſide: which ſervice they effectually performed, and made their own retreat good through the woods, till they found an opportunity next night to get into the town. When the enemy were appriſed of this reinforcement's ſafe arrival in the town, they were too well convinced of the impoſſibility of their being able to take it; and of the danger they ran in continuing expoſed in the field, to the enterpriſing genius of the brave commander, who was now in a condition to attack their camp.

M. d'Auteuil therefore reſolved to return with his army to Pondicherry. Colonel Ford, who was ordered by the government of Madras to reduce the fort of Vellore, which, as apprehended, its governor Nazeabulla Cawn, had or intended to make over with other places and ports to the French, did not ſucceed ſo well. The colonel battered that fort three days, and on the 5th of May, he made a practicable breach, and began the aſſault at the break of day. Fifty caffres, led up by Enſign Elliot at their head, marched with great reſolution to the foot of the breach. They were followed very cloſe by three companies (300) of ſepoys, till they came within ſixty yards of the breach, where they laid themſelves down in a ditch, and could not be prevailed upon to advance one ſtep further; ſo that the Europeans that did not exceed 100, were obliged to march over them to the breach. This was executed with great intrepidity; and having joined the caffres, they advanced to the top of the breach, where they were received by the people in the fort ſo warmly with pikes, firelocks, clubs, and ſtones, that it was impoſſible for ſuch a handful to force their way over, though they maintained the aſſault three quarters of an hour. Then the colonel, convinced that there could be nothing done with this force, againſt ſo gallant a defence, deſerted alſo by the ſepoys, ordered a retreat, which was conducted with ſuch good order, that not a man was hurt after they had left the attack. But in the action there were about 40 Europeans killed and wounded, and about 50 caffres and ſepoys. They that were wounded were rendered unfit for preſent ſervice; and there was ſcarce any one in the breach that eſcaped bruiſes and contuſions.

TRINCOMALE', a harbour of Ceylon, oppoſite the coaſt of Coromandel, and near where in 1768 Col. Smith with the Eaſt-India Company's forces intirely routed Nizim Ally and Hyder Ally, and took the greateſt part of their artillery.

TRINCOMALE'. On the 5th of December, 1781. Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes began to embark his troops with all the boats in the ſquadron, ſix large chillingas, and four large rafts or catamarans; the chillingas, and catamarans, were taken from Negapatam for the purpoſe. The marines, with two ſix pounder field pieces mounted, a detachment of artillery, and two companies of ſepoys as pioneers, landed firſt, about three miles from this fort; without any reſiſtance, the battalion of ſeamen, conſiſting of the ſame number of officers and men as at the attack of Negapatam, were landed immediately after the marines, and joined them; the company's ſepoys followed them, and the whole were landed before dark, under the command of Captain John Gell, of his Majeſty's ſhip Monarca, aſſiſted by Captain Montague, of the Seahorſe, and Captain Reynolds, of the Combuſtion, fireſhip; the ſeamen and marines, with guns and pioneers, immediately formed; and marched forwards to Trincomalé fort, and the ſame night the grenadier company of marines, with guns, made themſelves maſters of the fort, in puſhing reſolutely on through the gateway, while the governor was drawing upon paper the terms of capitulation which he meant to propoſe.

In this fort, which commanded the only place where proviſions and ſtores could be landed from the ſhips, were found ten iron guns of different calibres, and three officers with forty men were made priſoners: the enemy's whole remaining ſtrength was drawn into Oſtenburgh fort, on the top of a high hill which commanded the harbour, and had an open communication to all their ſhips.

On the 6th, they began to land the requiſite ſtores, proviſions, and baggage, for the troops at Trincomalé fort; on the 7th, the field officers, with Major Gells, the engineer, were employed in reconnoitring to find the beſt road to the heights. On the 8th, the whole marched towards a high hill which commanded Oſtenburgh fort, on the top of which the enemy had a poſt with an officer's guard. This poſt, a detachment of ſeamen and marines, drove the enemy from on the ſame night, and took poſſeſſion of it within 200 yards of Oſtenburgh fort. He then ordered Captain Gell to ſend a ſummons of ſurrender to the Governor, on the morning of the 9th, with which he refuſed to comply.

Major Gells perſiſting in his opinion, that the lower part of the fort might be taken by aſſault, although not ſo clear reſpecting a cavalier very high, mounting ſix pieces of cannon, the aſſault was ordered, and the neceſſary diſpoſitions made for attack, to begin at day light in the morning of the 11th; and accordingly the ſtorming party, compoſed of 450 ſeamen and marines, and their officers, with each flank covered by a company of pioneers, and twenty ſeamen carrying the ſcaling ladders, and armed with cutlaſſes; alſo a reſerve of three companies of ſeamen, three companies of marines, and two field pieces to ſupport, followed by the whole of their ſtorming party, who ſoon drove the enemy from their works, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the fort; and all the ſhips of the harbour immediately ſurrendered.

Sir Edward Hughes, in this engagement, had about 60 killed and wounded, officers and privates; the enemy had very few, as they moſtly threw down their arms.

TRINCOMALE'. On the 8th of April, 1783, Sir Edward Hughes was joined by Captain Troubridge, in his Majeſty's ſhip Active, who had been cruiſing for a month off the Friar's Hood, by his orders, and had ſeeen nothing of the enemy's ſquadron during that time.

In the night of the 10th, a grab ſhip of the enemy, that had been taken from the Engliſh fell in with the

ſquadron, and was captured. By the officers and priſoners taken in this ſhip, he learned the whole of the enemy's ſquadron, under the command of Monſieur Suffrein, was in Trincomalé harbour, except two of their beſt ſailing line of battle ſhips, and two frigates, which were cruiſing off Madras to block that port, and intercept all ſupplies bound to it. He therefore immediately ſteered with the ſquadron for that place, and anchored in the road on the 13th of April, but ſaw nothing of the French cruiſers: however, as they had been in ſight only the day before, he directed the ſhips Sultan, Burford, Africa, Eagle, and Active, under the orders of Captain Mitchell, of the Sultan, to proceed to ſea, and uſe all poſſible means to intercept them; and on the day following, Captain Graves, of his Majeſty's ſhip Sceptre, whoſe ſignal had been made to chaſe a ſtrange ſail, on the 11th joined him with the Naiad, a French frigate of thirty guns, which he had come up with in the night, and captured.

On the 16th of April, Captain Burney, of his Majeſty's ſhip Briſtol, with his convoy from England, arrived in this road, eſcorted by the ſhips under the orders of Captain Mitchell, of the Sultan, who had ſeen nothing of the enemy's cruiſers, but fell in with the Briſtol and her convoy at ſea.

On the 19th of April, the company's ſhip Duke of Athol, made the ſignal of diſtreſs, and the boats of the ſquadron being ordered by ſignals to her aſſiſtance, ſhe unfortunately blew up, by which unhappy accident the ſquadron loſt ſix commiſſioned officers, and four warrant, and 127 of their beſt ſeamen.

On the 25th of May he came off Trincomalé, and reconnoitred the poſition of the enemy's ſquadron, which he did not think by any means eligible to attack at anchor, under cover of the gun and mortar batteries; and therefore ſtood to the ſouthward to intercept any reinforcement or ſupplies, that might be coming to them, at the ſame time watching their motions by the frigates of the ſquadron, and keeping a proper diſtance off the place, leſt they ſhould put to ſea in the night, and fall down on the covering-ſhips and ſtore-ſhips of Cuddalore.

On the 1ſt of June, two Engliſh ſeamen in a boat, eſcaped from the French ſquadron, and brought certain intelligence, that the Fendant of ſeventy-four guns, with two frigates and two ſtore-ſhips, had ſlipped out of Trincomale-Bay, the ſtore-ſhips he concluded carried ſtores for the French garriſon of Cuddalore, and the Fendant and two frigates deſtined to govern and protect them; and being apprehenſive they might attack their covering-ſhips and ſtore-ſhips off Cuddalore, he bore away on the 2d of June for the coaſt, and on the 3d was in ſight of the Fendant and two frigates, whom he chaſed till night, when he loſt ſight of them.

On the 17th, the French ſquadron being under ſail, and weighing with his Majeſty's ſquadron, formed the line of battle a-head to receive the enemy, in the evening they hauled the wind, and ſtood to the ſouthward, and he followed them with his Majeſty's ſquadron. From this till the 20th, he was continually employed in endeavouring to get the wind of the enemy, which, however, he was never able to effect, from the extraordinary variableneſs thereof, that often brought the two ſquadrons within a random ſhot of each other. On the 20th, the enemy, ſtill having the wind, and ſhewing a diſpoſition to engage, he immediately formed the line of battle a-head, and brought-to, to receive them. At four minutes paſt four, P. M. the van ſhip of the enemy, having firſt tried her diſtance by a ſingle ſhot, when ſcarce within point blank ſhot diſtance, their ſquadron began their fire on his Majeſty's ſhips, which, in twenty minutes after was returned, and a heavy cannonade enſued on both ſides, the French ſtill keeping up their diſtance; the cannonade continued till ſeven P. M. when the enemy hauled off. On the morning of the 22d, he ſaw the French ſquadron at anchor in Pondicherry roads, bearing S. S. W. directly to windward of his Majeſty's ſquadron, and ſome of them getting under weigh; he made what ſail he could towards them, and anchored the ſame night off the ruins of Alempero, the more effectually to ſtop ſhot holes, and repair the damages ſuſtained. On his arrival there he received intelligence, that the preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and America, had been ſigned and ratified.

A Liſt of killed and wounded.

Ships.	Killed.	Wounded.
Superbe	12	41
Hero	5	21
Gibraltar	6	40
Monmouth	2	19
Cumberland	2	11
Monarca	6	14
Magnanime	1	16
Sceptre	14	47
Burford	10	20
Defence	7	28
Inflexible	3	30
Africa	5	25
Worceſter	8	32
Eagle	4	8
Exeter	4	9
Briſtol	3	10
Iſis	—	30
Total	92	Total 431

TRINCOMALE'.—*Diſpatches from Colonel Stuart, of which the following are Copies, dated Camp before Trincomalé, in the Iſland of Ceylon, Auguſt* 17, 1795.

In obedience to the orders and inſtructions I received from the government of Fort St. George, and Colonel Braithwaite, commanding the King's and Company's forces on the Coaſt of Coromandel, I have the honour to acquaint you, for his Majeſty's information, by the Royal Admiral under diſpatch for Europe, that the armament, with the command of which I am entruſted, embarked the 30th ult. at Fort St. George, on board his Majeſty's ſhips of war upon that ſtation,

and the tranſports taken up for the purpoſe of conveying it to this place.

The fleet arrived in Back-Bay, to the northward of the forts of Trincomalé and Oſtenburgh, on the 1ſt inſtant; and as Commodore Rainier and I were particularly anxious that the Commandant of thoſe forts ſhould not miſapprehend the object of the armament under our command, every precaution was taken to prevent any miſapprehenſion upon that head, by explaining to him the nature of it; and two days were ſpent in communications between the fort and fleet for that purpoſe.

As the Commandant, however, did not think proper to accede to the requiſitions made, in the name of the King, by the Commodore and me, and refuſed obeying the commands of his ſuperior, (Mr. Van Angelbeck, (the Governor of Columbo) to deliver up the fort of Oſtenburgh to a detachment of his Majeſty's troops, on account of an informality of the order; the Commodore agreeing with me in the propriety of landing the troops. they were diſembarked on the 3d, about four miles to the northward of the fort of Trincomalé, without oppoſition.

Neither the garriſon of Trincomalé or Oſtenburgh have hitherto given us any moleſtation in the laborious ſervice, in which the troops have been employed, of conveying proviſions, ordnance, and ſtores, along a ſteep ſandy beach, from a diſtance of three miles; nor has any act of open hoſtility taken place.

We are ſtill employed in the ſame ſervice, as well as in preparing materials for the conſtruction of ſuch works as may be neceſſary to reduce the forts; and if the Commandant perſeveres in his reſolution to refuſe us admittance as friends, I hope to have it in my power to begin our approaches againſt the fort of Trincomalé to-morrow night.

I cannot too ſtrongly expreſs my obligations to Commodore Rainier, for the readineſs with which he has afforded every aſſiſtance which could be given by the ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips under his command, in conveying and landing the troops, ſtores, and proviſions, and in every part of the ſervice where his aid and co-operation could be of uſe; and his zeal has been ably ſeconded by the exertions of the officers and ſeamen employed in carrying his orders into effect.

J. STUART.

Auguſt 30, 1795.

Soon after I had the honour to addreſs you on the 17th inſtant, informing you of my intention to begin our approaches againſt the fort of Trincomalé on the following day, circumſtances occurred which induced Commodore Rainier and me to detain the ſhips then under diſpatch, in the hope of that ſucceſs, which I have now the honour to announce.

We broke ground on the evening of the 18th, opened our batteries on the 23d, and before twelve o'clock on Wedneſday the 26th completed a practicable breach. Commodore Rainier and I then thought proper to ſummon the garriſon to ſurrender, while preparations were making for the aſſault. Terms were demanded which could not be allowed, and ſuch as we thought conſiſtent were tranſmitted in return. Theſe not being accepted within a limited time, our firing recommenced, and in a few minutes the white flag was diſplayed on the ramparts, the conditions we had offered were accepted, ſigned, and tranſmitted to camp, with two captains of the garriſon as hoſtages for their performance.

I have the honour to incloſe a copy of the capitulation offered to the garriſon, and accepted by the Commandant; and of ſome explanatory articles, which were afterwards arranged; with a ſtate of the garriſon, return of ordnance and ſtores taken, and a liſt of the killed and wounded of the forces under my command.

This evening the priſoners taken here will embark for Madras. I ſhall immediately take up a convenient poſition, and begin the neceſſary preparations for the attack of fort Oſtenburgh, the Commandant of that garriſon having refuſed to ſurrender when ſummoned on the 27th inſtant; and I have reaſon to hope that that fort alſo will very ſoon be in our poſſeſſion.

His Majeſty's and the Honourable Company's troops, forming the force under my command, have ſo uniformly diſtinguiſhed themſelves on every former occaſion, that I need only ſay, their zeal and gallantry on the preſent ſervice has been well exerted, to maintain the reputation they have ſo juſtly acquired.

I am beyond meaſure indebted to Commodore Rainier for his cordial co-operations, and the active aſſiſtance of the navy in every department of the public ſervice; and I have particular pleaſure in aſſuring you, that from the perfect harmony ſubſiſting between all deſcriptions of the naval and land forces employed here, every thing may be expected from this diviſion of his Majeſty's troops, which is capable of being attained by their united exertions.

J. STUART.

Terms of capitulation.—The garriſon of Trincomalé, in conſideration of the defence they have made, will be allowed to march out of the fort with the honours of war, drums beating, and colours flying, to the glacis, where they will ground their arms, and ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war; the officers keeping their ſwords. Private property will be ſecured to them; but all public property, papers, guns, ſtores, and proviſions of every kind, muſt be delivered up, in their preſent condition, to the officers appointed by us to receive them.

The garriſon to march out, and the Britiſh troops to be put in poſſeſſion of the fort, in one hour after this capitulation is ſigned; and two officers of the garriſon, of the rank of captain, to be delivered immediately as hoſtages for the performance of this agreement. Theſe are the only terms we, the underſigned officers, commanding his Britannic Majeſty's forces, can grant. Major Fornbauer, if he accepts the conditions, will ſign this paper, and return it by the officers he ſends as hoſtages, within half an hour from the time he receives it.

Given under our hands, in camp before Trincomalé, this 25th day of Auguſt 1795.

(Signed) PETER RAINIER.
J. STUART.

In

In the explanatory articles which afterward followed, they firſt demanded that the garriſon ſhould march out on the next day, with the honours of war; that the officers, both Europeans and Indians, ſhould keep their arms; and the creeſſes (or helmets) of the Malays ſhould be packed up, in order to be reſtored on their return to their own country, it being, as ſhould ſeem, a point of honour with them, on no condition to part with theſe peculiar arms. The anſwer ſays, "the garriſon ſhall march out at ſun-ſet this evening;" but grants the honours of war, and the diſpoſal of the creeſſes of the Malays as requeſted. The whole officers and men to be conſidered as priſoners of war. By the 2d and 4th articles, it is ſtipulated that all ammunition and effects of the Company ſhall be given up to the Britiſh Commanders, but that private property ſhall be reſpected. By the 3d, European officers are not to be ſent to Europe againſt their conſent. The 5th demanded, that the civil ſervants of the Company ſhould have permiſſion to go to any other part of the iſland, but this was refuſed. The others contain the uſual ſtipulations againſt repriſals, for the care of the ſick and wounded, and for the Commandant to ſend an account of the ſiege to the government of the iſland, on ſhewing it firſt to the Britiſh Commanders.

Trincomalé, Auguſt 31, 1795.

After cloſing my diſpatch of yeſterday, an officer was ſent to me by the Commandant of fort Oſtenburgh, requeſting that I would permit an officer to meet him this morning for the purpoſe of opening a negotiation for the ſurrender of the fort. I accordingly ſent Major Agnew, the adjutant-general of the forces under my command, and have the ſatisfaction to inform you that the garriſon this day ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war; and that a detachment of his Majeſty's troops took poſſeſſion of the fort, and the Britiſh colours were hoiſted in it before ſun-ſet.

I have the honour to incloſe the articles of capitulation, but have it not at preſent in my power to tranſmit the ſeveral returns which will be neceſſary, as Commodore Rainier and I do not think it neceſſary to detain the Indiamen any longer, particularly as the Commodore propoſes to recommend to the government of Madras, to diſpatch the John ſchooner in a few days to Europe, as a more expeditious conveyance.

J. STUART.

The following was the Summons ſent to the Fort of Trincomalé.

We, the underſigned officers, commanding his Britannic Majeſty's naval and land forces before Trincomalé, ſummon you to ſurrender the fort under your command to his Majeſty's arms. Motives of humanity alone induce us to make this propoſal, to prevent an unneceſſary effuſion of blood. You muſt be ſenſible that the place is no longer capable of defence; by an immediate ſurrender, the lives and private property of the garriſon will be preſerved; but if you reſolve to ſtand a ſtorm, they muſt prepare to meet their fate. In this event we requeſt that the women and children of the garriſon may be immediately ſent out, and a paſsport will be granted for them to proceed to a place of ſafety. One hour from the delivery of this ſummons will be allowed you to form your reſolution, during which time all firing ſhall ceaſe on our part, unleſs provoked by acts of hoſtility on your's.

Camp before Trincomalé, Auguſt 26, 1795.

(Signed) PETER RANIER.
J. STUART.

The following is the Admiral's Account of the Loſs of the Diomede, in his Letter, dated Aug. 14.

"Back-Bay, Tincomalé.

Moſt unfortunately, as his Majeſty's ſhip Diomede, with ſome heavy-ſailing veſſels in tow, was working up againſt a ſtrong land wind into the bay, ſhe ſtruck with ſo much violence on a rock, lying in fifteen fathoms water, and not delineated in our charts, between Pigeon Iſland and the other point of this bay, that the water the ſhip made, gained ſo faſt on every exertion of both ſeamen and ſoldiers at the pumps, there was barely time to take the men out before ſhe foundered, without a poſſibility of ſaving a ſingle ſtore of any conſequence but the boats.

In a letter of the 30th of Auguſt, the Admiral ſays, "Colonel Stuart and myſelf have ſent all the priſoners, with a few exceptions, to Madras, in a tranſport and prize, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Heroine. There appeared ſome diſpoſition among the ſoldiers of the garriſon to mutiny after the ſummons was delivered, which probably accelerated the ſurrender. His Majeſty's forces were put in poſſeſſion of the garriſon that very evening; the Dutch marched out, and grounded their arms in the battery.

Previous to the ſurrender of Trincomalé, the ſhips and boats of the ſquadron took two ſmall veſſels laden with proviſions and ſtores for the garriſon from Columbo, and ſome ſmall craft belonging to the port; having alſo found one ſmall ketch under the guns of the fort, laden with rice, the whole of little value."

Trincomalé is rendered, by nature, one of the moſt ſpacious and commodious harbours of the eaſt. It is completely land-locked on every ſide, and large enough to contain the whole navy of Great-Britain. The poſſeſſors of this place muſt neceſſarily command the whole coaſt of Coromandel, as from Bengal to Cape Comorin, it is the only place of ſafety for ſhips during the prevalence of ſtorms. In the monſoon ſeaſons particularly, every veſſel that cannot take refuge in this baſon, muſt proceed upon a long and dangerous voyage to Bombay, or other ports upon the coaſt of Malabar. Hence may be ſeen the importance to our nation of ſeizing this place in the beginning of a war, and, if poſſible, of ever afterwards retaining the poſſeſſion of it.

TRINIDAD, an iſland near the coaſt of South America. It is ſituate between 59 and 62 degrees weſt long. and in 10 degrees north lat. and lies between the Iſland of Tobago and the Spaniſh Main; from which it is ſeparated by the Straits of Paria, not far from the mouth of the river Oroonoko. The iſland is about ninety miles long, and ſixty broad; (more than half as large as Jamaica). It is an unhealthy but fruitful ſoil, producing ſugar, fine tobacco, indigo, ginger, va iety

variety of fruit, ſome cotton trees, and Indian corn. It was taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1595.

A Diſpatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, of which the following is a copy.

Head quarters, Trinidad,
February 27.

On my arrival in this country, I did not fail to lay before the Admiral my inſtructions, and to conſult with him upon the means to carry them into execution. I found in him every deſire to co-operate in the execution of the views to which they are directed. The arrival of part of the convoy from England enabled us to proceed with confidence in our operations; therefore, as ſoon as the troops could be collected from the different iſlands, which were ordered to rendezvous at Curacou, the Admiral ſailed from Martinique, which iſland he left with his ſquadron on the 12th inſt.

The preciſion with which the Admiral had given his orders to aſſemble the ſhips of war and tranſports, left us not a moment of delay. On the 15th, in the morning, the fleet ſailed from Curacou. On the 16th, in the afternoon, it paſſed through the Boccas, or entrance into the Gulph of Paria, where we found the Spaniſh Admiral with four ſail of the line and a frigate, at anchor, under cover of the Iſland of Gaſpargrande, which was fortified.

Our ſquadron worked up, and came to anchor oppoſite to, and nearly within gun-ſhot of the Spaniſh ſhips. The frigates and tranſports were ordered to anchor higher up in the bay, and at the diſtance nearly of five miles from the town of Port D'Eſpagne. The diſpoſition was immediately made for landing at day-light next morning, and for a general attack upon the town and ſhips of war.

At two o'clock in the morning of the 17th we perceived the Spaniſh ſquadron to be on fire; the ſhips burnt with great fury, one line of battle ſhip excepted, which eſcaped the conflagration, and was taken poſſeſſion of at day-light in the morning, by the boats from our fleet; the enemy at the ſame time evacuated the iſland, and abandoned that quarter.

This unexpected turn of affairs directed our whole attention to the attack of the town. The troops were immediately ordered to land, and, as ſoon as a few hundred men could be got on ſhore, about four miles to the weſtward of it, we advanced, meeting with little or no reſiſtance. Before night we were maſters of Port D'Eſpagne and the neighbourhood, two ſmall forts excepted. In the morning a capitulation was entered into with the Governor Don Chacon, and in the evening all the Spaniſh troops laid down their arms, and the whole colony paſſed under the dominion of his Britannic Majeſty.

Copies of the capitulation, of the ſtores and proviſions taken, are herewith tranſmitted.

It is a peculiar ſatisfaction to me that there is no liſt of killed or wounded; Lieutenant Villeneuve, of the 8th regiment of foot, who was brigade-major to Brigadier-General Hompeſch, being the only perſon who was wounded, and he is ſince dead of his wounds.

From the Admiral I have experienced every poſſible co-operation. Captain Wolley, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Arethuſa, and Captain Wood, of the Favourite ſloop of war, who had been ſent to reconnoitre the Gulph of Paria, afforded us minute information of the ſituation of the enemy previous to our arrival. Captain Wolley, who directed the diſembarkation, ſhewed all the zeal and intelligence which I have experienced from him on former occaſions. To Lord Craven, who begged to attend the expedition, I am indebted for great zeal and exertion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Soter, who is intimately acquainted with this country, has been, and continues to be, of very great uſe to me. I ſhould not do juſtice to his general character, if I did not take this opportunity to expreſs it. My aid-de-camp, Captain Drew, of the 45th regiment, will have the honour to deliver this letter: he has ſerved long in this country, and is capable to give ſuch further information as may be required. I humbly beg leave to recommend him to his Majeſty's favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.
RALPH ABERCROMBY, K. B.

Articles of Capitulation for the ſurrender of the Iſland of Trinidad, between his Excellency Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's land forces; his Excellency Henry Harvey, Eſq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels of war; and his Excellency Don Joſef Maria Chacon, Knight of the order of Calatrava, Brigadier of the Royal Navy, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Iſland of Trinidad and its dependences, Inſpector-General of the troops of its garriſon, &c.

Art. I. The officers and troops of his Catholic Majeſty and his Allies in the Iſland of Trinidad, are to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, and are to deliver up the territory, forts, buildings, arms, ammunition, money, effects, plans and ſtores, with exact inventories thereof, belonging to his Catholic Majeſty; and they are thereby transferred to his Britannic Majeſty, in the ſame manner and poſſeſſion as has been held heretofore by his ſaid Catholic Majeſty.

II. The troops of his Catholic Majeſty are to march out with the honours of war, and to lay down their arms, at the diſtance of 300 paces from the forts they occupy, at five o'clock this evening, the 18th of February.

III. All the officers and troops aforeſaid of his Catholic Majeſty are allowed to keep their private effects, and the officers are allowed to wear their ſwords.

IV. Admiral Don Sebaſtien Ruiz de Apodaca, being on ſhore in the iſland, after having burnt and abandoned his ſhips, he, with the officers and men belonging to the ſquadron under his command, are included in this capitulation, under the ſame terms as are granted to his Catholic Majeſty's troops.

V. As ſoon as ſhips can be conveniently provided for the purpoſe, the priſoners are to be conveyed to Old Spain, they remaining priſoners of war until exchanged by a cartel between the two nations, or until the

the peace; it being clearly underſtood that they ſhall not ſerve againſt Great Britain or her allies until exchanged.

VI. There being ſome officers among his Catholic Majeſty's troops, whoſe private affairs require their preſence at different places of the continent of America: ſuch officers are permitted to go upon their parole to the ſaid places for ſix months, more or leſs, after which period they are to return to Europe; but as the number receiving this indulgence muſt be limited, his Excellency Don Chacon will previouſly deliver to the Britiſh commanders a liſt of their names, rank, and places which they are going to.

VII. The officers of the royal adminiſtration, upon the delivery of the ſtores with which they are charged to ſuch officers as may be appointed by the Britiſh commanders, will receive receipts, according to the cuſtom in like caſes, from the officers ſo appointed to receive the ſtores.

VIII. All the private property of the inhabitants, as well Spaniards as ſuch as may have been naturalized, is preſerved to them.

IX. All public records are to be preſerved in ſuch courts or offices as they are now in, and all contracts and purchaſes between individuals, which have been done according to the laws of Spain, are to be held binding and valid by the Britiſh government.

X. The Spaniſh officers of adminiſtration, who are poſſeſſed of landed property in Trinidad, are allowed to remain in the iſland, they taking the oaths of allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty; and they are further allowed, ſhould they pleaſe, to ſell or diſpoſe of their property, and retire elſewhere.

XI. The free exerciſe of their religion is allowed to the inhabitants.

XII. The free-coloured people, who have been acknowledged as ſuch by the laws of Spain, ſhall be protected in their liberty, perſons, and property, like other inhabitants, they taking the oath of allegiance, and demeaning themſelves as become good and peaceable ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty.

XIII. The ſailors and ſoldiers of his Catholic Majeſty are, from the time of their laying down their arms, to be fed by the Britiſh Government, leaving the expence to be regulated by the cartel between the two nations.

XIV. The ſick of the Spaniſh troops will be taken care of, but to be attended, and to be under the inſpection of their own ſurgeons.

XV. All the inhabitants of Trinidad ſhall, within thirty days from the date hereof, take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty, to demean themſelves quietly and faithfully to his Government, upon pain, in caſe of non-compliance, of being ſent away from the iſland.

Done at Port d'Eſpagne, in the Iſland of Trinidad, the 18th day of February, 1797.

(Signed) RALPH ABERCROMBY.
HENRY HARVEY.
JOSEPH MARIA CHACON.

Return of the Spaniſh garriſon of the Iſland of Trinidad, made priſoners of war, February 18, 1797.

Royal Artillery.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 43 non-commiſſioned officers, drummers, and privates; engineers.—1 brigadier, 2 captains, 1 ſubaltern.—Trinidad regiment.—2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 captains, 15 ſubalterns, 1 adjutant, 2 enſigns, 1 ſurgeon, 1 chaplain, 504 non-commiſſioned officers, drummers and privates.—French officers, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 1 ſubaltern, 2 engineers.—Fifty men ſick in the general hoſpital.

JOHN HOPE, Adjutant-General.

Return of the naval officers and ſeamen made priſoners of war at the capture of Trinidad, February 18.

1 chef d'eſcadre, 1 brigadier, 5 captains of line of battle ſhips, 3 captains of frigates, 7 lieutenants of line of battle ſhips, 74 officers of all other deſcriptions, total of officers, 91.—581 marines, 1032 ſeamen, total of marines and ſeamen, 1613.

(Signed) JOHN HOPE, Adjutant-General.
Office of Ordnance, Trinidad, February 20, 1797.

Admiralty-Office, March 27.—Captain Harvey, of his Majeſty's ſhip Prince of Wales, arrived at the Admiralty this morning with a Diſpatch from Rear-Admiral Henry Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands, dated off Port D'Eſpagne, in the Gulph of Paria, February 21, 1797, to Mr. Nepean, Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following is a copy.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that it having been determined an attack ſhould be made on the Iſland of Trinidad, both with a view to that colony, and to the Spaniſh ſquadron which had been there for ſome time paſt, the troops intended for this expedition from Martinique were accordingly embarked in the ſhips of war and tranſports, and I ſailed from Fort Royal Bay the 12th inſt. with the ſhips and veſſels of his Majeſty's ſquadron under my command, viz. Prince of Wales, Bellona, Vengeance, Scipio, Favourite, Zephyr, and Terror Bomb. Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby embarked with me in the Prince of Wales.

The Invincible had previouſly ſailed for Barbadoes, with two tranſports, to embark a part of the 14th regiment, and the Thorn and Zebra were ordered to receive the detachment from Tobago. The Favourite was ſent to St. Vincent to collect ſome troops from that iſland, and the whole were ordered to rendezvous at the Iſland of Curacou, one of the Grenadines, on or before the 13th; and, on my arrival at that iſland, the 14th, I found all the ſhips and tranſports were aſſembled.

On the 15th, in the morning, I ſailed with the ſquadron and tranſports, paſſing between Curacou and Grenada; and on the 16th arrived off Trinidad, and ſtood toward the Gulph of Paria, when, having paſſed through

through the Great Bocas Channel, at half paſt three in the afternoon, the Spaniſh ſquadron were diſcovered at anchor in Shagaramus Bay, conſiſting of four ſail of the line, under the flag of a rear-admiral, and one frigate.

As the day was far advanced before I approached the bay, and the enemy appeared in ſtrength on Gaſparaux iſland, which commanded the anchorage, by batteries erected for that purpoſe, I ordered the Arethuſa, Thorn, and Zebra, to proceed a little farther up the gulph, and anchor with all the tranſports. The Alarm, Favourite, and Victorieuſe were ordered to keep under ſail above the tranſports during the night, and prevent any veſſels ſailing from Port D'Eſpagne.

In the evening, juſt before dark, I anchored with the ſhips of the line in order of battle, oppoſite the enemy's ſquadron, within random ſhot of their ſhips and batteries, and in conſtant readineſs to prevent their eſcape during the night, which I ſuſpected they might attempt, as all their ſails were bent, and they appeared perfectly ready for ſailing.

At two o'clock in the morning of the 17th we diſcovered one of their ſhips on fire, and ſoon after three others, all of which burnt with great fury until near day-light, when they were entirely conſumed. One of them having eſcaped the conflagration, the boats were ſent from the ſquadron, and ſhe was brought out without having received any damage.

I have great ſatisfaction in acquainting their Lordſhips, that this ſquadron of the enemy, commanded by Rear-Admiral Don Sebaſtian Ruiz de Apodaca, were deſtroyed or captured according to the liſt I herewith encloſe; and although this ſervice was effected without any other act, on the part of his Majeſty's ſquadron under my command, than being placed in ſuch a ſituation as to prevent their eſcape, I am fully convinced that, had they remained at their anchorage until the next day, the officers and men whom I have the honour to command would have completed, by their exertion and zeal, the capture of the whole, notwithſtanding the advantage of their ſituation, under the cover of about twenty pieces of cannon and three mortars, which were mounted on Gaſparaux iſland, and had been placed there for the ſole purpoſe of defending the ſhips in the bay. That iſland, which, like the ſhips, had been abandoned during the night, was taken poſſeſſion of ſoon after day-light by a party of the queen's regiment.

General Abercromby, early in the morning, joined the Arethuſa, and the troops were all landed, in the courſe of the day, under the direction of Captain Wolley, covered by the Favourite ſloop, about three miles from the town, without oppoſition. The General took poſſeſſion of the town the ſame evening, and the 18th the Governor deſired to capitulate for the whole iſland, and the articles were agreed to, and ſigned the ſame day; a copy of which I herewith tranſmit.

Captain Harvey, of his Majeſty's ſhip Prince of Wales, will have the honour to deliver this diſpatch, from whom I have always experienced the greateſt zeal and attention to his Majeſty's ſervice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

HENRY HARVEY.

Liſt of Spaniſh ſhips of war burnt and captured in Shagaramus Bay, in the Gulph of Paria, February 17, 1797, by the ſquadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Harvey.

San Vincenté, 84 guns, commanded by Rear-Admiral Don Sebaſtien Ruiz de Apodaca, Captain Don Geronimo Mendoza; burnt. — Gallardo, 74 guns, Captain Don Gabriel Sorondo; ditto. — Arrogante, 74 guns, Captain Don Raphael Benaſa; ditto.—San Damaſo, 74 guns, Captain Don Toref Jordan; captured.—Santa Cecilia, 36 guns, Captain Don Manuel Urteſabel; burnt.

HENRY HARVEY.

TRIPOLY, ATTACKED IN 1676. The metropolis of a ſtate of the ſame name in Africa, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean ſea.

The corſairs or pirates of this city took ſuch advantages of the employment of our marine againſt the Dutch, that it was found neceſſary to ſend Sir John Narborough, ſoon after the peace, with a ſufficient power to chaſtiſe them for their outrages, and to protect our trade in the Mediterranean and the Levant.

This brave commander being arrived before that place on the 14th of January 1676, in the dead of the night, after having blocked up the port ſo that no ſhip could go in or out, manned out his boats and ſent them into the harbour under the conduct of his Lieutenant Shovel, (afterwards Sir Cloudeſley Shovel). He firſt ſeized the enemy's guardſhip, and then going on undiſcovered, ſet upon four of their ſhips, the White-Crowned Eagle of fifty guns, the Looking-Glaſs of thirty-ſix, the Sancta Clara of twenty-four, and a French petaſch of twenty, (being all they then had in the port), as they lay under the caſtles and walls of the town, which they burnt, and then returned triumphantly to their ſhips, without the loſs of a ſingle man.

The Regency of Tripoly immediately ſued for peace; but being loth to make ſatisfaction for the damages they had done the Engliſh, Sir John Narborough, to make them more tractable, cannonaded the town; and then landing ſome men about twenty leagues from thence, he burnt a magazine of timber prepared for building of ſhips.

The pirates remaining yet obſtinate, Sir John ſailed for Malta. From whence returning ſuddenly, he ſtruck ſuch a terror into them that they ſoon conſented to a peace to his ſatisfaction. After the articles were ſigned, ſome of theſe corſairs returning from cruiſing, and being diſſatisfied with what the Regency had done, raiſed a tumult, expelled their Dey, and broke the peace. But Sir John, informed thereof, returned with eight frigates; and by dint of cannon, not only obliged

obliged them to renew and confirm the treaty, but to deliver up the chief mutineers to his mercy.

TROIS RIVIERES, OR THREE RIVERS, ATTACKED IN 1776. A town ſituated in Canada, about fifty miles ſouth of Quebec, North America. For the particulars ſee the following letter from General Sir Guy Carleton to Lord George Germaine.

Montreal, June 20, 1776.

MY LORD,

In a former letter I informed your Lordſhip that the troops were ordered to aſſemble at Three-Rivers; they all puſhed forward with great expedition, as faſt as they arrived off Quebec, by land or water, as beſt anſwered the end. The 8th inſt. the rebels attempted a very bold enterpriſe indeed; they croſſed over from Sorel in fifty boats, better than 2000 men, landed at the Point du Lai before day-light, and marched to attack the troops at Three-Rivers, diſregarding the ſloop Martin, and ſome armed veſſels and tranſports full of troops, that were at anchor three miles above the town, otherwiſe than to keep out of reach of their cannon. They made ſome attempt to force the 62d regiment; but whether they found Brigadier-General Frazer who commanded at Three-Rivers too ſtrong and too well poſted, or that they were alarmed by Brigadier-General Neſbitt, who landed the troops from the tranſports behind them, it is certain they ſoon gave up offenſive meaſures, and retreated with all ſpeed up the river, keeping in the woods. The Brigadiers Neſbitt and Frazer puſhed up likewiſe, but kept by the water ſide, in hopes of getting their boats and cutting off their retreat; the firſt as far as Machiche, the latter to the Point du Lai. The ſloop Martin and armed veſſels ſailed as high as the river du Loup and took two boats, but the reſt were gone too far, as were their troops.

I know not the number of killed and wounded of the rebels; about 200 ſurrendered, or were taken priſoners; amongſt thoſe was their chief, Mr. Thompſon, whom I think they call a Major-General, and a Mr. Irwin, who was the ſecond on this expedition, and ſome others. The killed and wounded of the King's troops amounted to twelve or thirteen ſoldiers only.

TULCZA, TOWN OF, TAKEN IN 1771. It is ſituated in Bulgaria, a province of European Turkey, and near Babadagh. Oct. the 20th, Major-General Gieſman attacked this town, after forcing the intrenchment of the Turks near it. He ſucceeded in his attempt, and alſo took the caſtle, wherein he found a great quantity of artillery, ammunition, proviſion, and baggage.

TUNIS, TAKEN IN 1535. The capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Africa, lying on the ſouth coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, and built on the ſpot where ſtood the famous city of Carthage. The revolution which rendered the States of Barbary formidable to the Europeans, and which made their hiſtory worth ſome attention, was brought about by perſons born in a rank of life which entitled them to act no ſuch illuſtrious part. Horuc, and Hayraddin, the ſons of a potter in the Iſle of Leſbos, prompted by a reſtleſs and enterpriſing ſpirit, forſook their father's trade, ran to ſea, and joined a crew of pirates. They ſoon diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their valour and activity, and becoming maſters of a ſmall brigantine, carried on their infamous trade with ſuch conduct and ſucceſs, that they aſſembled a fleet of ſmall galleys, beſides many veſſels of ſmaller force. Of this fleet Horuc, the elder brother, called Barbaroſſa, from the red colour of his beard, was admiral, and Hayraddin, ſecond in command, but with almoſt equal authority. They called themſelves friends of the ſea, and the enemies of all who ſailed upon it, and their names ſoon became terrible from the ſtraits of the Dardanelles to thoſe of Gibraltar. Together with their fame and power, their ambitious views opened and enlarged, and while acting as corſairs, they adopted the ideas, and acquired the talents of conquerors. They often carried the prizes which they took on the coaſts of Spain and Italy into the ports of Barbary, and enriching the inhabitants by the ſale of their booty, and the thoughtleſs prodigality of the crews, were welcome gueſts at every place where they touched. The convenient ſituation of theſe harbours, lying ſo near the greateſt commercial ſtates at that time in Chriſtendom, made the brothers wiſh for an eſtabliſhment in that country. An opportunity of accompliſhing this quickly preſented itſelf, which they did not ſuffer to paſs unimproved. Eutemi, King of Algiers, having attempted ſeveral times, without ſucceſs, to take a fort which the Spaniſh governors of Oran had built near his capital, was ſo ill adviſed as to apply for aid to Barbaroſſa, whoſe valour the Africans deemed irreſiſtible. The active corſair gladly accepted the invitation, and leaving Hayraddin his brother with the fleet, marched to Algiers with 5000 men, where he was received as their deliverer. Such a force gave him the command of the town; and obſerving that the Moors neither ſuſpected him of any bad intention, nor were capable, with their light armed troops, of oppoſing his diſciplined veterans, he ſecretly murdered the monarch whom he came to aſſiſt, and cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed King of Algiers in his ſtead. The authority which he had thus boldly uſurped, he endeavoured to eſtabliſh by arts ſuited to the genius of the people whom he had to govern: by liberality without bounds to thoſe who favoured his promotion, and by cruelty no leſs unbounded to all thoſe whom he had any reaſon to diſtruſt.

Not ſatisfied with the throne which he had acquired, he attacked the neighbouring King of Tremacen, and having vanquiſhed him in battle, added his dominions to thoſe of Algiers. At the ſame time he continued to infeſt the coaſts of Spain and Italy with his fleets, which reſembled the armament of a great monarch, rather than the light ſquadrons of a corſair.

The devaſtations theſe committed, obliged Charles V. Emperor and King of Spain, about the beginning of his reign, to furniſh the Marquis de Comares, governor of Oran, with troops ſufficient to attack him. That officer, aſſiſted by the dethroned King of Tremacen, executed the commiſſion with ſuch ſpirit, that Barbaroſſa's troops being beat in ſeveral encounters,

he himſelf was ſhut up in Tremacen; after defending it to the laſt extremity, he was overtaken in attempting to make his eſcape, and ſlain while he fought with an obſtinate valour, worthy of his former fame and exploits.

His brother Hayraddin, known likewiſe by the name of Barbaroſſa, aſſumed the ſceptre of Algiers, with the ſame ambition and abilities, but with better fortune. His reign being undiſturbed by the arms of the Spaniards, which had full occupation in the wars among the European powers, he regulated with admirable prudence the interior policy of his kingdom, carried on his naval operations with great vigour, and extended his conqueſts on the continent of Africa. But perceiving that the Moors and the Arabs ſubmitted to his government with the utmoſt impatience, and being afraid that his continual depredations would one day draw upon him the arms of the Chriſtians, he put his dominions under the protection of the Grand Signior, and received from him a body of ſoldiers, ſufficient for his ſecurity againſt his domeſtic, as well as foreign enemies. At laſt the fame of his exploits daily increaſing, Solyman offered him the command of his fleet, as the only perſon whoſe valour and ſkill in naval affairs, entitled him to command againſt Andrew Doria, the greateſt ſea-officer of that age. Proud of this deſtination, Barbaroſſa repaired to Conſtantinople, and, with a wonderful verſatility of mind, mingling the arts of a courtier with the boldneſs of a corſair, gained the entire confidence of the Grand Sultan and his Vizier. To them he communicated a ſcheme that he had formed of making himſelf maſter of Tunis, the moſt flouriſhing of any at that time on the coaſt of Africa; which being approved of by them, he obtained whatever he demanded for carrying his ſcheme into execution.

His hopes of ſucceſs in this undertaking were founded on the inteſtine diviſions in the kingdom of Tunis. Mahomed, the laſt king of that country, having thirty-four ſons by different wives, was ſucceeded by Muley-Haſſan, one of the youngeſt among them. That weak prince, who owed this preference not to his own merit, but to the aſcendancy which his mother had acquired over the doating old monarch, firſt poiſoned his father, in order to prevent him from altering his deſtination; and then, with the barbarous policy which prevails where polygamy is permitted, and the right of ſucceſſion not preciſely fixed, he put to death all his brothers whom he could get into his power. Alraſched, one of the eldeſt, was ſo fortunate as to eſcape his rage; and finding a retreat amongſt the wandering Arabs, he made ſeveral attempts, by the aſſiſtance of ſome of their chiefs to recover the throne which of right belonged to him. But theſe proving unſucceſsful, and the Arabs, from their natural levity, being ready to deliver him up to his mercileſs brother, he fled to Algiers, the only place of refuge remaining, and implored the protection of Barbaroſſa, who diſcerning at once all the advantages that might be gained by ſupporting his title, received him with every poſſible demonſtration of friendſhip and reſpect. Being ready at that time to ſet ſail for Conſtantinople, he eaſily perſuaded Alraſched, whoſe eagerneſs to obtain a crown diſpoſed him to believe or undertake any thing, to accompany him thither, promiſing him effectual aſſiſtance from Solyman, whom he repreſented to be the moſt generous as well as the moſt powerful monarch in the world. But no ſooner were they arrived at Conſtantinople, than the falſe Corſair, regardleſs of all his promiſes to him, opened to the Sultan a plan for conquering Tunis, and annexing it to the Turkiſh empire, by making uſe of the name of the exiled Prince, and by means of the party ready to declare in his favour. Solyman approved with too much facility of this perfidious propoſal, extremely ſuited to the character of its author, but altogether unworthy of a great Prince. A powerful fleet and numerous army were ſoon aſſembled, at the ſight of which the credulous Alraſched flattered himſelf that he ſhould ſoon enter his kingdom in triumph. But juſt as this unhappy Prince was going to embark, he was arreſted by order of the Sultan, ſhut up in the ſeraglio, and was never heard of more.

Barbaroſſa ſailed with a fleet of 250 veſſels towards Africa. After ravaging the coaſts of Italy, and ſpreading terror through every part of that country, he appeared before Tunis; and landing his men, gave out that he came to aſſert the right of Alraſched, whom he pretended to have left ſick aboard the admiral-galley. The fort of Goletta, which commands the bay, ſoon fell into his hands, partly by his own addreſs, partly by the treachery of the commander; and the inhabitants of Tunis, weary of Muley-Haſſan's government, took arms, and declared for Alraſched with ſuch zeal and unanimity, as obliged the former to fly ſo precipitately, that he left all his treaſures behind him. The gates were immediately ſet open to Barbaroſſa, as the reſtorer of their lawful ſovereign. But when Alraſched did not appear, and when inſtead of his name, that of Solyman was heard among the acclamations of the Turkiſh ſoldiers marching into the town, the people of Tunis began to ſuſpect the Corſair's treachery, and their ſuſpicions being ſoon converted into certainty, they ran to arms with the utmoſt fury, and ſurrounded the citadel into which Barbaroſſa had led his troops. But having foreſeen ſuch a revolution, he was not unprepared for it; he immediately turned againſt them the artillery on the ramparts, and by one briſk diſcharge of it, and of his ſmall arms, he diſperſed the numerous, but undirected aſſailants, and forced them to acknowledge Solyman as their ſovereign, and to ſubmit to himſelf as his viceroy.

His firſt care was to put the kingdom, of which he made himſelf thus maſter, in a proper poſture of defence. He ſtrengthened the citadel, which commands the town; and fortifying the Goletta in a regular manner, at vaſt expence, made it the principal ſtation for his fleet, and his great arſenal both for military and naval ſtores. Being now poſſeſſed of ſuch extenſive territories, he carried on his depredations againſt the Chriſtian States to a greater extent than ever. Daily complaints of the outrages committed by his cruiſers, were brought to the Emperor by his ſubjects, both in Spain and Italy. All Chriſtendom ſeemed to expect from him, as its greateſt and moſt fortunate Prince, that

tha' he would put an end to this new and odious ſpecies of oppreſſion.

At the ſame time Muley-Haſſan, the exiled King of Tunis, finding none of the Mahometan Princes of Africa willing or able to aſſiſt him in recovering his throne, applied to Charles as the only perſon who could aſſert his right in oppoſition to ſo formidable an uſurper. The Emperor, equally deſirous of delivering his dominions from the dangerous neighbourhood of Barbaroſſa; of appearing as the protector of an unfortunate Prince; and of acquiring the glory, annexed in that age to every expedition againſt the Mahometans, readily concluded a treaty with Muley-Haſſan, and began to prepare for invading Tunis. Having made trial of his own abilities for war in the late campaign in Hungary, he was now become ſo fond of the military character, that he determined to command this expedition in perſon. The united ſtrength of his dominions was called out upon an enterpriſe, in which the Emperor was about to hazard his glory, and which drew the attention of all Europe. A Flemiſh fleet carried from the ports of the Low Countries, a body of German infantry; the galleys of Naples and Sicily took on board the veteran bands of Italians and Spaniards, which had diſtinguiſhed themſelves by ſo many victories over the French; the Emperor himſelf embarked at Barcelona, with the flower of the Spaniſh nobility, and was joined by a conſiderable ſquadron from Portugal, under the command of the Infant Don Lewis, the Empreſs's brother. Andrew Doria conducted his own galleys, the beſt appointed of any at that time in Europe, and commanded by the moſt ſkilful officers. The Pope furniſhed all the aſſiſtance in his power towards ſuch a pious enterpriſe; and the Knights of Malta, the perpetual enemies of the Infidels, equipped a ſmall ſquadron, but formidable by the valour of the Knights who ſerved on board it. The port of Cagliara in Sardinia, was the general place of rendezvous. Doria was appointed high-admiral of the fleet; the command in chief of the land forces was given to the Marquis di Guaſto.

On the 16th of July, the fleet, conſiſting of near 500 veſſels, having on board above 30,000 regular troops, ſet ſail from Cagliara, and after a proſperous navigation landed within ſight of Tunis. Barbaroſſa, having early intelligence of the Emperor's immenſe armament, and ſuſpecting its deſtination, prepared with equal prudence and vigour for the defence of his new conqueſt. He called in all his corſairs from their different ſtations, he drew from Algiers what forces could be ſpared; he diſpatched meſſengers to all the African Princes, Moors as well as Arabs, and by repreſenting Muley-Haſſan as an infamous apoſtate, prompted by ambition and revenge, not only to become the vaſſal of a Chriſtian Prince, but to conſpire with him to extirpate the Mahometan faith, he inflamed thoſe ignorant and bigotted chiefs to ſuch a degree, that they took arms as in a common cauſe; 20,000 horſe, together with a vaſt body of foot, ſoon aſſembled at Tunis; and Barbaroſſa, by a proper diſtribution of preſents among them from time to time, kept the ardour which brought them together, from ſubſiding. But as he was too well acquainted with the enemy whom he had to oppoſe, to think that thoſe light troops could reſiſt the heavy armed cavalry and veteran infantry which compoſed the Imperial army, his chief confidence was in the Goletta, and in his body of Turkiſh ſoldiers, who were armed and diſciplined after the European faſhion, 6000 of theſe, under the command of Sinan, a renegado Jew, the braveſt and moſt experienced of all his corſairs, he threw into that fort, which the Emperor immediately inveſted. As Charles had the command of the ſea, his camp was ſo plentifully ſupplied, not only with neceſſaries, but with all the luxuries of life, that Muley-Haſſan, who had not been accuſtomed to ſee war carried on with ſuch order and magnificence, was filled with admiration at the Emperor's power. His troops, animated by his preſence, and conſidering it as meritorious to ſhed their blood in ſuch a pious cauſe, contended with each other for the poſts of honour and danger. Three ſeparate attacks were concerted, and the Germans, Spaniards, and Italians, having one of theſe committed to each of them, puſhed them forward with the eager courage which national emulation inſpires. Sinan diſplayed reſolution and ſkill becoming the confidence his maſter placed in him, the garriſon performed the hard ſervice on which they were ordered with great fortitude. But though he interrupted the beſiegers by frequent ſallies; though the Moors and Arabs alarmed the camp with their continual excurſions, the breaches ſoon became ſo conſiderable towards the land, while the fleet battered the fortfications it could approach with no leſs fury than ſucceſs, that an aſſault was reſolved on, and being given on all ſides at once, the place was taken by ſtorm, July 25th; Sinan, with the remains of the garriſon, retiring after an obſtinate reſiſtance, over a ſhallow part of the bay towards the city. By the reduction of the Goletta, the Emperor became maſter of Barbaroſſa's fleet, conſiſting of eighty-ſeven galleys and galliots, together with his arſenal and 300 cannon, moſtly braſs, which were planted on the ramparts; a prodigious number in that age, and a remarkable proof of the ſtrength of the fort, as well as of the greatneſs of the Corſair's power. The Emperor marched into the Goletta through the breach, and turning to Muley-Haſſan, who attended him, "Here," ſays he, "is a door open by which you ſhall return to take poſſeſſion of your dominions."

Barbaroſſa, though he felt the full weight of the blow he had received, did not however loſe courage, or abandon the defence of Tunis. But as the walls were of great extent, and extremely weak; as he could not depend on the fidelity of the inhabitants, nor hope that the Moors and Arabs would ſuſtain a ſiege, he boldly determined to advance with his army, which amounted to 50,000, towards the Imperial camp, and to decide the fate of his kingdom by a ſingle battle. This reſolution he communicated to his principal officers, and repreſenting to them the fatal conſequences which might follow, if 1000 Chriſtian ſlaves, whom he had ſhut up in the citadel, ſhould attempt to mutiny during the abſence of the army, he propoſed as a neceſſary precaution to the public ſecurity, to maſſacre them

without any mercy before he began his march; they all approved warmly of his intention to fight, but inured as they were in their piratical depredations to ſcenes of bloodſhed and cruelty, the barbarity of this propoſal concerning the ſlaves, filled them with horror, and Barbaroſſa, rather from the dread of irritating them, than ſwayed from motives of humanity, conſented to ſpare their lives.

By this time the Emperor had begun to advance towards Tunis; and though his troops ſuffered inconceivable hardſhips in their march over burning ſands, deſtitute of water, and expoſed to the intolerable heat of the ſun, they ſoon came up with the enemy. The Moors and Arabs, emboldened by their vaſt ſuperiority in numbers, immediately ruſhed on to the attack with loud ſhouts, but their undiſciplined courage did not ſtand one moment the ſhock of regular battalions, and though Barbaroſſa, with admirable preſence of mind, and by expoſing his own perſon to the greateſt dangers, endeavoured to rally them, the rout became ſo general, that he himſelf was hurried along with them in their flight back to the city. There he found every thing in the utmoſt confuſion; ſome of the inhabitants flying with their family and effects; others ready to ſet open their gates to the conqueror; the Turkiſh ſoldiers preparing to retreat, and the citadel, which in ſuch circumſtances might have afforded ſome refuge, already in the poſſeſſion of the Chriſtian ſlaves. Theſe unhappy men rendered deſperate by their ſituation, had laid hold on the opportunity which Barbaroſſa dreaded. As ſoon as his army was ſome diſtance from the town, they gained two of their keepers, by whoſe aſſiſtance, knocking off their fetters, and burſting open the doors, overpowered the Turkiſh garriſon, and turned the artillery of the fort againſt their former maſters. Barbaroſſa diſappointed and enraged, exclaiming ſometimes againſt the falſe compaſſion of his officers, and ſometimes condemning his own imprudent compliance with their opinions, fled precipitately to Bona.

Meanwhile Charles, ſatisfied with the eaſy and almoſt bloodleſs victory which he had gained, and advancing ſlowly with precaution neceſſary in an enemy's country, did not yet know the extent of his good fortune. But at laſt a meſſenger diſpatched by the ſlaves, acquainted him with the ſucceſs of their noble effort for the recovery of their liberty, and at the ſame time deputies arrived from the town to preſent him with the keys of the gates, and to implore his protection from military violence. While he was diliberating concerning the proper meaſures for this purpoſe, the ſoldiers fearing they ſhould be deprived of the booty they expected, broke ſuddenly and without orders into the town, and began to kill and plunder without any diſtinction. It was then too late to reſtrain their cruelty, their avariciouſneſs, or their licentiouſneſs. All the outrages of which ſoldiers are capable of, in a ſtorm, all the paſſions of which men can be guilty of when their fury is heightened by contempt of religion and different manners inſpire, were here committed. Above 30,000 of the innocent inhabitants periſhed on that day, and 10,000 were carried away as ſlaves. Muley-Haſſan took poſſeſſion of his throne ſurrounded with carnage, abhorred by his ſubjects on whom he had brought ſuch calamities, and pitied even by thoſe whoſe rathneſs had been the occaſion of them.

The Emperor lamented the fatal accident which had ſullied his victory, and amidſt ſuch a ſcene of horror there was but one ſpectacle that afforded him any degree of pleaſure, 1000 Chriſtian ſlaves, among whom were ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, met him as he entered the town; and falling on their knees bleſſed and thanked him as their deliverer.

At the ſame time that Charles accompliſhed his promiſe to the Mooriſh King of re-eſtabliſhing him in his dominions, he did not neglect what was neceſſary for bridling the power of the African corſairs, for the ſecurity of his own ſubjects, and for the intereſts of the Spaniſh crown. In order to gain thoſe ends he concluded a treaty with Muley-Haſſan on the following conditions; that he ſhould hold the Kingdom of Tunis in fee of the crown of Spain, and do homage to the Emperor as his liege lord; that all the Chriſtian ſlaves now in his dominions of whatever nation ſhould be ſet at liberty without ranſom, that no ſubject for the future of the Emperor's ſhould be detained in ſervitude; that no Turkiſh corſair ſhould be admitted into the ports of his dominions; that free trade, together with the free exerciſe of Chriſtian religion ſhould be allowed to all the Emperor's ſubjects; that the Emperor ſhould not only retain the Goletta, but all the other ſeaports in the kingdom which were fortified ſhould be put into his hands; that Muley-Haſſan ſhould pay annually 12,000 crowns for the ſubſiſtence of the Spaniſh ſoldiers in the Goletta; that he ſhould enter into no alliance with any of the Emperor's enemies, and ſhould preſent to him every year as an acknowlegement of his vaſſalage ſix Mooriſh horſes and as many hawks. Having thus ſettled the affairs of Africa, chaſtiſed the inſolence of the corſairs, ſecured a ſafe retreat for the ſhips of his ſubjects, and a proper ſtation for his fleet on that coaſt from which he was moſt infeſted by piratical depredations; Charles embarked again for Europe, the tempeſtuous weather and ſickneſs among his troops preventing the purſuit of Barbaroſſa.

By this expedition, the merit of which ſeems to have been eſtimated in that age rather as the apparent generoſity of the undertaking, the magnificence with which it was conducted, and the ſucceſs which crowned it, than the importance of the conſequences that attended it, the Emperor attained a greater height of glory than at any other period of his reign. Twenty thouſand ſlaves whom he had freed from bondage, either by his arms or by his treaty with Muley-Haſſan, each of whom he clothed and furniſhed with means to return to their reſpective homes, ſpread all over Europe the fame of their benefactor's munificence, extolling his power and abilities, with the exaggeration flowing from gratitude and admiration. In compariſon with him the other Monarchs of Europe made but an inconſiderable figure; he, as the chief Prince of Chriſtendom, appeared to be concerned for the honour of the Chriſtian name, for the public ſecurity and welfare, while they were attentive only to their private and particular intereſts.

In

In November 1654, Cromwell fitted out two large fleets, and ſent one under Admiral Blake to the Straits, and the other under Admiral Penn to the Weſt Indies. Blake in his way to Cadiz met de Witte, the Dutch admiral, in the Straits who ſtruck to his flag; and when he arrived in the bay of Cadiz, the Spaniards received him with great civilities; and the Dutch admiral who was alſo there, would not hoiſt his flag during his ſtay in the road. His inſtructions and conduct was ſuch, that he ſtruck terror into all thoſe parts. If we may believe Leti, in the life of Cromwell, the Pope himſelf was ſeized with ſuch a panic, that he did not think himſelf ſafe at Rome while the Engliſh admiral remained in thoſe ſeas, who had orders to demand ſatisfaction of all princes and ſtates, who had moleſted the Engliſh in the time of their war and confuſion at home. And accordingly he obliged the Grand Duke of Tuſcany to pay him 60,000l in gold, and ſent home, up the river Thames, 16 ſhips laden with the effects he had received from other ſtates for ſatisfaction and damages; making them pay in kind who could not raiſe the ſpecie. Amongſt others, we find the Algerines, Tuniſians, &c. For, having performed his courſe, and executed his maſter's orders in other parts, he ſteered homewards by the coaſt of Africa. In March, 1655, he forced Algiers to terms of ſubmiſſion, and then repairing before Tunis, demanded ſatisfaction for the ravages they had committed on the Engliſh; together with the releaſe of the captives taken by their corſairs during the civil war. The Dey depending upon the ſtrength of his fortifications, returned him an inſolent anſwer; bid him ſeek redreſs from the caſtles of Goletta and Porto Ferino: do your worſt, we fear you not; and even refuſed to ſupply him with water. Upon which Blake in a violent paſſion curled up his whiſkers, as his manner was, when any thing ſtung him to the heart, and in a council of war reſolved to attempt the deſtroying nine Mooriſh frigates then lying in the bay of Porto Ferino, and to deſtroy their fortifications.

This reſolution appeared to be a work of great difficulty; for batteries were raiſed along the ſhore, planted with 120 pieces of cannon; and the harbour was alſo defended by a caſtle, which mounted twenty pieces more; and by ſeveral other ſmaller forts, well provided, as well with ſmall arms as with ordnance. But all this was ſo far from diſcouraging our Engliſh heroes, that it did but animate them the more to the purſuit of the reſolution taken. Thus the Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and Rear-Admiral, warped up and caſt anchor within muſket-ſhot of the main fort, and fired whole broadſides into the forts and batteries with great fury, while the reſt of the men of war brought on the fire-ſhips. By which means their cannon was ſoon ſilenced, their forts and batteries rendered uſeleſs, the guns diſmounted, and a great part of their works were beaten down. So that the Engliſh without further interruption, ſent their long-boats and ſhallops well-manned, which, with the fireſhips, entered the harbour with great reſolution, ſet fire to the nine ſhips that lay there, and burnt them down to the very water edge, with the loſs only of twenty-five men killed, and forty-eight wounded.

The fleet then ſet ſail for Tripoly, whoſe inhabitants readily ſubmitted to the terms he thought convenient to impoſe on them. Then returning to Tunis, and threatening to renew hoſtilities, the Tuniſians implored his mercy on their works, and begged him to grant them a peace, being ready to ſubmit to whatever terms he ſhould demand. Accordingly he obliged them to ſign a peace that was profitable and glorious to his country; and to deliver up all the Engliſh and Dutch ſlaves.

This daring action ſpread the terror of his name through Africa, and Aſia, whoſe piratical expeditions had been long formidable to Europe. Nay, the dread of his arms was ſo great, that the Algerines when they met with any Sallee men of war, which had any Engliſh ſlaves on board them, forced thoſe rovers to deliver them up, and brought thoſe captives to Admiral Blake in order to gain his favour.

TURIN, BATTLE NEAR. A city of Italy, capital of Piedmont, and of the King of Sardinia's dominions, ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Po and Doria. This battle was fought in the year 1693, between the French commanded by Mareſchal Catinat, and the Allies by the Duke of Savoy. The former was on the point of beſieging Turin; when the latter became apprehenſive of ſuch an undertaking, he marched after the enemy and preſently came up with him on the plain of Marſaglia, near Turin. On the 4th day of October, the French advanced from the hills to the Allies, and a deſperate engagement enſued. The enemy charged the left wing of the Confederates ſword in hand with incredible fury, and though they were once repulſed, they renewed the attack with ſuch impetuoſity, that the Neapolitan and Milaneſe horſe were obliged to give way, and diſordered the German cavalry. Theſe falling upon the foot, threw the whole wing into confuſion. Meanwhile the main body and the other wing ſuſtained the charge without flinching, until they were expoſed in the flank by the defeat of the cavalry, then the whole front gave way. In vain the ſecond line was brought up to ſuſtain them; the horſe turned their backs, and the infantry were totally routed. In a word, the Confederates were obliged to retire with precipitation, leaving their cannon, with about 8,000 killed and wounded on the field of battle. The victory was unattended with any ſolid advantage. Catinat only laid the country under contributions, re-inforced ſome French garriſons, and then he made preparations to repaſs the mountains. As ſoon as the news reached Paris, Louis diſpatched M. de Chanlais to Turin with propoſals for detaching the Duke of Savoy from the intereſt of the Allies; the Pope aſſiſted all in his power, but they did not yet touch the right ſtring; the Duke continued deaf to all their addreſſes.

TURIN, SIEGE OF AND BATTLE AT. This famous enterpriſe happened in the year 1706. The French King, after the loſs of the battle of Ramillies, thought proper to call the Duke de Vendôme from Italy, and place him in Flanders oppoſite the Duke of Marlborough, and ſent to Italy the Duke of Orleans to command the army under the tutorage and direction of Mareſchal de Marſin. They were ordered to beſiege Turin, which was accordingly inveſted in the month of

of May; and the operations carried on till the beginning of September. Great preparations had been made for this ſiege. It was not undertaken till the Duke of Savoy had rejected all the offers of the French Monarch, which were ſufficient to have ſhaken a prince of leſs courage and fortitude. The Duke de la Feuillade having finiſhed the lines of circumvallation and contravallation, ſent his quarter-maſter general with a trumpet to offer paſſports and a guard for the removal of the ducheſs and her children. The Duke replied, that he did not intend to remove his family, and the Mareſchal might begin to execute his maſter's orders whenever he ſhould think fit. But when the ſiege began with uncommon fury, and the French fired red-hot balls into the place, the two ducheſſes, with the young prince and princeſſes, quitted Turin and retired to Quieraſco, from whence they were conducted through many dangers into the territories of Genoa. The Duke himſelf forſook his capital, in order to put himſelf at the head of his cavalry, and was purſued from place to place by forty-five ſquadrons, under the command of the Count d'Aubetterre. Notwithſtanding the very noble defence which was made by the garriſon of Turin, who deſtroyed 14,000 of the enemy during the courſe of the ſiege, the defences were almoſt ruined, their ammunition began to fail, and they had no proſpect of relief but from Prince Eugene, who had numberleſs difficulties to encounter before he could march to their aſſiſtance. The Duke de Vendôme, before he left Italy, had ſecured all the fords of the Adige, the Mincio and the Oglio, and formed ſuch lines and intrenchments as he imagined would effectually hinder the Imperial general from arriving in time to relieve the city of Turin. But the Prince ſurmounted all oppoſition, paſſed four great rivers in deſpite of the enemy, and reached the neighbourhood of Turin on the 13th day of Auguſt. There being joined by the Duke of Savoy, he paſſed the Po between Montcalier and Savignan.

On the 5th day of November, they took a convoy of 800 loaded mules, next day they paſſed the Doria, and encamped with the right on the bank of the river before Pianaſſa, and the left on the Stura before Veneria. The enemy were intrenched, having the Stura on their right, the Doria on their left, and the convent of Capuchins in their centre. When Prince Eugene approached Turin, the Duke of Orleans propoſed to march out of the intrenchments and give him battle, and this propoſal was ſeconded by all the general officers except Marſin, who, finding the Duke determined, produced an order from the French King, commanding the Duke to follow the Mareſchal's advice. The Court of Verſailles was now become afraid of hazarding an engagement againſt thoſe who had ſo often defeated their armies; and this officer had private inſtructions to keep within the trenches.

On the 7th day of September, the Confederates marched up to the intrenchments of the French in eight columns, through a terrible fire from forty pieces of artillery, and were formed in order of battle within half cannon-ſhot of the enemy. Then they advanced to the attack with ſurpriſing reſolution, and met with ſuch a warm reception as ſeemed to ſtop their progreſs. Prince Eugene perceiving this check, drew his ſword, and putting himſelf at the head of the battalions near the left, forced the intrenchment at the firſt charge.

The Duke of Savoy met with the ſame ſucceſs in the centre, and on the right. The horſe advanced through the intervals of the foot left for that purpoſe, but they did not ſtop there, nor for themſelves according to the diſpoſition that had been made: on the contrary, ſeveral troopers that had entered precipitately, continued purſuing and puſhing the enemy. General Iſelbach, who ſerved in the ſecond line, and who was to ſupport the brigade of Wirtemberg, detached from his own brigade the regiment of Stahremberg under Colonel Haindi, and cauſed him to poſt himſelf in the intrenchment, with orders to turn the enemies' cannon againſt themſelves, and not to abandon that poſt, happen what would. This was executed very ſeaſonably; for that regiment had hardly poſted itſelf, when the enemy, who fled, faced about, repulſed part of the German horſe, and penetrated through the Pruſſian foot, becauſe the Imperial foot had moved to the right to make an overture. But the regiment of Stahrenberg ſupported the Pruſſians with ſo great bravery, that the enemy were forced to give ground, and by that means the Pruſſians had time to put themſelves in order again. In the mean while, the horſe of the left wing advanced, and all together put the enemy to the rout.

At the ſame time Baron Rhebinder had likewiſe forced the intrenchments; but the Prince of Saxe-Gotha met with greater obſtacles being obliged for an hour and a half to endure a great fire; becauſe he made his attack by Lucenta, which poſt the enemy were at hand to defend. His Highneſs ſtood it, however, with extreme bravery and gallantly repulſed the enemy's horſe, who had made an opening for themſelves on the left wing; in the mean time the enemy reinforcing themſelves more and more, Baron Kirchbaum and Count Harach ſupported vigorouſly the Prince of Saxe-Gotha; while Baron Iſelbach with General Boneval, punctually executing their orders, entered into an action likewiſe with the enemy. During this fight near Lucenta, where was the head bridge of the enemy, a caſſine was forced, and a battalion in it made priſoners. The Allies lodged themſelves in the caſſine, and took poſt on the right and left towards the intrenchment, to obſerve Lucenta, in caſe the enemy ſhould have cauſed any troops to advance on the other ſide of the Doria. But orders were ſent to the foot of the right wing not to attack Lucenta, that the men might be ſpared, becauſe it was perceived the enemy were betaking themſelves to flight.

While the right wing was hotly engaged, the Allies continued to repulſe the enemy on the ſide of the Stura with great vigour: but theſe again rallying by forming a line, and having to deal only with cavalry, in a long and ſpacious ground, the horſe where obliged to wait till the foot came up with the cannon. Then they renewed the charge, and put the enemy again into ſuch diſorder, that though they had behind their line another intrenchment with ſeveral redoubts, and many caſſines well fortified, they were driven from one to the other, quite to their bridge upon the Po, and all yielded

at

at diſcretion. The Allies beat them likewiſe out of Lucenta, in which was a great magazine of meal, bread, and biſcuit; and forced them to abandon the bridge on the Doria. But they having ſet fire to Lucenta, a great part of the proviſions was conſumed. The remainder, however, with what was found beſides in their camp, amounted to 3000 ſacks of corn and meal, and 2000 ſacks of biſcuit. Thus the Allies became maſters of all the enemy's camp between the Srura, the Po, and the Doria; but it ought not to be omitted, that before the enemy were entirely put to the rout, the garriſon of Turin ſallied out upon them with a gallantry that cannot be expreſſed.

The Allies took in the camp thirty-nine field-pieces, and all the tents, with what was in them. In the mean time, though the enemy were entirely beaten, they continued to batter the place till towards night, when they were forced to abandon their approaches, with all their cannon, mortars, ammunition, and furniture of war. But in their flight they ſet fire to ſeveral magazines of powder, bombs, and grenades, which they had in divers places, and blew them up one after the other. The Mareſchal de Marſin, who received a mortal wound in the battle, deſired their Highneſſes to ſend him a guard, for his ſecurity, in the houſe where he was laid; which was immediately granted. Theſe Princes already found themſelves in poſſeſſion of above 100 pieces of cannon large and ſmall, with a great number of priſoners, among whom were five or ſix generals; beſides ſeveral ſtandards, colours, kettle-drums, and other implements of war; without reckoning the booty they made of a great quantity of baggage, and the horſes of ten or twelve regiments of dragoons, who had alighted, and were obliged to abandon them.

On the ſide of the Allies were loſt Colonel Hoffman, the Prince of Bevern, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nieſtein of Wirtemberg. The Major-Generals Kirchbaum, Stillen, and Haghen, with the Colonels Reidt, Salmut, and another of the Pruſſians were wounded. Beſides theſe, they had many inferior officers killed or wounded.

This great action laſted all night, becauſe of the intrenchments, redoubts, and fortified caſſines, whence they were obliged to beat the enemy ſucceſſively. The night was the more favourable to them for their flight, becauſe the victorious troops had great need of reſt. However, they did not neglect to ſend ſeveral detachments in purſuit of them, referring to the next day the taking of other meaſures. All the generals, after the example of their Highneſſes, as alſo the officers and ſoldiers did on this occaſion all that could be expected from brave warriors. It is eaſy to conjecture what difficulties they had to ſurmount, as well by the height of the intrenchment, as becauſe the foot could not break in till after they had levelled it, to open away for the horſe. The generals of foot, beſides their uſual valour, ſhewed admirable conduct in this bloody action.

It is impoſſible to ſet forth the joy which this happy deliverance ſpread through the city of Turin, which was reduced to extremity; eſpecially when their Highneſſes, after the action, entered it to render thanks to God in the cathedral. They were welcomed with a ſalvo of all the artillery, in which the little powder that was left was ſpent. On this occaſion ſufficient praiſe cannot be given to Count Thaun, who ſuſtained the ſiege three months, and defended this capital with great valour and conduct, repelling to the laſt the aſſaults of the enemy. It is certain, that had he been better provided with ammunition, the enemy had advanced ſlower, and their Highneſſes might have taken other meaſures; but in the ſituation of things at that time, ſuccour was not be deferred a moment. The army encamped that night on the field of battle, the right wing towards the Old Park, and the left towards Lucenta.

The 8th, upon advice received that the enemy were marching on the great road of Orbaſſan to Pignerol, and that their troops under General Albergotti took the ſame route; his Royal Highneſs and Prince Eugene went to diſcover them on an eminence near Valentin, and perceived that they had actually paſſed the Po over their bridge at Cavoretto, to which they ſet fire: but the Imperialiſts got thither in good time to extinguiſh it, and preſerve the bridge. Several detachments were made to obſerve the enemy during their retreat, and to execute divers orders. There arrived in the camp of their Highneſſes a great number of priſoners, deſerters, and baggage; and they were ſtill more and more informed of the great confuſion and loſs ſuſtained by the enemy. Mareſchal de Marſin died that day, being ſtifled by the blowing-up of ſome powder in the room where he lay wounded; and Count Harach was diſpatched to carry the news of this great victory to Vienna.

The 9th, ſeveral other priſoners were conveyed to the camp, with a great quantity more of baggage taken from the enemy, who had likewiſe left behind them all their cannon in the mountains beyond Turin. The detachments, and eſpecially that of the Marquis de Langallerie, took many priſoners from the enemy.

It now appeared that the French had about 1800 men killed, and the Allies near as many: that the latter had taken 6000 priſoners, 110 pieces of large artillery, above 50 field-pieces, 5600 bombs, above 15,000 grenades, 48,000 cannon balls, 4000 cheſts of muſquet-bullets, 86,000 barrels of powder, of 100 weight each, a prodigious quantity of implements and proviſions for a camp, and all their tents, 10,000 horſes, 5000 mules, and 2000 oxen; all the equipages of the generals, among which was a large quantity of plate, and four pictures of the King of France ſet with diamonds, and valued at 4000 piſtoles. The Duke of Savoy reſerved to himſelf only the artillery, the ammunition, the colours, and the kettle-drums, and the horſes to remount his cavalry: all the reſt of the booty was abandoned to the ſoldiers. Prince Eugene was content with the glory of having ſaved an ally and a relation; and with 30,000 men, harraſſed by a long and painful march, beat an army of 80,000 diſciplined troops out of their intrenchments.

TURIN, June 26, 1793. The different ſhirmiſhes of poſts between our troops and thoſe of the French, were followed by a ſuſpenſion of arms for five days, in order that the dead might be buried, and the wounded taken care of. It is now certain that in theſe engagements,

ments, more than 6000 of the French were left dead on the ſpot.

On the 18th, another engagement took place in the neighbourhood of Argentera. The allied troops were commanded by General Straſoldo, who obliged the French to retire, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, with the loſs of 1000 men. Our loſs amounted to 300 killed, and a great many wounded. The enemy are ſtill in poſſeſſion of Giandola. All their diſpoſitions ſhew that they wiſh to open a paſſage into Piedmont, which has always proved ſo fatal to the French.

On the 27th April, 1799, the Imperial troops having inveſted Turin, threw ſome ſhells into the city, whoſe armed citizens, notwithſtanding the oppoſition of the French, opened the Po gate, which the Auſtrians entered, and purſued the Republicans to the gates of the citadel, which they immediately inveſted. They found in the city 360 pieces of cannon and mortars, 6000 cwt. of powder, &c. The French, for ſome time after the Auſtrians entered the city, cannonaded it; but a convention was afterwards agreed upon, by which it was to be protected.

TURIN, BATTLE NEAR, May 10, 1799. After a battle which laſted fourteen hours, Moreau, ſeverely wounded, with three of his Generals, and 6000 men, have been made priſoners by the Ruſſians, who left 8000 of the enemy dead on the field of battle. The following is the official account of the action publiſhed at Milan, by General Suwarrow, on the 14th ult.

On the 13th, at five o'clock in the morning, the French were attacked by the Auſtro-Ruſſian army, in their ſtrong poſition between Turin and Coni. The battle was moſt bloody, and laſted till night. It will be one of the moſt memorable in hiſtory, and was ultimately terminated in our favour.

The French have left 8000 men killed on the field. Six thouſand priſoners are already in our poſſeſſion. We have 3000 men killed and wounded. The French have loſt almoſt all their artillery. One hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, and 200 ammunition waggons are now in our poſſeſſion. Four of the enemy's Generals taken priſoners, including the General in Chief, Moreau.

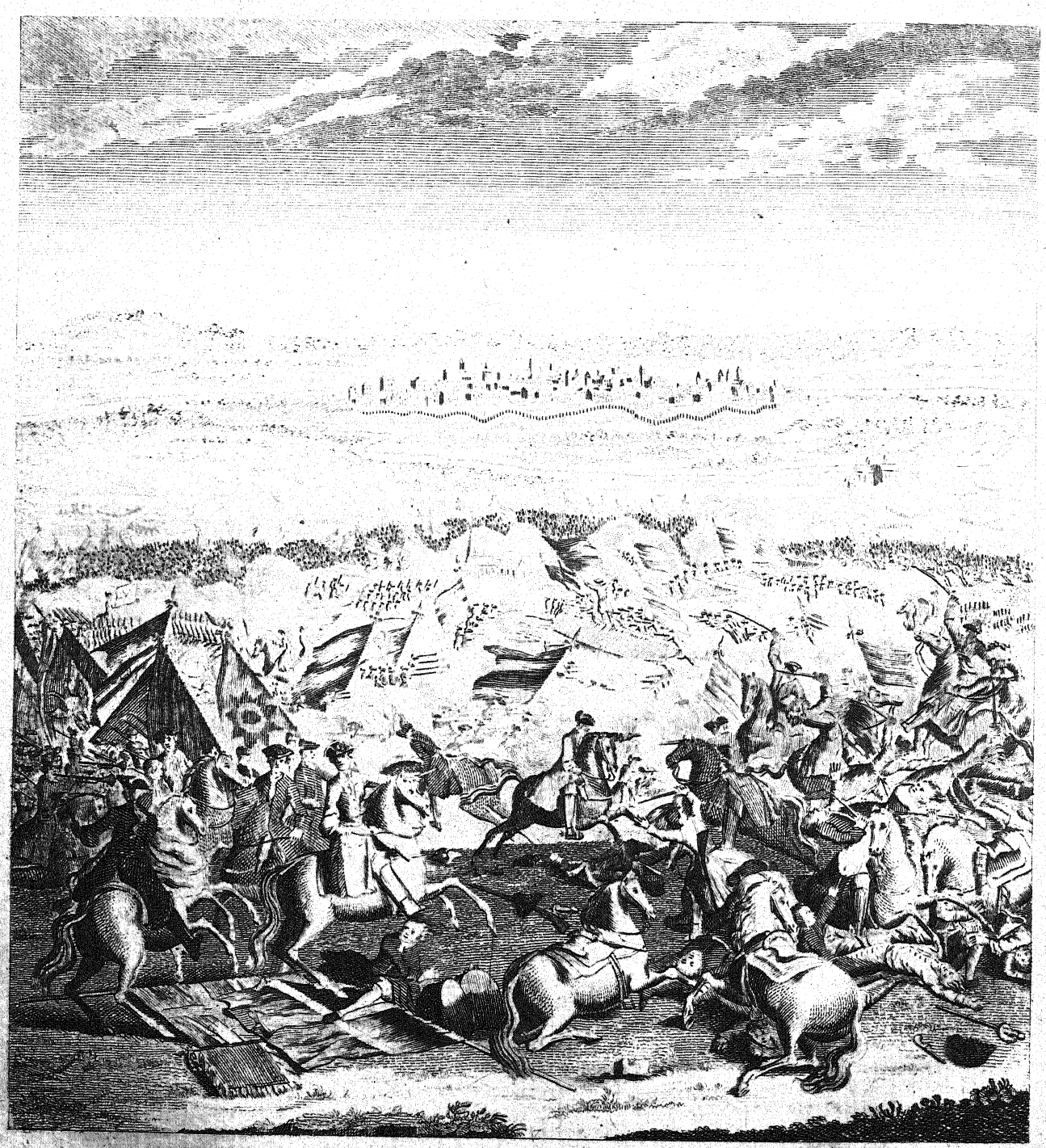
A letter from Milan, of the 15th, ſtates this action to have decided the fate of Italy. The Ruſſians on the 14th took Valenza by aſſault. Aleſſandria, as well as Turin, is now in their poſſeſſion; and the Piedmonteſe peaſants have occupied Mount Cenis, and thereby cut off the remnant of Moreau's army from France.

TURIN, June 4, 1799. From the poſition which the Imperial Royal army in Italy has taken on the Seſſia, the farther operations againſt the enemy would be directed, either againſt Turin or Aſti. On the 26th of May, General Melas ſent a preliminary report, that the two diviſions of Kaim and Froelich having firſt paſſed the Seſſia and encamped on the river, broke up from this poſition, paſſed the Stura, and advanced in ſuch a manner againſt Turin, the capital of Piedmont, as to bear with its left wing upon the Reggio and Barco, and with its right behind Madonna della Campagna. The ſuburb Balcon was occupied by two battalions of Giulay; the Imperial Ruſſian troops, with the diviſion of General Karaiczay, alſo paſſed the Stura, then the Doria, and took its poſition in front of La Certoſa, in ſuch a manner that the right wing came to be ſtationed at Cruliaſko. General Vukaſſovich was reinforced with a battalion, advanced on the right bank of the Po, and occupied the height called the Capuchins. At nine o'clock at night, all the 12-pounders and howitzers were ſo kept in readineſs, that the town could be bombarded from all ſides after midnight, and the entry into it be rendered eaſier.

By Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant-General Von Theler, ſent off by Field-Marſhal Suwarrow as Courier to his Imperial Majeſty, who arrived here yeſterday morning, General of Cavalry Von Melas farther reports, that on the 27th, the ſaid capital of Turin had been formally ſummoned to ſurrender by General Vukaſſowich, who commanded the advanced guard. After its refuſal, General Vukaſſowich ordered ſome howitzer ſhells to be thrown into the city, by which one of the houſes ſituated near the Po gate, was ſet on fire. This induced the well-diſpoſed armed citizens to open the ſaid gate to General Vukaſſowich, notwithſtanding the enemy's oppoſing it. Two ſquadrons of the 7th of huſſars immediately forced their way into the city, and purſued the flying enemy as far as the gates of the citadel, where upwards of forty of them were made priſoners. Meanwhile General Vukaſſowich occupied the place with the greateſt part of his infantry, and promoted the opening of the reſt of the gates. The Captain of Cavalry Veczay, of the dragoons of Kailer, ſeized this opportunity to go in purſuit of the enemy with a detachment of cavalry, and the picquet of Giulay, which was poſted in the ſuburbs of Palino, and took ſeveral priſoners. The enemy threw themſelves into the citadel. Whereupon Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Kaim's diviſion occupied the city, and was ordered to manage the blockade of the citadel within the city: the Ruſſian General Prince Pangrazion, with five battalions, four companies of rangers, and four ſquadrons of Lewenohr, blockades it from without.—The diviſion of Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Froelich has been ſtationed near Orbaſſano, on the road of Pignerolo, whither Zoph's diviſion, and the reſt of the Imperial Ruſſian troops, have alſo been ordered. In the arſenal, and on the ramparts of the city, were found upwards of 360 pieces of cannon, and mortars of different calibres, beſides a moſt conſiderable quantity of balls, bombs, more than 6000 cwt. of powder, and other artillery ſtores. The enemy has alſo left behind, an hoſpital with 215 ſick men. Gen. Melas has no doubt but he will be able to diſcover other conſiderable ſtores.

Immediately upon our entering Turin, the enemy cannonaded the city for one hour from the citadel; they repeated the cannonade again from day-break till five o'clock in the morning, but a convention was entered upon afterwards, by virtue of which they are to do nothing more prejudicial to the city.

Under date, July 8, 1799, are given further particulars of the battles which were fought on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of June, between the rivulet of Tidone and the river Trebia; and of the purſuit of the enemy, on the



The BATTLE of TURIN. September 7th 1706.

the 20th, over the river Stura; the ſubſtance and reſult of which the public are already poſſeſſed of.

The army continued the purſuit to Fiorenzolo, where they arrived on the 21ſt; Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Ott reached Borgo St. Tonino the ſame day, and purſued the enemy next day as far as Parma, where General Hohenzollern had already arrived from Mantua, and found 200 of the enemy's wounded; Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Ott took 120 priſoners on his march there. The 22d, the army reſted at Fiorenzolo; but as the news of General Moreau advancing with 18,000 men from Genoa by Bochetta into the plains between Tortona and Aleſſandria, had reached them, the army broke up on the 23d from Fiorenzolo, and got by forced marches already as far as the river Scrivia by the 25th; but Moreau did not find it prudent to wait their arrival. General Suwarrow, in conſequence of this, took poſſeſſion of the town of Tortona with four battalions, and blockaded the citadel as before. Moreau had been engaged on the 20th with Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Count Bellegarde, who had but an inconſiderable body of men to oppoſe to the ſuperior force of the enemy, being obliged to keep Aleſſandria blockaded. He however ſucceeded, though with the ſevere loſs of 203 killed, 578 wounded, and 1229 priſoners, in ſuch a manner that the enemy remained full four days inactive, and on the 15th commenced their retreat through Novi, and on the 26th were continuing their retreat over Bochetta. Thus was the army of the enemy in the ſpace of ten days almoſt intirely annihilated, the ſiege of the citadel of Mantua once more ſecured, the whole of the river Po liberated, Tortona again blockaded, and Moreau driven back to his former poſition. The advantages gained during the whole of this conteſt conſiſted in a loſs on the part of the enemy, of 6000 killed, 5085 taken priſoners on the field of battle, 7183 wounded, made priſoners in Piacenza, amongſt whom are 4 generals, 8 colonels, 502 officers of the ſtaff and commiſſioned officers; in the whole, 18,268 men: laſtly, 7 cannon and 8 ſtandards.—The loſs on our ſide conſiſts in killed, 10 ſtaff and commiſſioned officers, and 244 non-commiſſioned officers and privates; in wounded 37 officers of the ſtaff and commiſſioned officers, and 1869 non-commiſſioned officers and privates.—The Imperial Ruſſian army loſt in killed, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 officers, and 675 privates; in wounded, 3 generals, 3 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 5 majors, 35 commiſſioned officers, and 2041 privates.

TURIN. General Klenau obtained a victory, December 21, 1799, over the enemy, near the mountains of Corana, and made himſelf maſter of the ſurrounding country. He took poſſeſſion of the mountain, after an obſtinate conteſt, in which the ſecond battalion of Bannat, and ſome corps of chaſſeurs newly formed, aſcended the mountain and forced the enemy to fly. In the evening he took a poſition at Nervi, and at the ſame time another corps having taken the mountain of Taſchier, attacked the enemy who had placed himſelf in the plain, and he was obliged to retire under the walls of Genoa with a great loſs. He left behind him a chief of brigade, ſeveral officers, and a great many ſoldiers. General Klenau praiſed much the courage of the troops, and the prudence and bravery of the officers.

According to a report of General Melas, dated the 23d, ſo great a quantity of ſnow had fallen, that the enemy had been obliged to abandon ſeveral of his poſts, and alſo to ſend the greateſt part of his troops towards Niſa.

TURK'S ISLAND, ſituated in the Weſt-Indies, was ſeized by the French in 1764, but on a remonſtrance from the Britiſh Court to that of Paris, they were obliged to reſtore it and make good all damages.

VADO, in the Genoeſe territory, was taken by the Auſtrians in 1800. *See* GENOA.

VAL, BATTLE AT. A village of Brabant, ſituated between Tongres and Maeſtricht, about five miles ſouth-weſt from the latter. In February 1747, the Duke of Cumberland began to aſſemble the allied forces, and in the latter end of March, they took the field in three ſeparate bodies. His Royal Highneſs with the Engliſh, Hanoverians and Heſſians, fixed his head-quarters at the village of Tilberg, the Prince of Waldeck was poſted with the Dutch troops at Breda, and Mareſchal Bathiani collected the Auſtrians and Bavarians in the neighbourhood of Venlo. The whole army amounted to 120,000 men, who lay inactive ſix weeks, expoſed to the inclemency of the weather, and almoſt deſtitute of forage and proviſion. Mareſchal Saxe continued his troops within their cantonments at Bruges, Antwerp, and Bruſſels, declaring, that when the allied army ſhould be weakened by ſickneſs and mortality, he would convince the Duke of Cumberland that the firſt duty of a general is to provide for the health and preſervation of his troops. In April this fortunate commander took the field at the head of 140,000 men: meanwhile the Duke of Cumberland took poſt with his whole army between the two Nethes, to cover Bergen-op-Zoom and Maeſtricht; and the Mareſchal called in his detachments with a view to hazard a general engagement. In the latter end of May, the French King arrived at Bruſſels, and his general reſolved to undertake the ſiege of Maeſtricht. For this purpoſe he marched towards Louvain; and the Confederates perceiving his drift, began their march to take poſt between the town and the enemy.

On the 20th day of June they took poſſeſſion of this ground, and were drawn up in order of battle, with their right at Bilſen, and their left extending to Wirle, having in the front of their left wing the village of Val, in which they poſted ſeveral battalions of Britiſh infantry. The French had taken poſſeſſion of the heights of Herdeeren, immediately above the Allies, and both armies cannonaded each other till evening. In the morning the enemy's infantry marched down the hill in a prodigious column, and attacked the village of Val, which was well fortified, and defended with ſurpriſing obſtinacy. The aſſailants ſuffered terribly in their approach by the cannon of the Confederates, which was ſerved with ſurpriſing dexterity and ſucceſs, and they met with ſuch a warm reception from the Britiſh muſquetry as they could not withſtand: but when they

were broken and diſperſed, freſh brigades ſucceeded with aſtoniſhing perſeverance. The Confederates were driven out of the village, yet being ſuſtained by three regiments, they meaſured back their ground and repulſed the enemy with great ſlaughter. Nevertheleſs Count Saxe continued pouring in other battalions, and the French regained and maintained their footing in the village after it had been three times loſt and carried. The action was chiefly confined to this part, where the field exhibited a horrible ſcene of carnage. At noon, the Duke of Cumberland ordered the whole left wing to advance againſt the enemy, whoſe infantry gave way: Prince Waldeck led up the centre, Mareſchal Bathiani made a motion with the right towards Herdeeren, and victory ſeemed ready to declare for the Confederates, when the fortune of the day took a ſudden turn to their prejudice. Several ſquadrons of Dutch horſe poſted in the centre, gave way, and flying at full gallop, overthrew five battalions of infantry that were advancing from the body of reſerve. The French cavalry charged them with great impetuoſity, increaſing the confuſion that was already produced, and penetrating through the lines of the allied army, which was thus divided about the centre. The Duke of Cumberland, who exerted himſelf with equal courage and activity, in attempting to remedy this diſorder, was in danger of being taken, and the defeat would in all probability have been total, had not Sir John Ligonier taken the reſolution of ſacrificing himſelf and a part of the troops to the ſafety of the army. At the head of three Britiſh regiments and ſome ſquadrons of Imperial horſe, he charged the whole line of the French cavalry with ſuch intrepidity and ſucceſs, that he overthrew all that oppoſed him, and made ſuch devaſtation as enabled the Duke of Cumberland to effect an orderly retreat to Maeſtricht. He himſelf was taken by a French carabineer, after his horſe had been killed; but the regiment he commanded retired with deliberation. The Confederates retreated to Maeſtricht without having ſuſtained much damage from the purſuit, and even brought off all their artillery except 16 pieces of cannon. Their loſs did not exceed 6000 men killed and taken; whereas the French General purchaſed the victory at a much greater expence. The ſiege of Bergen-op-Zoom was the conſequence. *See* BERGEN-OP-ZOOM.

The common cauſe of the Confederate powers is ſaid to have ſuffered from the pride and ignorance of their generals. On the eve of the battle, when a French detachment commanded by the Count de Clermont appeared on the hill of Herdeeren, Mareſchal Bathiani aſked permiſſion of the commander in chief to attack them before they ſhould be reinforced, declaring he would anſwer for the ſucceſs of the enterpriſe. No regard was paid to this propoſal; but the ſuperior aſked in his turn, where the Mareſchal ſhould be in caſe he ſhould be mauled? He replied, "I ſhall always be found at the head of my troops." And retired in diſguſt. The ſubſequent diſpoſition has likewiſe been blamed, inaſmuch as not above one half of the army could act, while the enemy exerted their whole force.

VALDEVES, BATTLE ON THE PLAINS OF. Theſe plains are ſituated in the province of Tiera, in Portugal, on the eaſtward extreme, which borders on Spain, and extends as far as Coria in that kingdom. As we have already given the reader an account of the motives of this action, under the article Cabeças des Reyes, it is unneceſſary to repeat them here. We may ſay, however, it was in conſequence of this battle, that Portugal obtained the title of a kingdom, which was only an earldom before. As it was the firſt engagement between the Portugueſe and the Caſtilians; the latter, with their king at their head, advanced into Portugal in the year 1125, with an intent to extirpate the earl and his adherents, who having made preparation for giving them a warm reception, a deſperate engagement enſued, which was obſtinately maintained ſeveral hours, at length victory declared for the Portugueſe, and their earl Alphonſo from this time renounced his allegiance to the crown of Spain.

VALEGGIO, in Italy, on the banks of the Mincio, which place the French army of 22,000 men, took poſſeſſion of on May 28, 1796, on which event General Graham tranſmitted the following accounts.

General Beaulieu ordered the different corps of his army to retire on Caſtel Nuovo, except the infantry at Goito, which, being part of the garriſon of Mantua, was ſent back there; and the diſpoſitions were ſo well made, that this was executed without any loſs: every attempt to moleſt them in their retreat was not only immediately checked by the diſtinguiſhed conduct of the cavalry, both Auſtrians and Neapolitans, but the right of the French army was attacked with great intrepidity and ſucceſs, by eight ſquadrons (Hulans and the Neapolitan regiment du Roi) coming from Goito, who cut down a great many men, took ſome priſoners, among them one of General Bonaparte's aides-de-camp, and three other officers, and brought off above 150 horſes.

The army, with all the artillery, except two pieces of cannon loſt at Valeggio, ammunition, ſtores, and baggage, paſſed the Adige in perfect order at Chiuſa: in this affair the loſs of the French was conſiderable; that of the Auſtrians was trifling, and fell chiefly on one of the battalions of Straſoldo, poſted at the bridge of Valeggio, but in all it does not exceed 300, many of whom being wounded, could not be brought off for want of waggons.

While the bridge at Chiuſa was removing, the French appeared on the right bank of the Adige, and began a cannonade. which was returned. It continued during all the evening, with ſcarcely any loſs on the ſide of the Auſtrians.

Valeggio, Auguſt 1, 1796.

The ſiege of Mantua is raiſed, the French having retreated laſt night with the utmoſt precipitation.

I can now ſend only a very haſty account of the operations of the Imperial army, which have been attended with ſuch ſignal ſucceſs.—The great exertions the enemy were making againſt Mantua, determined Field-Marſhal Count Wurmſer to make diſpoſitions for attacking them, without waiting for the arrival of further reinforcements

forcements. Accordingly on the 28th ult. the different corps were aſſembled at their different deſtinations, the army forming four iviſions, which were to advance by the different paſſes from the mountains of the Tyrol. The firſt column, on the right of the Lago de Garda, under the orders of Lieutenant-General Quaſdanowich, was to march on Salo and Breſcia; the ſecond, commanded by Lieutenant-General Melas, between the Lake and the Adige, was to force all the enemy's ſtrong poſts on Monte Baldo; the third was ordered to march, under the command of Lieutenant-General Davidovich, by the great road from Alla, and, being ſeparated only by the Adige from a part of the third diviſion, was to ſupport it, and join it as ſoon as a bridge could be placed between Dolci and Rivoli; the fourth column, under the command of Lieutenant-General Mezaros, was deſigned to turn the enemy's right flank, by marching from Baſſano, on Legnago.

Early on the 29th the enemy was attacked on their whole line of poſts, and were every where driven. Lieutenant-General Quaſdanowich took 1000 priſoners at Salo, and marched on Breſcia. General Melas attacked the poſt of Ferrara on the ſummit of Monte Baldo, covered by an immenſe ravine; his troops croſſed it with the greateſt intrepidity, and drove the enemy from their intrenchments, batteries, and redoubts: a part of his diviſion attacked, with equal courage and ſucceſs, the narrow paſs of Brentano, between the mountain and the Adige. The artillery of the third diviſion ſupported this attack from the left bank of the river; and the ſame corps, which acted under the command of Lieutenant-General Sepotendorff, puſhed on along the right bank, and forced the important poſt of Rivoli, where the enemy's batteries commanded the paſſage of the river. In theſe attacks nine pieces of cannon and 1500 men were taken. The other diviſions advanced with little reſiſtance. On the 30th the two centre diviſions, being united, continued their march in different columns on Caſtel Nuovo and Peſchiera; at the defiles of Campora and Cavaggione the enemy were again driven, with loſs, from ſtrong poſitions, and in the night they retreated by Peſchiera.

Major-General Spiegel entered Verona, which the enemy abandoned. On the 31ſt Major-General Pittoni occupied Villa Franca, and the head-quarters were fixed here without oppoſition; a corps of obſervation being left near Peſchiera, under the command of Major-General Bajolitz. Theſe well-concerted and rapid movements determined General Bonaparte to an immediate retreat acroſs the Po and the Mincio.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Goito, Auguſt 2, 1796.

Since I had the honour of writing to you yeſterday, the Field-Marſhal has received accounts from General Canto D'Irlas, commandant of Mantua, which ſtate, that the enemy, having maſked their retreat by continuing to fire as uſual on the place during the night, he could only ſend his cavalry in purſuit of them yeſterday morning, and that they had already brought in about 600 priſoners, among them a great number of artillery-men; that he was in poſſeſſion of all their mortars and cannon, amounting to about 140, with 190,000 ſhells and balls, and great quantities of other ſtores of all kinds. The head-quarters were removed here to-day, and the army will continue the purſuit of the enemy; but the exceſſive fatigue the troops have undergone, the difficulty of ſupplying them at firſt where no magazines could be previouſly formed, and the exceſſive heat of the weather, retard the progreſs of the army.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

P. S. No reports having been as yet received from the different diviſions, I cannot mention the loſs of the Imperial army; but I am happy to be able to ſtate, from general information, that it is inconſiderable, in compariſon of what might have been expected from the difficulties that were ſurmounted

Guidizolo, Auguſt 4, 1796.

Field-Marſhal Wurmſer, with a view of aſſiſting the operations of Lieutenant-General Quaſdanowich, having ſent General Liptaye with an advanced guard, on the 2d, to Caſtiglione delle Steviere, marched a body of troops early yeſterday morning from Goito to ſupport him.

General Liptaye had been forced to retire from Caſtiglione, and was nearly ſurrounded on the heights between it and Solforino. The cavalry diſengaged him, and the regiments forming as they came up, the affair became general, the Imperial troops maintaining their ground, notwithſtanding the great ſuperiority of numbers of the enemy, till night put an end to the combat. Too much praiſe cannot be given to thoſe regiments which were firſt engaged, and which ſuſtained, alone, the attack of three diviſions of the French army, nor to the cavalry, which repeatedly repulſed the French cavalry, conſiſting of 3000 horſe. The whole Auſtrian force engaged conſiſted of about 13,000 infantry and 1300 cavalry. All is quiet hitherto to-day, both armies remaining oppoſite to one another in the ſame poſition as yeſterday.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Valeggio, Auguſt 5, 1796.

The French army having yeſterday received very conſiderable reinforcements from the Milanois, and a ſtrong column, from Bozolo and Marcaria, having advanced this morning by St. Martino towards Medoli, threatening the rear of the left wing of the Imperial army, which extended into the plain, the Field-Marſhal ordered that its front ſhould be changed, by being thrown back towards the high ground on which the right wing was poſted. During this movement the enemy attacked in great force on the high ground; and ſome of the battalions of the right wing having given way, fell in with thoſe of the left wing not yet poſted. This unfortunately created confuſion, and obliged the Field-Marſhal to retreat on this place.

There are no accounts yet of Lieutenant-General Quaſdanowich, ſo that it is probable he is ſtill among

the mountains, and the enemy being collected in ſuch force near the ſouth end of the Lago de Garda, it will be very difficult for him now to form a junction that way.

I have the honour to be, &c.
THOMAS GRAHAM.

VALENCIENNES, SIEGES OF. A town of Hainault, ſituated on the Scheldt, about ſeventeen miles weſt from Mons. In the year 1656, this town being in the poſſeſſion of the Spaniards, and the French at war with them, it was beſieged by Mareſchal Turenne, but without ſucceſs, for the Prince of Condé marching to its relief, the ſiege was raiſed. However, in the year 1677, Louis XIV. took it by aſſault, by the favour of one of the gates, which was half open; and to ſave the inhabitants from being plundered, he obliged them, at their own expence, to build a citadel.

VALENCIENNES was poſſeſſed by Dumourier's army in November 1792.

From the report of General Clairfayt, a ſtrong patrole of the enemy attacked, on the 8th of April 1793, the poſt of Dranoutre. The troops under the command of General Baron de Salis, who occupied the poſt, defended it with ſo much vigour, that the enemy, after having loſt one officer and four men, were compelled to retreat.

He likewiſe ſtates, that in conſequence of General de Duriny having informed him of a body of 800 French having advanced towards Maueran, he ordered a detachment, ſtationed at Rolingen Rolleghem, to proceed to attack the enemy, which they did with much ſucceſs, and purſued them to Mont-Arleux. Several of the enemy were killed, and one taken priſoner. The Heſſians had one man wounded.

April 13.

The enemy having poſted themſelves in the wood of Lingnies, near Beaumont, by which that laſt poſt was endangered, Count de Kaunitz ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Count de Mahony to reconnoitre the environs, and endeavour to diſcover the intentions of the French. He ſet out on the 10th inſtant, at five in the morning, at the head of 300 chaſſeurs. Being acquainted with the ground, he made his diſpoſitions accordingly, and attacked the wood on two ſides. The piquet of the enemy, about 150 ſtrong, ſtationed at the entrance of the wood, made ſome ſtand at firſt, but as our troops advanced, they fled, leaving behind a great part of their arms and baggage. The chaſſeurs purſued. The enemy having reached their ſecond poſt, again rallied, and commenced a briſk firing. They were at laſt, however, driven entirely from the wood, with the loſs of forty killed, and four priſoners. The French retreated to Heſtrud, where they now remain. On our ſide ſeven have been wounded. The Auſtrian generals conſider the action of the firſt inſt. as the moſt important that has yet taken place. In fact, the whole army is advanced near four leagues. The French loſt, in killed and wounded, more than 2300 men. We took 1400 priſoners, a great many baggage waggons, horſes, and ammunition caiſſons, ſeventeen of which were entirely loaded with powder. The Imperial troops are in poſſeſſion of the formidable intrenchments of Hauſſin, command from thence the town and citadel of Valenciennes, and menace all the towns of Hainault.

Conde cannot hold out many days. The National army has entirely diſappeared, and is returned into its ſtrong holds, between which all communication is abſolutely cut off. Count Clairfayt covered himſelf with glory, and the Prince of Cobourg attributes the ſucceſs of that day, to the valour and intrepidity of all the officers of the army.

We have now completed the third parallel before Valenciennes, and one ſo far advanced as to be actually intrenched on the glacis of the covert-way; the enemy can ſcarcely ſhew a gun on that ſide, and depend, as we conjecture, on their mines and wet ditch. In addition to this, they ſtill entertain hopes of relief from Cuſtine's army. The obſtinate reſiſtance made by this garriſon probably ariſes from three commiſſioners, members of the National Aſſembly, who voted for the late king's death, being within its walls, and who know their fate, in caſe of a ſurrender.

Deſerters inform us daily, that the inhabitants are very preſſing for the gates to be thrown open, although many have been hung, and others ſhut up in priſons, for expreſſing their wiſhes on this occaſion; the next week, however, will probably determine the fate of the garriſon. If we are compelled to take it by ſtorm, not a human being will be ſuffered to eſcape the ſword!

Cuſtine is collecting a conſiderable army to prevent our further progreſs; ſo that he will probably cut out more work for us, be our ſucceſs here what it may.

We have been reinforced by 12,000 Bohemians, and expect daily 22,000 Heſſians and Bohemians. Our force, as a moving army, will be at leaſt 120,000 of the beſt diſciplined troops in Europe, full numerous enough to feed, and equal to contend with any force France can bring againſt it. It is ſcarcely poſſible to do ſufficient juſtice to the diſcipline and hardineſs of the Auſtrian ſoldiery; all other nations are far inferior to them; and even the Engliſh muſt yield the military palm to them, except in ſudden and irregular attacks, in which they ſo particularly excel.

June 17.

Since yeſterday, till eight o'clock this morning, the communication between the two parallels has been continued, ſo that the troops are now under cover there. The firſt parallel was likewiſe enlarged. Several parts of trenches of communication were finiſhed. Some redoubts were reinforced; and the bavins for the raiſed ways were placed. Several batteries were completed and ſtrengthened with their artillery. The continuation of our works, eſpecially between our two parallels, has been greatly favoured, on account of the enemy not having fired during the night.

Towards ſix o'clock yeſterday morning the enemy began

began a terrible fire. A ſoldier was dangerouſly wounded by a bullet, and a bomb ſlightly hurt three ſoldiers of the regiment of M. Wallis.

In the afternoon the enemy attempted a ſortie with a few hundred men; but they were received ſo warmly, that they preſently retired.

The garriſon re-commenced its cannonade at five o'clock in the afternoon, and its fire continued very briſk all night.

June 18.

During laſt night the trenches of communication between the parallels were enlarged, and they were puſhed forward in zig-zag. The work at the redoubts was continued, and the platforms were began.

After the fruitleſs ſortie attempted yeſterday by the enemy, we were perſuaded they would not riſk another laſt night. They confined themſelves to diſturbing our workmen, ſometimes by the fire of muſquetry, and to throwing ſome bombs, which only killed one private of Brentano, and wounded four men belonging to different regiments.

This morning ſome batteries of the firſt parallel began to fire upon the town. The enemy returned it, directing their fire againſt the ſingle battery, which they damaged a little.

From the Camp direct, June 20.

On the 19th the fire appeared from three different parts at one and the ſame time. The beſiegers pointed all their cannon to theſe places, in order to increaſe the confuſion.

The bombs ſhot by the French have done but little damage. The combined armies have not loſt more than ten or twelve men a day. The trenches, which extend in front of the horn-work from the village of Marby to St. Sauve, were opened on the night of the 13th inſtant, with about 7,000 men, compoſed of the Auſtrians, Hanoverians, country people, and Britiſh; by favour of the darkneſs of the night, the troops had made great progreſs, and, unſuſpected by the garriſon, they had before morning nearly covered themſelves in the trenches. In the courſe of the night, and on the 14th, on which day, the firing continued from our batteries, and was anſwered very briſkly by the enemy, about ſixteen men were killed. In the morning of this day, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York ſummoned the town to ſurrender; an immediate anſwer was returned, which was of a very contemptuous nature, and was tied round with a national cockade, "The beſt reply they could give," they ſaid, "to the ſummons, was to tranſmit a copy of the new oath of fidelity taken by the governor, garriſon, and inhabitants, to the French republic; of the threatened bombardment, they had little fear, and were determined not only to riſk their houſes and property, but all their lives, before they would ſurrender." Soon after the receipt of this anſwer, the bombardment commenced from Mont Awzain, and ſome men were wounded by the enemy's fire. On the 15th and 17th, the town was obſerved to be on fire in five or ſix places, but it was ſoon extinguiſhed. On the 18th, the firing continued; and at five in the evening, the garriſon, with about 500 men, made a ſortie, and attempted to ſpike ſome of our guns, but they were repulſed, and ſuffered much from having been expoſed to a heavy diſcharge of grape ſhot. On this day, all the batteries were opened.

The firſt parallel line was finiſhed on the 16th, with the loſs of about forty killed and wounded, of which number the Engliſh have loſt but few. This loſs, conſidering that the workmen, covering parties, &c. amounted to 10,000 men, is comparatively ſmall. The ſecond parallel was doubtleſs completed by the 20th or 21ſt, as the troops and peaſantry work with uncommon ardour. The fire, during the day, is to be kept up againſt the works, and in the night upon the town, in order to haraſs the garriſon as much as poſſible. Cuſtine has received ſome reinforcements.

Britiſh Head-quarters, Eſtreux, June 21.

When we firſt opened our batteries, the fire from the town was very violent, and well kept up. The night before laſt in particular (the 19th) their fire was very animated, but now they are nearly ſilenced. They withdraw their guns from their batteries in the night.

The ſecond parallel is completed; but owing to the late heavy rains, the batteries are neither raiſed nor mounted.

The whole of the cavalry is juſt marched to Quievrain, an advanced poſt between Famars and Queſnoy, which the French are ſaid to have attacked.

The Auſtrians are charmed with the activity of the Engliſh on the works. Since my laſt, only three have been killed. Since the opening of the trenches, only five have been killed, and ten or twelve wounded, ſome of whom very ſlightly. It is ſaid in the camp, that among the French houſes burnt down is a magazine of grain. The conſternation of the French garriſon, from obſervation from different parts of our camp, is very great; and they do not ſeem to conduct themſelves as men that would make a vigorous defence.

P. S. Prince Erneſt, who, on the alarm, went to join his regiment, is juſt returned, and reports, that owing to the negligence of an Auſtrian huſſar officer, the French, to the amount of about 500, beat back the advanced guard, who fell on their piquets. Theſe advancing to the number of 140, ſkirmiſhed with the French till the arrival of the reſt of the 9th and 10th Hanoverian Light Dragoons, who obliged them to retire. Several of the French were wounded, as appears by our men's ſabres, and one taken, but ſo deſperately wounded, that it is not ſuppoſed that he can live. We had a ſerjeant ſhot, and a light dragoon taken, his horſe having fallen and broke his neck. An officer who fell, loſt his horſe. We have likewiſe taken a horſe. The Hanoverians only were engaged, and purſued the French beyond the village.

July 5.

The works of the trenches before Valenciennes, have been vigorouſly puſhed laſt night, and in great part with the *ſappe volante*. Their length already extends to 304 toiſes, upon a breadth between five and

and ſix feet, and a depth from ſix to four. During this operation, M. Peretitſch, director of the ſap, has conducted himſelf with diſtinction; and, in ſpite of the moſt violent and inceſſant fire of cannon, loaded with cartridge ſhot, the leaſt interruption has not been perceived. Our diſmounting batteries, damaged by the enemy, have been re-eſtabliſhed; but we have not been able to finiſh the third parallel, as the houſes ſet on fire by our bombs cauſed ſo much light, as to diſcover our workmen. About day-break the enemy commenced a very quick fire, but our batteries have forced them to ſilence: and our howitzers, *a ricochet*, from No. 10, as well as the mortars in the batteries, have operated, with great effect, upon the covered way, and the redoubt of St. Rock.—The enemy have killed eight of our men, and wounded forty-three.

About an hour before day-light this morning, the left wing, commanded by General Bellegarde, poſted near Villeſpot, was vigorouſly attacked by the enemy, and driven from Hay-de-Gomignes to Frannoy; when Major Brauſvatſki took the reſolution to attack them with the reſerve that was haſtening to him, and thus forced them to retire. However, they made a ſecond attempt to carry this point, ſuſtained by three battalions from Queſnoy, with ſix pieces of cannon, and a redoubled fire from Valenciennes. The enemy made the greateſt efforts, and had already regained the ground, when our ſoldiers, animated by the example of their officers, attacked with the bayonet, and repulſed them with loſs, making ſeven priſoners. The good diſpoſitions of Prince Swartzenberg, and his intrepidity, have contributed moſt to the ſucceſs of this affair, in which M. Albert, firſt lieutenant of Deutſmeiſter, and M. Lieutenant Oſchevchitz, greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves; but the latter has been dangerouſly wounded.

July 6.

From yeſterday evening till this morning, the workmen have exerted themſelves without relaxation to extend the third parallel about 139 toiſes to perfect its communication, and form the encloſure. The enemy's cannonade has been tolerably briſk ſince yeſterday noon. A grenade fell into our magazine of bombs, No. 10, and ſet fire to forty of them, with two barrels of cartridges; happily no perſon was wounded; but during the night, and a part of the day, the fire of the garriſon was much ſlackened: it is probable, that the vivacity of the fire of our batteries, *a ricochet*, from the ſecond parallel upon the covered way, and from the mortars in No. 10, eſtabliſhed in the crochets, has contributed to effect this ſilence.

During the laſt twenty-four hours, our loſs has been ſeven killed, and thirty-four wounded.

Head-quarters general, at Herin, July 7.

Laſt night the formation of the *banquettes* in their whole length was continued, and in a great meaſure finiſhed, as well as the ſteps leading from the third parallel. About noon a bomb fell upon one of our powder magazines in the third parallel, which blew up, and killed Lieutenant Waſſermandael, and a corporal of artillery; one under-cannoneer, and a Hanoverian were wounded. During this interval of twenty-four hours, the cannon of the enemy did not play much, but the fire of their muſquetry, directed from the covered way againſt us, was ſo much the more violent. Our loſs conſiſts of five killed, and twenty-two wounded.

His Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Naſſau Orange, announces, that being deſirous to inform himſelf of the exact poſition of the enemy, he reſolved to ſend out a ſtrong reconnoitring party on the 5th inſtant, at break of day. With this view he ordered Colonel Geuſeau to advance beyond Turcoin, towards Mouveaux, and his Serene Highneſs the Landgrave of Heſſe-d'Armſtadt to quit Werwick, and to advance againſt Blaton. With regard to himſelf he quitted Roncq with a detachment of chaſſeurs, huſſars, volunteers, and infantry, ſupported by four pieces of cannon, in order to proceed to the cauſeway of Liſle. When he arrived at La Rouſſel he fell in with the picquets of the enemy, attacked them, and, notwithſtanding the aſſiſtance which came to ſupport them, and their obſtinate reſiſtance, he drove them into their intrenchments.

In theſe ſkirmiſhes, the Dutch had eight killed and eighteen wounded, among whom are Captain Wrangel of the ſtaff, and Enſign Herlitz, who marching as volunteers as far as Bondues, much diſtinguiſhed themſelves. The Prince of Waldeck had a horſe wounded under him.

The bravery of the Dutch troops occaſioned a much greater loſs to the enemy; for a great many killed were found in the field of battle, and they were ſeen to carry away a very great number of wounded. The Dutch took priſoners one officer and two ſoldiers. His Serene Highneſs announces alſo, that at three o'clock of the morning of the 6th, the enemy, conſiſting of two battalions of infantry, ſupported by three pieces of cannon and ſeventy cavalry, attacked at different times the poſt of Neuf-Egliſe, but that they were conſtantly checked and repulſed by a company of Tyrolian chaſſeurs, accompanied by Captain Vilſan, aſſiſted by a party of chaſſeurs of Laudohn. The enemy were attacked in their retreat by a detachment of the Imperial huſſars of Blankenſtein and Dutch haſſars, who pierced them, killed forty men, and wounded a great many. We loſt in this affair two men killed, and four wounded, among whom is Count Goerlitz, lieutenant of the Tyrolean chaſſeurs; two of our men were taken priſoners by the enemy.

Head-quarters general at Herin, July 11.

Yeſterday we received intelligence of two advantages gained by our troops over the enemy, between the Sambre and the Meuſe, in French Flanders. According to the firſt report, General Count de Latour ſtates, that the French, having collected all the force they could, came between ten and eleven at night, to attack; with five columns at once, the line of his advanced poſts.

Their firſt column advanced againſt a poſt near Hantes, which we occupy only in the day-time; as there were conſequently no troops there, they took poſſeſſion of it without any attack; but they were driven from it at day-break by Major Count de Haddic, of the regiment of Cobourg. The ſecond column of the enemy, conſiſting of 600 infantry, and 200 cavalry, march-

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ed toward the farm of Salmagne. The third, conſiſting of 1200 infantry, and eighty cavalry, with three pieces of cannon, made a ſudden and unexpected attack on an advanced poſt, which was unable to reſiſt ſuch a ſuperior force. This being reported to the brave Major Neſlinger, of the regiment of Stein, who was on a piquet guard, he haſtened to the relief of the redoubt at the head of a company, and falling upon the enemy's column with incredible bravery, killed fifty-one of them, took eighty-five priſoners, and obliged them to fly with precipitation.

The fourth column, conſiſting of chaſſeurs, advanced againſt our centre, and the fifth, conſiſting of ſome battalions of infantry, reinforced by cavalry, attacked our right near Donzies and Lamotte, but Major Count Keglevies, of the regiment of Blankenſtein, at the head of his huſſars, attacked them, killed their commandant, with another officer, and thirty ſoldiers, and put the reſt to flight.

The enemy left in the whole above 100 dead on the field of battle, among whom are the commandant of one of the columns, and two other officers. We took priſoners one colonel, one captain, and 107 privates. Our loſs conſiſts in eleven killed, twenty-five wounded, and thirty-ſix priſoners ſurprized by the enemy.

The ſecond report of Lieutenant-Colonel de Gomitz, of the ſtaff, announces, that Major Utz, of the regiment of Blankenſtein, wiſhing to free our advanced poſts from the frequent attacks made againſt them by a body of the enemy, conſiſting of 800 men, who were intrenched at Ooſt-Capelle, between Bergues and Roueſt-Brugg, near our frontiers, he reſolved to diſlodge them. He therefore ſet out from the latter place on the 17th of this month, at the head of a detachment, conſiſting of Tyrolian chaſſeurs, with a party of the regiment of Laudon-verd and the huſſars of Blankenſtein, while Captain Stanger, with a detachment of the regiment of Laudon-verd, and a company of that of Orange-Gueldre, advanced by Beveren to ſupport him. They made their attack with ſo much ſucceſs, that the enemy were driven from their intrenchments, leaving 100 dead on the ſpot, while we had only eight killed, and eleven wounded of the Auſtrians: and one killed and one wounded of the Dutch.

On the night between the 10th and 11th, the works before Valenciennes were carried on with the utmoſt poſſible ardour. Great advances were made in the batteries, and the principal part of the artillery were placed upon them. The communications of the third parallel were completely finiſhed, as well as the *banquettes* of defence and ſortie, and bags of ſand were placed on the parapets between the batteries. Our diſmounting batteries of mortars and howitzers, did great damage to the enemy's works in ſeveral places, and ſilenced the fire from the town; while our grenades and pedereroes ſeveral times drove the workmen from the covered way, ſo that the enemy's firing of muſquetry was very faint during the night. We had ſeven men killed and twenty-two wounded.

On the night between the 11th and 12th, the parapet of the ſecond parallel was raiſed at the left wing, to cover the new diſmounting batteries which have been eſtabliſhed there. The works at the batteries of the third parallel were continued. They were mounted with artillery, and bags of ſand were placed on the parapets between them. All the ſupplies neceſſary for the ſiege were conveyed to the right wing. In the afternoon of the 11th, the enemy kept up a moſt violent fire, by means of which one of our mortar batteries was greatly damaged, but it was repaired in the night time. The fire from our batteries was never diſcontinued; during the courſe of the night we, above all, threw a great number of howitzers and bombs into the covered way, to prevent the enemy's fire of muſquetry.

Theſe laſt twenty-four hours coſt us four killed and thirty wounded. Lieutenant Prohaſka, of the regiment of Michael Wallis, and Enſign Waneremondere, of that of Wurtemberg, are among the ltater.

Head-quarters, Herin, July 13.

The French garriſon at Condé marched out this morning, having General Chancel at their head, who was formerly governor. Arrived near Lecocq, they grounded their arms as priſoners of war, and were conducted by an eſcort at Peruwetz. At the ſame time the Auſtrian garriſon entered the town, with martial muſic, and with all poſſible order.

Laſt night three diſmounting batteries were erected, perfected, and furniſhed with artillery, in the third parallel before Valenciennes. Two platforms were at the ſame time conſtructed; and the works which had been damaged by the fire from the place, were repaired. A great number of faſcines and gabions were provided for the uſe of this parallel.

Both night and day, the enemy continued a terrible fire from their heavy artillery, and threw a great number of bombs; but theſe did us little damage, while the fire from our firſt and ſecond parallel reduced theirs in many places to ſilence. Our howitzers and mortars of the third parallel incommoded the enemy by grenades and ſtones, prevented them from repairing their ruined works, and drove the workmen from the covered way. Our artillery is ſo well directed, that the enemy cannot remain long at the ſame battery, and are obliged to ſcamper frequently from one to another. During the laſt twenty-four hours, we had eight killed and twenty-four wounded.

July 14.

The two platforms were this night finiſhed, the howitzers brought to them, and two new diſmounting batteries erected. The enemy continued a fire of muſquetry from the covered way till day-break; and then commenced, with much briſkneſs, the fire of their artillery. We returned it with ſucceſs. We loſt only one man theſe twenty-four hours, but had twenty-four wounded. We imagine the enemy has loſt many more than us for ſeveral days paſt, if we may judge from the effects of our mortars, of our howitzers, and of our fire *a ricochet* upon the workmen in the covered way.

General Otto, commanding the advanced poſts, attacked, this morning at day-light, the enemy's piquets at Aveſne-le-ſec and Lieu St. Amand, in the Foreſt near Neuville upon the Scheldt, and in the wood near Noyelle,

Noyelle, conſiſting of 300 infantry and 100 cavalry. Colonel Quietoſky, of the regiment of Barco, at the head of a diviſion of his regiment, and of three companies of Tyrolean chaſſeurs, conducted the attack. Our attack was ſo briſk that the enemy abandoned their different poſts with the greateſt precipitation, without attempting to defend themſelves. Our huſſars purſued the fugitives as far as the ſmall fortified camp near Ordaing, and to the redoubt on the bridge near Bouchain. They put 100 to the ſword, and took fifteen priſoners.

At the ſame time, Eſterhazy, colonel of huſſars, ſent many patroles by Marq towards Fechin. One of them, conſiſting of fifteen huſſars, commanded by Lieutenant Benizky, fell upon a patrole of the enemy, conſiſting of eighty men, and attacked them with ſo much bravery, that they fled, after many of them had been killed, and four made priſoners.

To favour the expedition which General Otto had projected, his Highneſs Major-General Prince de Cobourg advanced with a detachment of dragoons to the heights of Saulzoir, ſituated upon La Selle, a rivulet which falls into the Scheldt. His advanced guard met an enemy's patrole of 200 men which were put to flight, after ſome of them were killed. All theſe attacks of the advanced poſts only coſt us three killed and five wounded, which appears incredible, but it was owing to the quick retreat of the enemy.

July 15.

The works were continued with unabated vigour, but no event of any great conſequence took place. In the courſe of this day we had four killed and thirty wounded.

July 16.

A powder magazine belonging to the enemy, ſituated on the horn-work, was blown up this day, in conſequence of our fire.

July 23.

This morning at day-break, we made a general reconnoitre with five columns, to learn the ſituation of the enemy's camps from Cambray to Oiſy; and to acquire a perfect knowledge of the environs. We perfectly ſucceeded in both theſe objects.

Major-General Otto, according to his orders, advanced towards Haſpres with 700 cavalry. He then divided his corps, and diſpatched Colonel Quietoſky de Barco with 300 men, by Aveſne-le-ſec, towards Ordaing, advanced with the remainder of his troops by Villers-en-Couchie, as far as Rieu. The advanced guards of the two detachments overthrew the enemy's advanced guards which they found upon their route. Many of the enemy were put to the ſword, while we had only two wounded and two miſſing.

At the ſame time Lieutenant-Field-Marſhal Benjouſky advanced with 400 of Latour's light-horſe, by Barmerain towards Soleſmes, where he left a detachment, advancing towards the heights of St. Hilaire, from whence this column extended itſelf, until it joined that of Major General Otto: then his Highneſs, the Field-Marſhal in Chief Prince de Cobourg, and the General of Artillery and the Quarter-maſter-General the Prince de Hohenlohe, here made their obſervations on the enemy's camp, which they ſaw clearly; and after having completely fulfilled their intentions, they placed Lieutenants Maczery and Zenzy in ambuſcade with ſome light-horſe, and huſſars to cover their return. They fell upon the flank of the enemy, while they attempted to purſue the Generals; they put part of them to the ſword, and made five troopers priſoners, with their horſes.

On the left ſide of the Scheldt, Colonel Devay advanced with 300 huſſars of Eſterhazy, as far as Maſeing, where he left ſix picquets, to cover his left flank, and to reconnoitre Bouchain, and then advanced with the remainder by Marq, towards the heights of Fechain, which procured to the General of Artillery, Count de Clairfayt, an opportunity of reconnoitring the enemy's camp on that ſide. At that inſtant two battalions of infantry, and a ſquadron of cavalry, with four pieces of cannon, came out of Bouchain, but they durſt not proceed far from the town, contenting themſelves with firing ſixteen cannon, by which they wounded one man. At our return from Fechain, a part of the enemy's cavalry followed our troops, but at a reſpectful diſtance.

Major-General Fabry, at the head of 500 huſſars of the Emperor's regiment, forming the fourth column, marched by Abſcon towards Aubrechi-court, where, with the greater part of his column, he took poſſeſſion of the Cauſeway from Bouchain to Douay, and detached Lieutenant-Colonel Schmidt with 150 huſſars by Echin and Villers-au-Tertre, to the heights of Beugnicourt. He advanced within cannon-ſhot of the head of the bridge, near Aubigni-au-bac. Our huſſars drove before them all the enemy's picquets, killed ſome of them, and made ſome priſoners. The alarm our cavalry ſpread in the enemy's camp was very obſervable.

At length, upon the left border of the Scarpe, the fifth reconnoitring column was conducted againſt the Abbey of Flines, by Colonel Elſnitz, of Karaczay, who had under his orders a diviſion of Stuart infantry, and 200 cavalry, who, in advancing, ſearched all the woods, and occupied all the avenues, whilſt the Colonel, with the greateſt part of the column, advanced by the cauſeway. His advanced guard took poſſeſſion of the village of Flines, which the enemy had abandoned with precipitation. Arrived near the Abbey, he fell upon the enemy's picquet, who fired, but were immediately ſurrounded, and put to the ſword. A ſecond picquet ſuffered the ſame fate, as alſo thoſe who came to their relief. More than forty of the enemy and an officer were left dead on the ſpot; and we brought off twenty-nine men and an officer priſoners. On our part, Lieutenant Chriſt, and three huſſars of Karaczay, were ſlightly wounded.

A report of his Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Orange announced, that the enemy attacked, on the morning of the 22d, at nine o'clock, the cordon of the advanced poſts, from Turcoin as far Comines. Having drove in the advanced poſt of Roncq, they advanced with one column towards Bouſbeke, which they occupied. With the ſecond column they advanced againſt Werwick. In the mean time, two other columns, of about 1200 men each, paſſed the Lis, one at Comines-France, the other between Werwick and Warneton,

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and attacked Comines-Nord, and forced Lieutenant Beyerbek, after ſome reſiſtance, to retreat towards Houthem. As ſoon as his Highneſs had received an account of this movement of the enemy, he cauſed ſeveral battalions, with ſome artillery, and ſome ſquadrons of horſe, to advance from the camp near Menin, to ſecure the advanced poſts of Halluin, Bouſbeke, and Werwick, at the ſame time he went to Halluin, and there took the moſt efficacious meaſures to repel the enemy.

The Dutch troops, animated by the preſence and the conduct of his Highneſs, fell upon the enemy on all ſides, with much bravery, and notwithſtanding their ſuperiority of numbers, obliged them to fly.

At mid-day of the ſame day, the enemy again riſked an attack upon Roncq, but they were equally repulſed by Major-General Geuſau.

During the time that was occupied in chaſing the enemy from Bouſbeke and Roncq, the company of Laudonverd, which was at Houthem, and a detachment of twenty Dutch huſſars, preſſed forward to ſuccour Lieutenant Beyerbek; the Dutch colonel of Linden made an attack likewiſe on his ſide, at the head of three companies of infantry, a ſquadron of cavalry, and ſome huſſars.

The enemy having come between Comines and Werwick, and having begun to fortify themſelves on two ſides, and, according to their cuſtom, to cover themſelves entirely, were vigorouſly attacked and chaſed beyond the River Lis, carrying off many wounded, and leaving three officers and twelve ſoldiers dead on the ſpot. A freſh attempt which they made to paſs the river, under favour of their artillery, and which they continued till night, was rendered unavailing by the Laudon-verds, who had ſix wounded, among whom was Enſign Braunfeld.

A proof of the baſe and treacherous conduct of the enemy was, that only half an hour before their attack they ſent a trumpet, who paſſed the Lis before Roncq, and who, upon his return, had no ſooner got beyond our advanced poſts, then their attack commenced. Another proof of the good faith of the French was, that about thirty of them pretended to be deſerters near Halluin, but, at the moment when ſome Dutch approached to receive them, the officer who conducted them was ſo perfidious as to attempt to cut down with his ſabre a ſerjeant of the Swiſs guards, who, more alert than the traitor, levelled him with the ground.

Thurſday, July 25.

The General Count de Latour reported, that the travelling patrole of chaſſeurs and cavalry, going in the morning to the poſt, occupied through the day near Hantes diſcovered that the enemy had taken poſſeſſion of the village during the night, with infantry provided with cannon; who diſpatched at the ſame time a detachment of 150 cavalry to ſally from the wood of Montigny, near Danſonpenne, with a view of turning and ſurrounding our poſt near Hantes. The Count de Haddick, Major of Cobourg, being informed of this, inſtantly went towards the Heights of Hantes with a detachment of cavalry and ſome chaſſeurs by the bridge on the hollow road of Sobre. The enemy perceiving he was to be attacked, began to retreat. Our advanced guard haraſſed him much, and killed ſeveral men. On our ſide, we had one of Cobourg killed, and one wounded.

Under favour of a fog, the enemy thought this morning to carry off our picquet of cavalry near Etteſmes; 200 chaſſeurs, and 140 horſe, were charged with this expedition. A party followed to ſupport them, in caſe of accident. But their project being diſcovered, the Lieutenants Steinhofer and Boros fell upon them ſo unexpectedly, and ſo fortunately upon their flank, that their cavalry fled at full gallop, and thirty-one of their chaſſeurs were cut down in an inſtant; one only was made priſoner. We had three horſes wounded.

The General Baron de Blankenſtein informs, that on the 19th the Lieutenants Sellinger and Lay, being at their advanced poſt under the orders of Captain Schulz, and going in patrole towards Labach, fell in with a picquet of the enemy, of which they killed ſix men, wounded a great part of the others, and took two horſes. We had one huſſar killed, and one huſſar and two dragoons wounded.

According to a very exact account which has been carefully taken every day ever ſince the Allied army appeared before Valenciences, the whole loſs in killed, wounded, and miſſing, exactly amounts to 2160. Throughout the whole of our army, we do not find more 6000 ſick and wounded.

Eſtreux, July 26, 1793.

Laſt night not only the attack of the covered way of the horn-work, and of the advanced Fleche by St. Sauve, were attended with ſucceſs, but poſſeſſion was obtained of the horn-work itſelf, in which the troops are now completely eſtabliſhed.

Three attacks were formed; one upon the ſaliant angle of the ravelin of the horn-work, one upon the ſaliant angle, of the half baſtion upon the right, and one upon the fleche. Nine hundred men were deſtined for each attack. In each of the two firſt an advanced guard was formed of 150 men, followed by 300, with the neceſſary workmen and miners, ſupported by the reſt of the column. The troops employed on the attack upon the right were divided into three parts, one of which turned the fleche to the right, another to the left, and the third advanced in front. The column deſtined for the attack of the ſaliant angle of the ravelin was compoſed of Britiſh, Hanoverian, and Heſſian troops, the other two of Auſtrians. One hundred and fifty men of the brigade of guards, under the command of Colonel Leigh, formed the advanced party. They were followed by 150 men of the brigade of the line, with an equal number of Hanoverians, and 300 Heſſians compoſed the reſt of the column. Colonel Langerke of the Heſſians, and Lieutenant-Colonel Offney of the Hanoverians, commanded theſe troops. A detachment of the company of artificers, under Captain Sutherland, accompanied this column, and performed the duty allotted to them with great activity and reſolution. This attack was commanded by Major-General Abercromby. The Auſtrian Lieutenant-General Erbach commanded the whole.

The ſpringing of the globes of compreſſion was the ſignal for the attack. Of theſe there were three; one towards the ſaliant angle of the ravelin; one towards that of the half baſtion upon the right; and one betwixt theſe two. They were ſprung at ſhort intervals from one another; the firſt at nine o'clock. The two columns upon the left advanced with the utmoſt alacrity, ruſhing out from the Sap, which had been carried the preceding nights to within a very ſmall diſtance of the creſt of the glacis. The enemy were almoſt inſtantaneouſly driven from the covered way. They abandoned the horn-work, and, as it afterwards appeared, all the outworks of the place. The miners deſcended into the ditch, and got poſſeſſion of thoſe of the enemy's mines, which had eſcaped the effects of the globes of compreſſion. Theſe were found loaded, and ſeveral of the miners were taken. One fougas was ſprung, but happily without occaſioning any loſs. The horn-work was entered by the gorge. The probability of this had been foreſeen; but it was reckoned uſeleſs to attempt a lodgment, for want of proper communication: and indeed nearly impoſſible to effect it. The original orders given for this caſe were, therefore, to ſpike the guns and retire. A paſſage being however diſcovered, which went under ground from the ditch into the work, and no enemy appearing in the counter-guard, which immediately overlooks it, to interrupt the workmen, it was determined by his Royal Highneſs to take the advantage of the moment. The lodgment was made before day-light, and the troops are now, I apprehend, in perfect ſecurity. This is of the greater conſequence, as the horn-work is found to be ſtrongly mined, and it muſt, therefore, in the common line of operations, have required a conſiderable time, and occaſioned loſs of men in courſe, to have gained poſſeſſion of it. Meaſures are taken, with all poſſible expedition, to profit of this ſucceſs, by erecting a battery, for the purpoſe of battering in breach the counter-guard, which is between the horn-work and the body of the place.

His Royal Highneſs has expreſſed himſelf to be highly pleaſed with the gallantry and good conduct of Major-General Abercromby, Colonel Leigh and Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle, as well as that which was ſhewn by Colonel Langerke and Lieutenant-Colonel Offney. The conduct of the other officers, and that of the troops in general, as well in regard to their diſcipline and the order which they preſerved, as to the gallantry of their behaviour, merits every commendation. Lieutenant-Colonel Count Dietrickſtein, Captains Count Orlandini and Thiangie, of the Auſtrian corps of engineers, were attached to the left column, and their conduct is ſpoken of by Major-General Abercromby in terms of the ſtrongeſt approbation.

The attack of the fleche upon the right was carried on with equal vigour and ſucceſs: ſeveral of the enemy were killed, and twelve taken in the work. Small parties made their way into the main ditch.

The Croats, upon the ſide of Mont Anzin and St. Sauve, carried ſeveral detached works, killed about fifty of the enemy, and took thirty priſoners.

Major de Drieberg, commandant of the ſecond battalion of Hanoverian grenadiers, advanced with a detachment from Briquet to the creſt of the glacis upon that ſide, where he remained till day-break, kept up a fire upon the works, and made a uſeful diverſion.

The total loſs of the combined troops upon this important occaſion, does not exceed 150 men and officers killed and wounded. I encloſe the return of the Britiſh. The Hanoverians had one man killed and ſix wounded; the Heſſians none. His Royal Highneſs regrets the loſs of a brave officer in Enſign Tollemache, who was killed by a ſhell in the third parallel.

Auguſt 1.

This morning afforded one of the moſt pleaſing ſights the Combined armies have experienced ſince taking the field; the evacuation of the garriſon of Valenciennes by the French, and the taking poſſeſſion of it by the Engliſh. About ſeven in the morning, two field pieces of artillery, carrying the Britiſh flag, commanded by Major Wright, the flank companies of the guards, and light infantry, with the party that ſtormed the horn-work, arrived, and lined one ſide of the road leading from the gate of Cambrai to Briquet; in the rear were the cavalry (Blues and Inniſkillins). The other ſide of the road was lined by Hanoverians and Auſtrians. It was not till between nine and ten o'clock, that the French began their march, headed by General Ferrand, accompanied by his aid-de-camps. Their appearance was ſuch as to excite our pity more than contempt; the centre rank of each regiment was compoſed of boys from fourteen to fifteen, and the front and rear either of young or very old men badly cloathed. In ſhort, they were much worſe than thoſe from Condé. They marched out by regiments, with drums beating, colours flying, bayonets fixed, and matches lighted, till they arrived at Briquet, where each regiment laid down their arms and proceeded upon their march. The cavalry which followed the infantry was much ſuperior in every reſpect, and were perfectly well mounted. One of theſe two regiments conducted the King to the ſcaffold, and had gained poſſeſſion of his ſtud, which accounts for the circumſtance already alluded to. (The two regiments of cavalry were the 25th and 26th).

The loſs of the enemy during the ſiege muſt have been very great, as the number that marched out did not conſiſt of above 6000, when it is well known, on the firſt commencement of the ſiege, amounted to 10,000. The loſs of the inhabitants was but trifling in compariſon, as they contrived to live in the cellars on the Anzin ſide of the garriſon, on which there was little or no firing latterly.

The garriſon being evacuated by one o'clock; the Prince de Cobourg, Duke of York, Princes Charles (the Emperor's brother) Erneſt Adolphus, accompanied by General Ferraris, &c. paſſed through the line of troops, and entered by the Cambray gate; on their arrival, the principal magiſtrates met and conducted them to the Grand Place, where the windows were lined with inhabitants, particularly females, who welcomed the Duke by clapping of the hands, ſhouts of *Vive le Roy*, and *God ſave the King*; from thence they were conducted round the ramparts, and about two o'clock the gates were thrown open to the multitude of officers, &c. &c. who ſurrounded them. Never it is

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believed was a town ſo effectually ſhattered, at leaſt that part of it which was oppoſed to our parallels.—Not a ſingle houſe left ſtanding, and indeed very few walls. —The ramparts ſo effectually ſhattered, as to preſent viſible ſigns of breaches being made in the courſe of a very few hours, had the firing continued!—Fortunately for the lives of thouſands, it was not the caſe!—The Britiſh troops felt rather mortified at not taking poſſeſſion of the town, as had at firſt been intended, by marching in at the gate of Cambrai and out at the one of Mons; but this was found to be impracticable, from the former poſſeſſors of it having intirely blocked up the latter one to prevent our gaining it from the parallels; therefore they returned to camp, and the Auſtrians marched in, and took poſſeſſion between two and three o'clock. Some deſerters were found in the place, one of whom was tucked up immediately, and it is ſuppoſed, the others ſhared the ſame fate. There was but one belonging to the Britiſh, a man of the 14th regiment, who deſerted from the covering party at Marle, about a month ſince, and on whom there is to be a court-martial on Saturday morning.

The French army have (as we are informed) broke up their camp at Bouchain, and thrown themſelves into the garriſons of Cambrai, Douay, and Liſle. Therefore we expect little or no field fighting.

We expect to leave this for Dunkirk in the courſe of a few days; as a conſiderable train of heavy artillery is embarked at Woolwich for the purpoſe of beſieging it. The Auſtrians have refuſed us artillery, &c. &c. but mean to ſupply us with 10,000 infantry; therefore, with this addition, it is ſuppoſed we ſhall act ſingly for the reſt of the campaign.

Auguſt 2.

This morning the different regiments in camp fired a *feu de joye*, and at twelve o'clock the guns of the garriſon were fired three times, beginning with thoſe on the left of the gate of Tournay, and proceeding round from left to right. We do not expect to leave this till the return of the aid-de-camp (Captain Calvert) therefore ſhall remain for ſome days in inactivity. I had almoſt forgot to mention, the Scots Greys and royal regiment of dragoons were on the ground, in front of the different regiments, when they laid down their arms.

N. B. Our loſs in killed and wounded during the ſiege, amounted to 1500.

This morning the colours of the different regiments taken from the enemy, were eſcorted to head-quarters, by General Abercromby, Major Crauford, and two ſquadrons of the 11th light dragoons.—They were 12 in number.

Eſtreux, Auguſt 6, 1793.

I have the honour to incloſe you a liſt of the garriſon of Valenciennes, as it ſtood at the end of the ſiege, with that of the ſtores which were taken in the town. It was computed that between 6000 and 7000 men marched out of the place, the reſt being ſick or wounded, part of which remained in the hoſpitals, and part followed in waggons. The garriſon was eſcorted to the firſt advanced poſts of the enemy. Accounts have been ſince received of their having retired to different parts of the country.

I had the opportunity of mentioning to you, in a former letter, that the conduct of the troops under the more immediate command of his Royal Highneſs, had been ſuch as to merit the higheſt commendation; and it would be unjuſt not to obſerve, that equal praiſe is due to thoſe of his Imperial Majeſty.

Theſe were commanded by General Count de Ferraris, an officer of diſtinguiſhed abilities, of which he furniſhed ample proofs upon this occaſion.

The ſiege was conducted with great ſkill and ſcience by Colonel Fromm, Chief Engineer. The artillery was under the command of General Untergenter, and appeared to have been perfectly well-directed, by its effect upon the enemy's works, and the number of guns which were found diſmounted upon the ramparts.

Juſt as the army arrived upon its ground, a party of the enemy, coming, as it is ſuppoſed, from Bouchain, attacked an advanced party of Hanoverians. They were driven back, with ſome loſs, by ſix ſquadrons of Hanoverian cavalry. His Royal Highneſs Prince Erneſt was perſonally engaged, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf upon this occaſion.

J. MURRAY.

State of the French troops which formed the garriſon of Valenciennes at the time of its ſurrender, from their liſts.

Officers, 451; from ſerjeants downwards, 9260. Total, 9711.

Ordnance and ammunition found in the town and citadel of Valenciennes.

Total of cannon, mortars, and howitzers, 184.—Total of ammunition, ſhells, &c. 68,655.—Raw powder, 2804 cwt. beſides ſome made-up ammunition. — Muſquets, 3446.

N. B. In theſe 3446 muſquets, thoſe taken from the French garriſon, when it marched out, are not included.

(Signed) FERRARIS, General.

Bourlon, near Cambrai, Auguſt 8, 1793.

I have the honour to inform you that the enemy have been driven from the camp which they occupied behind the Scheldt, and obliged to fall back with precipitation upon Arras, the only retreat which was left them. The front of this camp, which has been commonly called the Camp of Cæſar, was covered by the Scheldt, its left by the Cenſé, both of them ſtrengthened by inundations and protected by works, and its right by the fortreſs of Cambrai; behind this lie the wood and heights of Bourlon, which were likewiſe fortified with the utmoſt care. The Britiſh troops, ſeven battalions and ſix ſquadrons of Hanoverians, two battalions and five ſquadrons of Heſſians, and four battalions and ten ſquadrons of Auſtrians, marched from their reſpective camps the morning of the 6th, and joined the ſame evening in a camp near St. Aubert, under the command of his Royal Highneſs. This body marched the following morning, in one column, by the villages of

St. Hilaire, Bouffiere, and Wambaix, and forming afterwards into two, croſſed the Scheldt at Crevecoeur and Manieres. During the march a body of cavalry appeared upon the right flank towards Cambrai, but they were driven back in great confuſion by the appearance of ſome cavalry deſtined to attack them, and a few ſhot from the Auſtrian light artillery.

The troops had been eleven hours upon their march when they reached Manieres, and the heat was extreme; it was conſequently impoſſible to proceed any further, and a camp was taken upon the adjoining heights.

In the evening, juſt after the 15th light dragoons had been watering their horſes, Lieutenant-Col. Churchill obſerved a ſquadron of French cavalry at a ſmall diſtance; he immediately took one ſquadron, which happened to be in readineſs, leaving orders for the other to follow, and charged them with ſo much vigour and ſucceſs, that, beſides killing ſeveral, he took two officers, forty-four privates, and ſixty horſes. Sir Robert Laurie advanced with the 16th regiment to the ſupport of the 15th.

Upon the ſame day a column of the Auſtrians, under the command of General Clairfayt, advanced upon Youy and Thun L'Eveque, poſſeſſing themſelves, with little oppoſition, of all the poſts upon the right of the Scheldt. A third column, under General Colloredo, marched upon Navres, to be in readineſs to co-operate with either of the former, as circumſtances might direct.

His Royal Highneſs put his corps again in motion upon the morning of the 8th, having divided it into three columns, directed upon the villages of Graincourt, Anneux, and Cantain, with the intention of attacking the enemy upon the heights of Bourlon; but it was diſcovered that they had gone off in the night: and as there was reaſon to believe that the army behind the Scheldt had done the ſame, his Royal Highneſs took the whole of the cavalry (two ſquadrons of the Greys, and the Auſtrian regiment de la Tour, excepted) and went in purſuit. He fell in with the rear-guard at the village of Merguion, where two pieces of cannon, the artillery men belonging to them, and ſeveral other priſoners, were taken by the 11th light dragoons, and the huſſars of Barco. The enemy in their retreat ſet fire to the village, which occaſioned a conſiderable delay, there being no other paſſage than the bridge acroſs the rivulet upon which it ſtands. This obſtacle was at laſt overcome, and the enemy were followed to the next defile, by the village of Villiers. A large body of cavalry, appearing to be betwixt 3000 and 4000 men, with ſome battalions of infantry, and eight pieces of cannon, were ſeen upon the oppoſite heights.—They continued their retreat; and, as no advantage ſeemed likely to accrue from further purſuit, the troops, after halting there ſome time, returned to the camp, which had been propoſed to be taken near Bourlon. Several waggons were taken upon this and the former day.

General Clairfayt croſſed the Scheldt at day-break, when he found the enemy's camp intirely abandoned.

Lieutenant-General Avinſky, who commanded a ſmaller column upon the right, fell in with a poſt near Hordaing, killed ſeveral of them, and took thirty priſoners.

The loſs of the combined army has been very inconſiderable.

(Signed) R. DUNDAS, Maj. Gen.

The French retook Valenciennes the ſame month; and the following is an extract of a letter from a Dutch officer in Valenciennes, dated the 31ſt of Auguſt.

After having been ſhut up in this place during nine weeks, and the garriſon having been ſummoned three times to ſurrender at diſcretion and be ſent to France, and the ſummons being accompanied by the ſtrongeſt threats in conſequence of the decrees of the Convention, we held out till we obtained a capitulation, by virtue of which we ſhould march out on the 30th of Auguſt with all military honours, and, being without the fortreſs, we ſhould lay down our arms. We keep the horſes for our uſe, and our baggage: the non-commiſſioned officers and the ſoldiers are allowed their ſide arms and knapſacks. The Imperialiſts return to their own country: the battalions of Calmette and Plettenburg go to Holland. They have engaged not to bear arms againſt France during the preſent war.

The ſurrender of Valenciennes and Conde ſeems highly diſgraceful to the garriſons; it was ſurely not very ſoldierlike to be frightened by the thunder or a decree of the Conventioniſts. It is ſaid, however, that the Prince de Cobourg left only a garriſon of 2400 men in the former place.

The garriſon of Valenciennes has paſſed through Bruſſels on its march to Germany. The French beſieging army follows cloſe at their heels.

I have been almoſt an eye-witneſs to the bloody effects that aroſe out of the recapture of Valenciennes by the French. Beſides the 1300 emigrants found in the garriſon, and who were all ſhot in pairs before the eyes of thoſe very Auſtrian ſoldiers with whom they had ſerved, there were diſcovered a great many women and children in the town. The fate of theſe unfortunates will make you bluſh for humanity: the infants were dragged from the arms, and torn from the breaſts of their mothers, ſtuck on the point of the bayonet, and carried amidſt their ſhrieks and tears through the ſtreets!

VELLORE, SIEGE OF, *ſee* TRICHINOPOLY.

VENDEE. The termination of the efforts of La Vendee, have been ſuch as to immortalize the name of the diſtrict, and of the heroes who there diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

When the Conſtituent Aſſembly parcelled out the provinces of France, the names of the new diviſions were fought in the geography of the countries that were divided. It was then that the little river of Vendee, muddy, marſhy, and hitherto unheard of, obtained a place in the national records and gave its name to the diſtrict which it watered. This diviſion, ſituated on the ſouth of the river Loire, and in the province heretofore called Poitou, is a rugged and difficult country, covered with thick woods, interſperſed with deep moraſſes. Such is the famous La Vendee, impregnable even to Cæſar, from the nature of its ſoil, and the obſtinate valour of its people, and ſtill equally averſe to tyrants, though fighting in the name of a republic.

The loyalty of the inhabitants has conſecrated its name

name to immortality, by rendering it proverbial, ſince every daring union of invincible heroes, faithful to their God and their King, and terrible to their enemies, will henceforth be called a new La Vendee.

Before their inſurrection, in 1793, the peaſants of this diſtrict never adopted the opinions generally current in France.—Never did their conſciences conſent to abjure their religion, or to proſcribe their Lords or their prieſts. When the King eſcaped, they armed to ſupport his cauſe; when their prieſts were threatened with baniſhment, they concealed them; and when their Lords were attacked by plunderers, they flew to the reſcue of their caſtles. For a while they were in ſilent, though impatient ſubjection, with the reſt of France to the galling yoke of the Convention; but when the King was murdered, and the requiſitions of troops demanded, they loſt all patience. At that moment the ſucceſſes of the Allies on the frontiers ſeemed to offer a favourable opportunity.—Thoſe who had remained among them for the purpoſe of becoming their leaders, thought that now was the time to ſhew themſelves. They did ſo; they exhorted the people, and the inſurrection was almoſt inſtantaneous. The peaſants, armed only with ſticks, or with implements of huſbandry, fell furiouſly upon the national guards quartered among them, and by their defeat, ſupplied themſelves with fire arms, of which they hardly knew the uſe.

Emboldened by this firſt ſucceſs, they viſited the neighbouring towns, collecting all the Royaliſts they could find, and diſarming others.—Wherever the Republicans made reſiſtance, they deſtroyed them in their way, forced the priſons, and liberated a number of prieſts and many gentlemen, who became their leaders in new enterprizes, and more important victories.

This inſurrection at firſt a deſpicable ſpark, became by degrees a prodigious fire, which could not be extinguiſhed. One hundred and twenty miles of territory were preſently loſt to the Republic. The old men, the women, the children, and proviſions, were tranſported into the impenetrable receſſes; the approaches to which were guarded by 50,000 peaſants. The Convention in vain decreed ſoldiers, appointed Generals, and furniſhed trains of artillery againſt thoſe whom they denominated banditti, wretches, &c. the latter were always victorious. The unfortunate Generals went from their command to the guillotine, and their cannon to the Royaliſts, who not knowing how to diſpoſe of them, deſtroyed and left them.

Such was the origin of the inſurrection in La Vendee: which continually aſtoniſhed the world with new triumphs, though the heroes by whom they were achieved remained unknown. One Gaſton was for a long time ſuppoſed to be their leader, and was celebrated in that character, though he never exiſted but in the memorial of the Royaliſts. Their Chiefs wiſhed to remain unknown, and therefore created this imaginary general, taking his name from the records of French proweſs and chivalry, as one worthy of leading them to glory and to victory.

The name of the Chouans, that ſecond ſet of Royaliſts in France, little leſs formidable than the firſt, was often mentioned, but few are acquainted with their origin.

The Chouans firſt appeared in the neighbourhood of Fougieres, in Britanny, preciſely at the time when the Royaliſts in La Vendee croſſed the Loire, and threw themſelves into that province.

The maſter of an iron forge, named Chouan, had three ſons, who at that time put themſelves at the head of the diſcontented in thoſe parts. Hence their name is derived.—At firſt they gained ſeveral advantages, but on the arrival of the Republican armies, they were obliged to abandon the plain, and betake themſelves to the foreſts, where their enemies could not purſue them. The defeats of the other Royaliſts ſtrengthened the party of the Chouans; for all thoſe of La Vendee who could eſcape from the ſword of the Republicans, haſtened to join the Breton inſurgents. Perſecuted, and reduced to live like the wild beaſts in the woods, they became almoſt as ferocious; while all thoſe who were diſguſted by the requiſition of their perſons or property, in thoſe parts, were continually added to their number. They were divided into bands, under certain leaders; and, though deſtitute of every advantage, of money, clothing, proviſions, &c. by wonderful courage and perſeverance, and almoſt by miracle, they were able to render themſelves formidable.

The French government, deſpairing of being able to reduce the inſurgents as long as they were commanded by ſkilful leaders, the rulers of France directed their efforts againſt the chiefs of that party. The peace which the latter were neceſſitated to conclude, afforded the Republicans the means of obtaining by craft and cunning what they could not obtain by force of arms. Bribery was made uſe of to detach the ſoldiers from their generals; and deſertion among the Republicans was encouraged, in order to ſurround the chiefs of La Vendee with ſpies and traitors, and catch them in the ſnares which were laid for that purpoſe. It was thus that Stofflet was ſurpriſed and taken, and Charette abandoned; and General d'Autichamp ſhared the ſame fate. It was by theſe means, that the Royaliſts of La Vendee, who, in the year 1793, ſhone forth with ſo much ſplendour, ſtruck terror into the heart of the Convention, and by their unwearied perſeverance and dauntleſs courage, intereſted all Europe in their favour, have at length, by imperceptible degrees, been treacherouſly deſtroyed.

In February, 1796, a deceptive treaty was made with the Royaliſts and the government, when the former ſubmitted, and General Charette made his entry into Nantz on the 2d of March, on a ſtately charger, dreſſed in blue regimentals, and wearing the national cockade. He was followed by four of his Lieutenants, by a groupe of repreſentatives of the people, by General Canclaux, the Commander in Chief of the weſtern army and his ſtaff; the officers of the Vendeans, a company of foot, one of dragoons, and one of gen d'armes; a choice detachment of national guards; a band of muſic, and the cavalry of Nantz. The rear of the proceſſion was brought up by two carriages with the repreſentatives and commiſſioners, who had negotiated and concluded the treaty of peace.

The repreſentatives and the people cried out—*Vive la Paix!* but Charette ſeemed affected and rather dull, receiving

receiving and returning congratulations on all ſides. The other chiefs walked on in profound ſilence, wearing a round hat with a high crown (a part of their former dreſs) with white plumes and a lace, marked with their rank; at the ſight of which, ſome Jacobins, mingled with the people, could not refrain from making very wry faces. The proceſſion moved ſlowly on to the houſe where the repreſentatives of the people reſide. Refreſhments were provided there, and at night the ſame proceſſion repaired to the theatre.

The French government, having the Chiefs in their poſſeſſion, ſoon after infringed upon the articles; which reduced Charette, and the other Chiefs to take up arms, but were ſoon ſuppreſſed: Charette was ſhot, March 2, 1796, the whole of the party ſuffered, and their followers diſperſed.

VENICE, a Republic in the Adriatic, aboliſhed by the French in May, 1797. Bonaparte publiſhed a manifeſto againſt the government of Venice, in which he recapitulated the cauſes of complaint which the French had againſt that government, and he concluded by requiring the French miniſter at Venice, to leave that city, and all the Venetian agents in Lombardy and Terra Firma to depart from thoſe diſtricts, and by ordering the different Generals of Diviſion to treat as enemies the troops of the Venetian Republic, and to beat down the Lion of St. Mark, in all the cities of Terra Firma.

On the 30th of April, a complete revolution took place in Venice. The Senate and the Council of Ten were aboliſhed, and the three State Inquiſitors, and the Commandant of the Lido (or ſea ſhore, where there is a fort two Italian miles from the city,) arreſted. Immediately afterwards, the Grand Council ſent a ſecond deputation to Bonaparte, to inform him of the change that had taken place, and acquaint him that they were ready to confer with him on the future conſtitution of the Republic.

May 12. This day has been a very dreadful one for this city. Heaven grant that to-morrow may not exhibit ſcenes ſtill more tragic! Yeſterday it was formally reſolved, that the government ſhould be changed to one more democratic, and the French be admitted into Venice, to reſtore things to order. Till to-day at noon every thing was quiet; but about one o'clock, when the manifeſtoes and publications of the new municipality, after the French model, were poſted up, the people ran together, tore down the manifeſto in St. Mark's place, and then fell upon the houſes of the new municipaliſts, which they greatly damaged. They erected three ſtandards in St. Mark's place, ſhouting "Live St. Mark!" and compelling all who paſſed by to do the ſame. The populace, together with ſome Sclavonians, forced the arſenal, and fitted out gunboats, which they ſtationed in thoſe places where the French might be expected to paſs from the main land to Venice. The hotel of the French Ambaſſador has, however, been ſpared by the multitude. They ſought for the Doge in his place, in order to compel him to reſume his authority and ſtation; but he was not to be found.

The Grand Council, with cannon placed at their gates, have given up their authority to a Committee of thirty perſons. Bonaparte requires the abolition of the Senate and the Council of Ten. The Tree of Liberty is planted in St. Mark's place at Venice; and Padua and Vicenza have formally required to be united to the Republic of Lombardy.

According to another letter, the nobles, to the number of 600 have met, and 593 of them voted for introducing the democratic government.—Only ſeven were for the former ariſtocracy.

May 13. The Republic of Venice, which, during fourteen centuries, had eſcaped ſo fortunately amidſt all political changes, has now not a foot of land left on the continent. All is in poſſeſſion of the French. In all the towns of the Venetian territory, French garriſons, commandants, municipalities, &c. are eſtabliſhed. The French ſoldiers live at diſcretion, and demand of the diſarmed towns and villages, money, bread, meat, wine, forage, clothes, ſhoes, hats, and every thing they want. The nobility have been obliged to give up their horſes, coaches, &c.

As ſoon as the change of government was determined on at Venice, three deputies were ſent to General Bonaparte, to inform him of it. Three ex-nobles were likewiſe ſent by the way of Padua to Milan, to treat for a peace, and ſettle the terms with Bonaparte. The Venetian militia was diſbanded, and all the ſhips diſarmed.

The Venetian Commiſſaries, who arrived to negotiate a peace with General Bonaparte, obtained it under the following conditions.

I. The Venetian territory on the Terra Firma, or main land of Italy, ſhall remain in the poſſeſſion of the French; a part of which ſhall be reſtored, when the political ſyſtem of Italy is finally ſettled.

II. The fort of Venice ſhall be put in poſſeſſion of French troops.

II. The French ſhall have a part of the arſenal and the Venetian fleet at their diſpoſal.

IV. The Republic of Venice ſhall pay 80,000,000 of livres.

V. All perſons who have been arreſted on account of political opinions ſhall be ſet at liberty.

VI. The Venetian form of government ſhall be intirely changed.

The laſt article was carried into execution. The Senate and Council of Ten were aboliſhed and the country governed by a proviſional adminiſtration. The democracy obtained the pre-eminence. The three State-Inquiſitors were arreſted.

Bonaparte to the Republic of Venice.

10th Prairial, May 30.

It is to deliver the moſt beautiful country in Europe from the iron yoke of the arrogant Houſe of Auſtria, that the French army has braved obſtacles the moſt difficult to be ſurmounted.

Victory has joined with juſtice, to crown its efforts. The wreck of the enemy's army has retired beyond the Mincio. The French army, in purſuit of them, paſſed into

into the territory of the Republic of Venice, but it will not forget that a long friendſhip unites the two Republics.

The religion, the government, the cuſtoms, and the property of the country, ſhall be reſpected. That the people may be without any uneaſineſs, the moſt ſevere diſcipline will be maintained. Every thing furniſhed to the army ſhall be punctually paid for in money.

The General in Chief requires the officers of the Republic of Venice, the magiſtrates, and the prieſts, to make theſe ſentiments known to the people, that confidence may cement the friendſhip which has ſo long united the two nations.

Faithful in the path of honour, as in that of victory, the French ſoldier is terrible only to the enemies of his liberty and of his government.

(Signed) BONAPARTE,
General in Chief of the Army of Italy.
(Signed) ALEXANDER BERTHIER,
General of Diviſion and Chief of the Staff.

Venice, July 1, 1796.

The inhabitants of our Republic, have come to a general determination of defending themſelves, and as a further proof of the determination of the Venetians, all the inhabitants of the Venetian ſtates have come to a reſolution of paying, or more properly giving, to the Republic, a tenth part of their property, for which Udina ſent 3[illegible],000 ducats of gold; the clergy, 160,000 ditto; the Senator Piſani, 4000 ditto; the Jews, 70,000 ditto; the lawyers, 10,000 ditto; and the different pariſhes of Venice, 100,000 ditto; total 374,000.

The Republic has 60 000 men in arms in the different iſlands, and as many more are raiſed in Iſtria, Friuli, and Dalmatia, to guard their poſſeſſions on the Terra Firma. This is occaſioned by the cruel manner in which Bonaparte has robbed all the other ſtates, after the moſt ſacred proteſtations of his entering the different ſtates in a friendly manner, and has ſhamefully violated all principles of honour and common honeſty. From Bologna he carried off eleven carts full of private property belonging to the inhabitants, though he had promiſed them his protection.

The French took from the arſenal of Venice 6000 pieces of cannon, and 100,000 muſquets; but what has afflicted the Venetians ſtill more, they have taken away four famous Bronze horſes, which ornamented the church of St. Mark.

The commercial houſes here are to pay the following ſums in ſilver ducats (ducati d'argento) towards the contributions impoſed by the French:

Serpos -	30,000	Zinetti -	28,000
Treves -	45,000	Tamoft -	45,000
Rizotti -	15,000	Luiſello -	10,000
Curiel -	20,000	Camilnati	20,000
Comello -	10,000	Bianchini	25,000
Burati -	26,000	Borelli -	17,000
Angeli -	16,000	Guizetti -	18,000

And thirteen other houſes from 8000 to 2500 ducats.

VENLO, a fortified town of Guelderland. On the 4th of October, at the firſt approach of the French, the whole garriſon of Venlo, and the ſpacious fort of St. Michael, conſiſted of no more than 1200 men, fit for ſervice; their duty, of courſe, was extremely fatiguing. On the 15th of October, the time when the place was completely inveſted, the above number was conſiderably leſſened, many of the ſoldiers having been wounded, taken priſoners, or deſerted. On the 21ſt, the enemy had puſhed their works within a piſtol ſhot from the paliſadoes of the covered way before the gate leading to Ruremonde, and from theſe works their grenadiers and chaſſeurs killed and wounded ſeveral ſoldiers of the garriſon on their poſts. A ſmall ſortie was therefore determined upon. A detachment of 130 volunteers, commanded by Captain Roſt, of the regiment of Panhuys, and twenty-five horſe, executed this duty with as much valour as ſucceſs. The French having been driven out of their firſt intrenchment, were purſued to the ſecond and third; while Captain Ter Horſt, with his pioneers, levelled and deſtroyed the firſt. This ſucceſs, however, was not obtained without loſs; three officers were wounded, and fifty-nine non-commiſſioned officers and privates either wounded or killed. We took a French captain and four men priſoners. The enemy, however, ſoon reeſtabliſhed their works, and puſhed them on with ſo much activity and ſpirit on both ſides the town, that on the 23d our guns were no longer able to hurt them, and they killed and wounded many of our ſoldiers in the out-works of the place. The garriſon being now dwindled to the number of 950 men, many of whom for five, ſix, and ſeven days together, had been conſtantly on duty, it was found impoſſible any longer to defend the out-works; they were of courſe abandoned in the night between the 23d and 24th of October, and the defence confined to the body of the place. In this ſituation the town was ſummoned to ſurrender on the 24th of October. A capitulation was drawn up, the 5th article of which purported, that the garriſon ſhould be allowed to ſerve againſt the enemies of the United Netherlands. This article having been rejected, it was determined to defend the town to the laſt extremity, which determination, however, cauſed the French General Laurent to agree to the above article, and the capitulation was ſigned on the 26th of October.

VERDUN, a part of Lorrain, in France. This place ſurrendered on capitulation to a body of the Pruſſian army, commanded by the king in perſon, in the beginning of September, 1792, and was retaken by the French under General Dillon, October 13, following.

VERONA, November 22, 1796. The important affairs of Italy entirely engroſſed the public attention; and General Alvinzy, who ſucceeded Field-Marſhal Wurmſer in the command in chief of the Imperial armies in Italy, became the hero of that country. After having repulſed and defeated the French on the 6th, near Cagliano, he puſhed further on, forced the republicans to abandon Montebello, and took a poſition between that place and Verona. Bonaparte had, in the mean time, collected all his troops

troops, and even a part of the army which formed the blockade of Mantua, and was on the point of attacking Alvinzy. But this general, ſenſible of the advantages of offenſive operations, having formed a junction with the Generals Davidovich and Quaſdanowich, on the 13th attacked and routed General Bonaparte, near Verona, killed about 3000 republicans, made 3000 priſoners, among whom were a general and many officers of an inferior rank, and took twenty-two pieces of cannon. After an interval of ten days without any advices from Italy, his Royal Highneſs the Archduke received a report from General Alvinzy, the tenor of which was ſuch as to confirm the hopes which his former diſpatches inſpired. This report, was dated Calabro, November 13, was in ſubſtance as follows:

After the action of the 6th, near Baſſano, the enemy continued to retreat, abandoned even the ſtrong poſition of Montebello without reſiſtance, and croſſed the Adige at Verona.

On the 11th General Alvinzy arrived near Villanuova, and the ſame evening a conſiderable part of the enemy's army, commanded by Bonaparte in perſon, advanced from Verona, and took poſt in the neighbouring mountains.

Early on the 12th Bonaparte commenced a general attack upon the whole line, which, though made with infinite violence, was reſiſted with the moſt perfect ſteadineſs and bravery.

Whilſt Bonaparte was thus employed, in repeated though ineffectual efforts to force the front of the poſition, General Alvinzy detached a column againſt each of his flanks. No ſooner had theſe arrived at their point of attack, than the enemy retreated with precipitation; and a moſt ſevere and important affair was thus completely decided in favour of the Auſtrians.

Two of the enemy's generals were known to have been wounded, and a third was amongſt the number of priſoners already brought in.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFURD.

VERONA, BATTLE OF, on the 26th of March, 1797. According to a recent report of Lieutenant-General Kray, Lieutenant-General Kaim had received advice that the enemy were concentrating their forces near Villa Franca and Caſtelnuovo. This General was thus upon his guard ever ſince the 24th, when he received the information; he communicated it alſo to General Count de Hohenzollern, who immediately quitted Venice, and arrived at Verona on the 25th, with two battalions of Giulay, one battalion of Stenz grenadiers, three battalions of Mitrowſky, two ſquadrons of Lovenohr, and five ſquadrons of Karaczay. General Liptaye likewiſe arrived at Verona in the night between the 24th and 25th, with a battalion of Klebeck and two battalions of Furſtenburg. General Kaim was thus enabled to ſtrengthen the poſition of Paſtienge with three battalions of Schroder, and one battery of artillery. In the intrenched lines of this poſition, where Generals Elſnitz and Goddeſheim commanded, were ſeven battalions of infantry and three ſquadrons of the new regiment of huſſars. The advanced chain commenced from the Lake of Garda, and extended along the frontier as far as the environs of Beirlaque; it was defended by a battalion of Ogulins, a battalion of Waraſdins, four companies of the chaſſeurs of Aſpre, and one ſquadron of huſſars In order to facilitate their retreat, and alſo to preſerve a communication with the left bank of the Adige, two bridges of boats were fixed near Pol, upon that river, ſtrengthened by a double Tete-de-Pont, defended by artillery. As this poſition could not keep up a communication with Verona upon the right bank of the Adige, by reaſon of their diſtance from each other, they contented themſelves with ſending a diviſion of huſſars from Verona to Caſa Carra to keep up the communication as well as they could; but the advanced chain of Verona, through Tombetta, Tomba, St. Lucia, St. Maſſimo, Croce Biancha, which extended from one bank of the Adige to the other, was defended by three battalions of infantry, and was ſupported on the glacis of Verona at the New Gate. Two battalions, of Mitrowſky, one battalion of Hungarians, and ſix ſquadrons of cavalry, were poſted near the Porta Nuova; four battalions of infantry and five ſquadrons of cavalry were poſted as a reſerve behind the Porto Zeno. In this ſituation the enemy attacked our chain of advanced poſts very early in the morning of the 26th. Lieutenant-General Kaim immediately marched thither, and finding that the enemy's attack was principally directed againſt St. Lucia, he took meaſures to reinforce thoſe points. He ſent thither an additional battalion. General Liptay, who was with his troops at St Lucia, had been already wounded at half paſt four o'clock. General Kaim then entruſted the command of that place to General Morſkwitz, and marched to Croce Biancha to endeavour to fall upon the flank of the enemy, which was attacking St. Lucia. This diverſion was intended to be made between Legagno and Maſſimo towards Doſſobon. By the firſt priſoners that were taken, it was learnt that the enemy conſiſted of two complete diviſions under Generals Victor and Grenier; that one part of the diviſion of Serrurier had been added to them, together with 6000 Piedmonteſe, Swiſs, and Poliſh emigrants; that the enemy was therefore forming an attack upon Verona, with a force amounting to between 25 and 30,000 men, in the firm expectation of taking that city by ſurprize. The enemy had therefore put in the general orders of the army, that as they had already ſubſiſted fifteen days without pay, they ſhould be indemnified with two hours pillage of the city of Verona. General Kaim immediately ordered the corps of reſerve to advance, ſent General Hohenzollern to the left wing, with orders to ſupport General Minkwitz; and he went himſelf to St. Maſſimo. At ſix o'clock the enemy muſtered all their forces, and directed their principal attacks upon St. Lucia and St. Maſſimo. The firſt poſt was ſoon carried by the enemy, and notwithſtanding that General Hohenzollern learnt that General Minkwitz had been wounded, he ſucceeded twice in retaking it; it could not however be preſerved, and the enemy remained in poſſeſſion of it the whole day. They did not ſucceed

equally

equally well at St. Maſſimo. They made ſeven ſucceſſive attacks upon it, and carried the poſt ſeven times with freſh forces, and ſeven times they were repulſed from it by our brave troops. This place occaſioned an immenſe loſs to the enemy; we not only remained maſters of it during the whole day, but our chain of advanced poſts was likewiſe maintained, with the exception of the poſt of St. Lucia. Our loſs is conſiderable; that of the enemy twice as great. General Kaim ſays, that all the troops under his command performed prodigies of valour, and that there is no example of ſo deadly a fire of muſquet ſhots having been ſuſtained during eighteen hours, without the ſmalleſt interval, by reaſon of the ſuperiority of the enemy, who continually advanced with freſh troops. This heroic effort of courage and perſeverance is ſo much the more wonderful, as the troops were not able to procure, during the whole attack, any refreſhment or comfort.

Towards twelve o'clock General Kaim was wounded. He did not quit his poſt without recommending to all the generals not to abandon the poſt of St. Maſſimo, and to continue the diverſions in the flank and rear of the enemy, which would neceſſarily make them repent of the audacity of their enterprize. It was owing to the want of troops, and the exhauſted ſtate of thoſe who had been ſo long fighting, that hindered us from profiting of the advantages which we had gained by attacking Boſſolengo and Villa Franca. We took one cannon, one ammunition waggon, 316 priſoners, amongſt whom were two chiefs of battalions, and thirty-five officers. The General ſays, that it is impoſſible for him to make a liſt of thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves: each had ſhewn the moſt invincible courage, and every individual reflected by his conduct the greateſt honour upon the army of his Majeſty, of which he was a part. Our loſſes conſiſt of eleven officers and ninety men killed, forty-two officers and 2675 men wounded. At the attack of St. Lucia, 1000 priſoners fell into the hands of the enemy. The loſs of the enemy cannot be eſtimated at leſs than from 8 to 10,000 men.

The battle was commenced by the French early on the morning of the 26th, whoſe object was to take that city by ſurpriſe, for the purpoſe of compenſating the army, which, as they had already ſubſiſted fifteen days without pay, were to be indemnified with two hours pillage of the city. The French carried, were twice beaten from, and again took, and during the day kept the poſt of St. Lucia; they likewiſe ſeven times took and were beaten from St. Maſſimo. The battle laſted with unprecedented obſtinacy for eighteen hours. General Kaim, who relates prodigies of valour of his officers and men, was carried wounded off the field. The Auſtrians loſs conſiſted of eleven officers and ninety men killed, forty-two officers and 2675 men wounded. The French at St. Lucia took 1000 men, but during the action loſt from 8 to 10,000 men. The Auſtrians took eight pieces of cannon, three howitzers, thirty-two ammunition waggons, and 1100 priſoners.

The ſecond battle of Verona, fought on the 30th of March, was occaſioned by 15,000 French attempting to ſurpriſe that city; when the Auſtrians, by a ſkilful and gallant movement, deſtroying a bridge, the enemy loſt 1000 men, together with 1112 priſoners. On the 2d inſtant, the Auſtrians took twenty-nine officers, and 800 privates, priſoners, at Villa Franca, with two pieces of cannon, and threw ſome ſhells into Peſchiera; and having taken one armed veſſel, and deſtroyed another, the French ſunk the reſt, and took their crews to Ferraro. The French general has propoſed to General Kray, to exchange the officers who had been made priſoners on the 26th and 30th. He was anſwered, that he muſt firſt ſend his Majeſty's officers, and then an equal number of French officers, of thoſe whom the Auſtrians had made priſoners, would be returned.

The enemy, after the check ſuſtained on the 30th ult. near Verona, had deſcended the Adige, and taken poſt between that river and the Tartaro, from whence they threatened to repaſs the Adige.

But Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Kray, underſtanding that they had been unable to rally all their forces, took the reſolution of attacking them immediately.

The enemy's head-quarters were at Iſola della Scala, one camp near Magnan, oppoſite to our army under Verona, and a ſecond near Lecca, on the rivulet Manego, oppoſite to Legnago. Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Kray's plan, was firſt to attack the enemy's camp near Magnan, and to penetrate, if poſſible, as far as Iſola della Scala.

He accordingly drew near the enemy on the 5th inſtant, and at ten in the morning attacked them with three columns, ſupported by a fourth. The action ſoon became general; the enemy made a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance. The ground was a long time diſputed, but the firmneſs and bravery of the Imperial troops obtained the victory. The enemy were routed on all ſides, and driven from their camp at Magnan. Night coming on put an end to the combat.

During the night the Imperial troops formed a line by Lecedré Caſtel d'Azano, Hutta Fredda, and Valeſe, to watch the motions of the enemy, after this ſecond defeat.

We have taken eleven pieces of cannon, thirty ammunition waggons, ſeven ſtandards, and above 2000 priſoners.

Our loſs in killed and wounded is eſtimated by Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Kray, at 2000 men; that of the enemy muſt be far more conſiderable, as his Majeſty's troops performed prodigies of valour.

Yeſterday a deſperate conflict took place in this town. It laſted four hours, and 600 French in the garriſon were cut to pieces. The ſurvivors retreated to three caſtles, whence they keep up a continual fire upon the town, without doing any material damage.

Count Nieperg, commander of the advanced guard, of Laudon's corps, arrived this day, amid the ſhouts of *Vive L'Empereur! Vive St. Marc!* to ſettle the terms of the armiſtice.

The Veroneſe have already taken 2000 French priſoners. General Bellaud having threatened to bombard the town, a meſſage was ſent, aſſuring him, that for every bomb he threw into the town, twenty Frenchmen and four women ſhould be conducted to the Stone Bridge, and ſhot.

Vienna, May 6.

The ſurrender of Verona to the French did not take place without conſiderable bloodſhed. The city was for three or four days bombarded from the caſtles, and nearly laid in aſhes. The firing was likewiſe returned from the town upon the caſtles. On the 20th there was a bloody action near the village of Croce Bianca, not far from Verona, between the French, and 3000 armed Venetian peaſants and 1300 Sclavonians, under the command of the Venetian Colonel Ferro. The French, who conſiſted chiefly of Poliſh and Lombard volunteers, were ſurrounded by the Venetians, a ſally being made from the city at the ſame time, and loſt many men. At length, according to the official account of the French General Chabrau, the Adjutant-General Devaux, at the head of the Poles, forced the village of Croce Bianca, and took five pieces of cannon, which were immediately pointed againſt the Venetians. The Sclavonians had retired to a large building, which formed a kind of fort, and in which they had all their powder waggons and ammunition. Againſt this building General Chabrau pointed a howitzer, and it was ſoon blown up into the air. Five hundred Sclavonians, their officers, horſes, waggons, &c. were blown to pieces. The Poles, whoſe Colonel (Sibrawſki) was wounded, fought with the greateſt courage, and took a ſtandard.

On the 21ſt, another bloody action took place between the French, and another diviſion of the Venetians; in conſequence of which, the former took one of the ſuburbs of Verona, and the city capitulated on the 24th.

July 10.

Yeſterday the French took poſſeſſion of our town and caſtle with 10,000 men, when ſome bloody ſcenes enſued between them and our ſoldiers. This circumſtance is imputed to the numerous increaſe of the Auſtrian forces on the confines of Tyrol, as they have 10,000 men at Baſſano.

Verona, Head-quarters of General Kray, April 1, 1800.

In the night between the 30th and 31ſt, a French column paſſed the Adige over a bridge of boats, near Rivoli, to attack in flank, by the mountains, the right wing of the Imperial army. The Generals Kray and Kaim had recourſe to the following ſtratagem: they cauſed their infantry to retreat almoſt to Verona, in order to amuſe the French, while a corps of cavalry, having with them twenty or twenty-five pontoneers, went by bye-roads, and deſtroyed the bridge. The retreat of the French being thus cut off, 2000 were killed or wounded, and the remaining 6000 laid down their arms. They had with them eleven pieces of cannon, and a great number of ammunition waggons.

VERPLANKS, ſee STONY POINT.

VIENNA, SIEGE OF AND BATTLE AT. Capital of the circle of Auſtria, and the German Empire, ſituated on the river Danube, 130 miles ſouth-eaſt from Prague. This famous ſiege was undertaken by the Turks, in the year 1683, and is one of the moſt remarkable tranſactions in the German and Turkiſh hiſtories. If we look for the motives of this event, we muſt conſider, that ſeveral years before this æra, the Emperor Leopold raiſed heavy exactions of the Hungarians, and perſecuted them to a degree of ſeverity and animoſity. Count Tekeli, a nobleman of high rank and repute in that country, glowing with a ſpirit of independency, reſolved to ſhake off the yoke of diſpleaſure and perſecution of the Imperial court, or at leaſt thought any change could not be for the worſe. He made a propoſal to the Turkiſh Emperor, that he would aſſiſt him at the head of 12,000 men, in extending his conqueſts to the weſt in Europe, and grant his army a free paſſage through Hungary, provided he would afterwards maintain the ancient liberties of that country. The bait was too alluring to need much invitation; the Turks were preſently in motion, and Kara Muſtapha, the Grand Vizier, penetrated through Hungary, at the head of the Turkiſh army, and on the 18th day of July, 1683, he appeared before Vienna.

The trenches being opened, and every thing neceſſary for the ſiege prepared, the Vizier ſoon makes himſelf maſter of the outworks, beats down the walls with his cannon and mines, and then aſſaults the city with ſuch vigour, that although the garriſon, aſſiſted by the citizens, bravely diſputed every inch of ground, yet in all probability the place muſt have been quickly taken, had the general continued the ſiege as vigorouſly as he began it.

But Kara Muſtapha, though otherwiſe a man of great prudence and experience, being infatuated with ambition, and the power he ſaw himſelf inveſted with, imagines it for his intereſt to prolong the ſiege. He fancied he was able to throw off the Othman, or Turkiſh dominion, and having ſeized the metropolis of all Germany, found a muſſelman empire in the weſt, which ſhould rival that in the eaſt. He thought he had nothing to fear from the Sultan, ſince all the diſciplined troops of the empire were under his command, and it would be difficult for Mahomet to bring ſuch an army againſt him. The Emperor of Germany ſeemed leſs formidable to him, as he hoped to be maſter of his capital city, before the troops expected from Poland, whoſe proceedings were known to be dilatory, could poſſibly arrive. He had brought with him a great treaſure, and reſolved to increaſe it with the riches of the German princes, which he ſuppoſed to be depoſited in the city beſieged by him.

He knew that the Paſhas, or Baſhaws, and other governors in Hungary, appointed by him during his vizierſhip, were attached to his intereſt, and imagined would prove no obſtacle to his advancement. It remained only to gain Ibrahim Paſha, Beglerbeg of Buda, a man of great authority with the principal officers of the janizaries and ſpahis. Theſe latter he prevailed on by large preſents. He promiſed Ibrahim Paſha, the kingdom of Hungary for ever, to divide all the provinces of it among the ſpahis, by way of Timor, and to ſettle the whole army in the cities and lands of that country, as new colonies, after driving out or enſlaving the old poſſeſſors. But he reſerved for himſelf, under

under the title of Sultan, all Germany, as far as the borders of France, Tranſilvania, and Poland, which he reſolved the next year either to ſubdue, or make tributary.

Let us now leave the Vizier, big with theſe great deſigns, in the camp before Vienna, and ſee what meaſures were taken by the Emperor to repel the enemy. The States of Poland, excited either by the common danger, or the Pope's exhortation, laying aſide their inteſtine diviſions, unanimouſly reſolved to raiſe an army, and oppoſe the enemy of the croſs. Accordingly an alliance was concluded between the Emperor and John Sobieſki, of which one of the principal articles was, that in caſe the capital of either monarch ſhould be attacked by the Turks, both Princes ſhould march in perſon, with their whole army, to its relief.

Leopold being ſtrengthened on that ſide, in the following year declares Charles, Duke of Lorraine, general of his army. The Duke quits Hungary, and ſupplying the garriſon of Vienna with ſeveral regiments, encamps with the reſt of his army near the city, on the borders of Hungary and Auſtria, in ſuch a manner, that he might provide for the exigences of both countries, and ſafely wait for the forces of Poland, as well as of other ſtates. When Leopold heard that Hungary was abandoned by his troops, and that the Turks were preparing to beſiege Vienna, not thinking himſelf ſecure within the city, he commits the defence of it to Count Stahremberg, a man of approved integrity, valour, and prudence, and retires to Lintz on the Danube, and from thence ſends letters to all the neighbouring princes, to deſire their aſſiſtance.

This is in ſubſtance much the ſame with what is related by the Chriſtian writers, from whom it will be proper to add a few particulars. According to them, Tekeli, in February, 1683, blocked up all the Emperor's towns in Upper Hungary, and the Turks, in March, poſted 15,000 to ſecure the bridge of Eſſek. On the 7th of May, Leopold, attended by the Dukes of Bavaria and Lorrain, reviewed his army, which did not conſiſt of more than 43,000 men; but in theſe are not reckoned 6000 hired Poles, commanded by Prince Lubormiſky, a great number of volunteers, and the forces of Alſatia, with thoſe of the Rhine. The cannon conſiſted of ſeventy great pieces, and fifteen mortars, under the care of Count Stahremberg, general of the artillery. The Turkiſh army, according to a moderate computation, amounted to 180,000 effective men, beſides miners, gunners, ſuttlers, and other attendants, which might well make 40,000 more.

Upon the march of the Vizier towards Vienna, and the Emperor's retreat to Lintz, every thing was in the utmoſt confuſion, till the Duke of Lorraine arrived, who, with Count Stahremberg, the governor, ſet all things in order for a vigorous defence. The whole garriſon (including 2717 trained bands, officers, and volunteers) conſiſted of 13,000 men. The Turks beginning to approach the city, the Duke, on the 14th, retreated over the bridges, and encamped; but the Iſle of Tabor on the Danube, being judged no proper place for the cavalry, he paſſed that river, leaving the bridges to be defended by Schultz's dragoons. On the 16th the Vizier entered the camp, and began to open his trenches about fifty paces from the counterſcarp, in the ſuburbs of Ulrick; ordering a writing or ſummons, wrapped in a linen bag, to be thrown on the covered way, wherein he exhorted the governor and people to turn Mahometans, and ſurrender the city, otherwiſe to expect no mercy.

After this the Turks and Tartars obliged the troops, which kept the bridges, to retire. One of the firſt misfortunes which befel the beſieged, was their governor's being wounded in the head with a brick. Meantime the Turks, having drawn two parallel lines, and a third on the lobel baſtion, with a line of communication between both, here raiſed their batteries of thirty pieces of cannon. The prime Vizier took his ſtation on the ſide of the ravelin, with his Kiaga, the Janizar Aga, and Paſha of Romelia, who was killed by a cannon-ball. The attack of the court baſtion on the right, was given to Huſſeyn, Paſha of Damaſcus; that of the lobel baſtion, on the left of the Vizier, to Ahmed, Paſha of Temeſwaer. But although they were diſturbed in their lines, by a briſk ſally of the beſieged, yet on the 23d of July, a ſtrong gale of wind blowing towards the city, they threw ſeveral bombs into it, and the ſame day ſprung a mine near the lobel baſtion, with very little effect. However, they made a furious aſſault upon, but came off with loſs. Next morning a meſſenger from the Duke, having ſwam four times over the water, with a letter in a bottle, hung about his neck, with much difficulty got into the city, and gave the beſieged hopes of relief, as the army was now daily increaſing.

Meantime the Vizier Kara Muſtapha continues the ſige of Vienna, not as prudence, but his vain imagination ſuggeſted: for, in a perſuaſion that the city could not avoid falling into his hands, he would not ſuffer it to be cloſely blocked up on all ſides, or the breaches to be attacked every where with equal vigour; but orders the ſoldiers daily to aſſault in ſmall parties only, that the garriſon, being exhauſted with continual watching, and loſs of their men, might be obliged at length to ſurrender the caſtle. When the janizaries, ignorant of the general's deſign, began openly to complain of theſe proceedings, and that more were deſtroyed by the ſkirmiſhes, than by a general aſſault of the whole army; he unwarily diſcovers part of his projects; telling thoſe who acquainted him with what was ſaid, that he could not ſatisfy the deſires of the army, becauſe he knew there were great treaſures in the city, which it would be improper, and contrary to the Sultan's command, to give up for plunder.

Beſides, leſt the ſoldiers ſhould happen to break into the city, and in the firſt heat to ſeize on thoſe treaſures, he commands proclamation to be made in the camp, that if any Othman troops ſhould force the walls, they ſhould immediately ſecure themſelves with a trench, and not preſume to advance further, or enter any houſe, before he ſhould come and give them freſh orders. Laſtly, that after taking the city, the want of corn ſhould not oblige him to change or defer his deſigns, he very ſparingly diſtributes the proviſions, which he

had brought with him in great plenty; alleging, that good part of it was to be reſerved for the troops to be left in garriſon, when the city ſhould be reduced. In the mean while, all the proviſions expected from Hungary were intercepted by the garriſons of Fribourg and Yavarin, as Tekeli had foretold the Vizier. Hence ſo great a ſcarcity aroſe, that, a thing before unknown in the Turkiſh camp, ten drams of bread, and even without ſalt, were ſold for one rhub, with other eatables, and liquor in proportion.

The General, to remedy this inconvenience, before the famine cauſed a ſedition in the army, ſends a baſhaw, with 20,000 men, to the aid of Tekeli, with orders to attack Preſburg, becauſe that was the city leaſt able to make reſiſtance; and ſeize the proviſions, with the military ſtores, collected at Buda, ſafely conducted to the Othman camp. But Duke Charles being informed of the Vizier's intentions, ſent Prince Lewis of Baden, with ſeveral regiments, who firſt meeting with Tekeli, quickly diſperſed the Hungarian troops, which ſtruck the Turks with ſuch terror, that beſides 1000 killed, and many taken, they left 1000 waggons laden with proviſions and warlike engines, as a booty to the victors.

The janiſſaries, on the news of this defeat and loſs, exaſperated againſt their General, began to exclaim, that they came to fight, not againſt famine, but the enemy; and growing negligent in their duty, allowed the garriſon, now reduced to the utmoſt extremity, time to reſume their courage, and repair their breaches. The officers, likewiſe, diſcouraged by the obſtinacy of the Vizier, and difficulty of the ſiege, grew careleſs of their affairs; and would have been ſurpriſed by the Imperial army, if one of the enemy's couriers, who was taken, had not ſhewn them to what danger they were expoſed. But this indolence had taken ſuch deep root in the minds of the ſoldiers, that they were heard frequently to ſay, O infidel! if though wilt not come thyſelf, at leaſt ſhew thy cap, at the ſight of which we will fly in an hour. And on the approach of the Poliſh auxiliaries, although it was eaſy for them to have hindred the junction of the two armies, yet not a ſingle man would ſtir to divert that impending danger. Shortly after, the night before the battle, almoſt a fourth part of the army diſperſed themſelves; and thoſe who remained ſeemed to want reſolution to fight.

By this account one would imagine, that the Turks remained quite inactive before Vienna, after the defeat at Preſburg; but according to the Chriſtian accounts, they preſſed the ſiege with great vigour. On the 26th of July, they deſigned a furious aſſault, and ordered all their warlike muſic to ſound; but juſt as they were beginning the attack, the beſieged ſprung a mine which blew up many of the enemy; and though the reſt preſſed hard to gain the ground which the mine had laid open, they were valiantly repulſed with conſiderable loſs. However, they gave the beſieged no reſt till the 6th of Auguſt, when ſpringing a mine, which opened the earth very much, as far as the counterſcarp, towards the court baſtion, they there began a terrible fight, which laſted five hours; and notwithſtanding the great valour of Count Leſley, the younger, (ſlain in this action), they at laſt, like a violent torrent, became maſters of the ditch of the court ravelin but not without loſs of 1000 men, to 180 of the beſieged.

On the 8th the Turks ſprung a mine at the point of the court baſtion, which they ſeconded with an aſſault; ſo that the governor judging it impoſſible to defend the ravelin, cauſed the cannon to be withdrawn from thence, and then in a ſally, driving the enemy out of the galleries, burnt all their works. The Turks at length, by their aſſiduous labours, on the 13th, blew up the flanker of the ravelin; but the quantity of powder being very great, the mine reverſed on themſelves with ſuch execution, as abated the courage of the aſſailants. However, the beſieged being much diſtreſſed with their daily loſſes, ſent the Duke of Lorrain account by one Kotlinſki, who diſguiſing himſelf like a Turk, ſilently paſſed the palliſades, and went confidently ſinging a Turkiſh air, through their camp. The ſame meſſenger returning with letters promiſing ſpeedy relief, they ſignified the receipt of them to the Imperial camp, by firing three rockets, while they rung the bells for joy, and fired all the guns in the city on the enemy.

It would be tedious to relate every day's action. But while theſe things were going forward before the city, divers rencounters happened abroad, in which conſiderable bodies of Tartars, Turks, and malcontents were defeated with great ſlaughter, and convoys of proviſions from time to time intercepted. Hereupon the Vizier ordered Tekeli to repair with his forces to the ſiege; but he excuſed himſelf from that ſervice. Meantime, although the Turkiſh camp began to be ſomewhat diſcouraged for want of forage, yet they ſtill perſiſted vigorouſly to puſh on the ſiege. On the 23d of the ſame month, they carried a third part of the ravelin, where they made a lodgment. Next day they ſprung another mine without ſucceſs; at which time a meſſenger brought news to the beſieged, of ſpeedy relief. Hereupon they made a ſally on the 25th, with ſo much reſolution, that they drove the Turks out of the ditch, overthrew their galleries and gabions, nailed ſix of their cannon, and diſcharged one of their mines of its powder.

However, the 27th in the evening ſixty rockets were fired from St. Stephen's tower, as a ſignal of their great diſtreſs; while the Turks fired inceſſantly upon the place, ſprung a mine, and were within a little of taking the ravelin; which cauſed the beſieged, for fear of the worſt, to make another intrenchment at the foot of the court baſtion. On the 1ſt of September they made a ſally, though not with the deſired ſucceſs: but in another, on the ſame day, they burnt the enemy's galleries, and ruined ſo much of their works, that they could not repair the ſame in leſs than three days. However, on the 3d, the governor thought fit to quit the ravelin to the enemy, who having ſprung a mine next day under the court bulwark, (which made a great breach, and ſhook the whole city), 5000 Turks, with their drawn cymitars, immediately entered, and crying, Alla! Alla! planted four of their ſtandards upon the breach.

The beſieged here acted even beyond themſelves, and

and after a fight all day long, repulſed the enemy with the ſlaughter of 1200 men. They beat them alſo the next day in the ditch; and although on the 6th, they made a breach in the lobel baſtion, and vigorouſly aſſaulted it for two hours, yet they were beaten off, and in their retreat loſt 2000 men, ſlain by the cannon, grenades, and other engines. The joy for this ſucceſs was increaſed by five rockets fired the ſame evening from the mountains of Kolemberg, as ſignals that relief was at hand. The Turks being not inſenſible hereof, took an account of their army, which, from 168,000, was now reduced to 119,456. Therefore, on the 9th, they reſolved to make their laſt effort againſt the city, which they judged was now reduced to the utmoſt extremity, as in reality it was.

Accordingly, they redoubled the firing of their cannon and mortars, though it was like the laſt ſtruggling before death; for in the afternoon the Turkiſh camp began to move, and their cavalry to ride in a confuſed manner from one ſide to another, in order to change their ſituation for fighting; while thoſe who were left to carry on the ſiege, ſtill went forward with their works, and ſprung nine ſeveral mines under the lobel baſtions, but without much execution. Other mines were diſcovered on the 10th; and next day they cannonaded the place with as much violence as ever: but the noiſe occaſioned by the approach of the Chriſtian army, at laſt ſilenced their roaring. This, indeed, happened very ſeaſonably; for the beſieged were now reduced to great extremities, as well as neceſſities: and the appearance of ſmoke in three different places on the Kolemberg mountains, cheered their ſpirits, as being the ſignal that the Duke was haſtening to their relief.

Being come now to the eve before the battle, it is time to return to the Turkiſh hiſtorians, and ſee what reſolutions were taken in the Othman army. While the deſertion of their ſoldiers before mentioned ſtruck the baſhaws with dread, the Vizier alone continued fearleſs. However, he aſſembles the other officers to hear their opinion. Ibrahim Paſha, Beglerbeg of Buda, firſt delivered his thoughts, and adviſed the raiſing of the ſiege; then marching againſt the enemy, to make a rampart with the trees of the neighbouring woods, and fortify it with cannon, in order to receive the firſt attack; that afterwards, the horſe ſhould fall upon the enemy in flank, as they retired, and thus obtain an eaſy victory. All the baſhaws, excepting a few, approved of this advice; but the Vizier obſtinately oppoſed their admonitions; alleging, that if he raiſed the ſiege, the garriſon would deſtroy the works raiſed againſt them, repair their walls, and recover their ſtrength; that the ſmall forces of the enemy, which ſcarce deſerved the name of an army, would refuſe to venture a battle, which, as things then ſtood, they could not avoid, without hazarding the loſs of their all; that even after a victory, it would be difficult to get the janiſſaries to return to the ſiege, and again enter the trenches, where they had ſuffered ſo much already; and, that in caſe it ſhould not, yet the autumnal rains were approaching, which formerly obliged Solyman to withdraw with his army from before the ſame place. For theſe, and other reaſons, he concluded it beſt to continue the ſiege, without drawing off to fight the enemy.

When the Vizier had done ſpeaking, the baſhaws anſwered, that the garriſon being ſo much exhauſted with ſickneſs and labour, would be more ſolicitous to defend the fortifications ſtill left, than to recover what they had loſt; and, that as the trenches and other works, were ſtronger than the city, if one or two regiments were left to defend them, it would be more difficult for the garriſon to ſeize them, than for the janiſſaries to take the city. But nothing could divert the Vizier from his purpoſe, which he reſolved to execute, by virtue of the power given him by the Sultan.

The Chriſtian army therefore advancing, on the 20th day of Ramazan, Kara Muſtapha, ordered firſt all the priſoners, amounting to near 3,000, to be maſſacred. Then dividing his forces, which were not employed in the ſiege, into three parts, he gave the command of the left wing to Ibrahim, baſhaw of Buda, and of the right to Kara Mehemed, baſhaw of Diarbek; the body of the army, with the aga of the janiſſaries and ſpahis, he reſerved for himſelf. The reſt of the janiſſaries he left under the command of his Kiaga, in the trenches, to attack the city in the mean time. Although the officers ſeemed to execute theſe orders with great vigour, yet the Vizier ſoon found what Ibrahim Paſha had told him was true, and now too late repented that he had not followed his advice; for upon the firſt charge of the Germans, thoſe who were placed in both wings quitted their ranks, and refuſed to obey the orders of their generals. The janiſſaries, who were left in the works, obſerving what was done in the battle, of their own accord abandoned the ſiege, and removed out of their trenches, under pretence of aſſiſting their companions, who were in diſtreſs, but in reality to withdraw themſelves from the danger. The Poliſh forces ſoon after coming up, and attacking the body of the army, which was entirely unſupported, the reſt of the janiſſaries and ſpahis betook themſelves to flight with the utmoſt precipitation.

When Kara Muſtapha Paſha ſaw his ſoldiers ſcattered on every ſide, and no poſſibility of renewing the battle, he returned himſelf to the camp, and finding no man in his tent, lamented his ill fortune with a flood of tears, and followed the remains of his army with all poſſible ſpeed. Night coming on, the darkneſs covers the fugitives from the enemy's ſword, but does not remove their fears, which had ſo deeply poſſeſſed them, that, inſenſible of hunger, and the fatigues of the way, they never ſtopped till they reached their companions, who had been left at the ſiege of Yavarian, twenty-five German miles from Vienna; thus travelling in one day and night, without meat or drink, the ſpace of fifty miles.

Meantime the Imperial army, finding that the Othmans, after a ſhort ſkirmiſh, retreated, to their camp, and not knowing what paſſed there, imagined the Vizier had laid an ambuſcade for them; becauſe they could not believe that ſuch a numerous army would take to flight, upon ſo ſlight an attack. As the darkneſs increaſed their apprehenſions of danger, they reſolved to ſtop and aſſault the camp next morning; but when they were

were informed by their ſcouts that the Turks were fled, the Poles, chiefly induced by the hopes of plunder, entered their camp in the night, and found there, beſides 180 large cannon, with other warlike ſtores, a great booty, and proviſion enough for ſeveral months.

To this account of the Turkiſh hiſtorians, let us add ſome particulars from the Chriſtian. September the 12th, being the day appointed for the relief of Vienna which could not have held out twenty-four hours longer, the Confederate troops joined the Imperialiſts at the foot of the Kolemburg, or the mountains of Kolem, amounting by computation in the whole, to 65,000 men. In their march over this mountain, the Prince of Saxe Lauenburg, general of the cavalry, with eight regiments of horſe, two of dragoons, and one of Croats, belonging to the Emperor, with all the cavalry and dragoons of Bavaria and Franconia, marched on the right, and next to them the King of Poland with his army. In the middle was the infantry of Bavaria and Franconia, commanded by Prince Waldeck, near whom the Elector of Bavaria kept all that day. The Imperial foot, with the Saxons under Prince Herman of Baden, were drawn up on the left, and marched along the Danube towards St. Leopold. Next to thoſe, on the left, marched Count Caprara, with ſeven regiments of Imperial horſe, joined by the Poles under Lubormiſky, with all the cavalry and dragoons of Saxony, commanded by the Elector himſelf.

Both armies began with the opening of the morning, to take a view of each other; and the generals ſuppoſed, by the diſpoſition of the Turkiſh camp, that they intended to diſpute every inch of ground with them. This they might eaſily have done, had they poſſeſſed themſelves of the foreſt of Vienna, which could have hindred the deſcent of the Confederate army from the mountains. Therefore, the King of Poland got four battalions of German foot to flank his horſe: and Count Leſley, general of artillery, having raiſed a battery at the coming out of the wood, the Turks, early in the morning, detached ſome forces to demoliſh it. In the mean time the Duke of Lorraine, obſerving the motion of the enemy from St. Leopold, ſent ſome battalions, under the Duke of Croy, to attack them, which he did with ſuch gallantry, that he made them retire to their main body, although he himſelf was wounded in the action.

The whole Turkiſh army beginning now to move, the Duke of Lorraine ordered his left wing to advance, and the Princes of Waldeck and Saxe Lauenburg to ſally out of the woods upon their front, at the head of their intrenchment, while the King of Poland rode in among the ranks of his army, encouraging them to conquer or die martyrs to their religion. By this time the Kolemburg, and neighbouring foreſts, reſounded with the peals of cannon and vollies of ſhot, which invited the inhabitants of Vienna to the tops of their houſes and ramparts, to behold the long wiſhed-for ſight of their deliverance. However, they did not ſo neglect their own defence, but that the Turks, who attacked them now more cloſely than ever, were bravely repulſed.

Meantime the Confederate army advanced boldly upon the enemy, who began to ſhelter themſelves behind trees, rocks, and rugged places; and the Imperialiſts left wing, without much reſiſtance, poſſeſſed themſelves of the poſt at Holſtad, while Prince Waldeck compelled them on the other ſide to give way. The King of Poland alſo detached ſeveral huſſars to ſkirmiſh with the front of the enemy, but being overpowered, they were forced to retreat to a place where Waldeck had ſeaſonably ordered ſome troops to advance, who put a ſtop to the purſuit of the Turks. The King ſeeing the diſorder of the huſſars, cauſed the firſt line of his army to march, who forced the groſs of the enemies to retire to the top of the hill. And now the whole Poliſh army moved, oppoſing the Othmans in ſeveral places, while the Duke of Lorraine advanced with the left wing; the Turks, to avoid the attack upon their right, drew into battalia before their line of circumvallation, and there fortified themſelves with ſome cannon: but after all making no reſiſtance, the Duke commanded the whole left wing to wheel about to the right, without breaking their ranks, or falling to plunder.

The King and Waldeck entered the Turkiſh camp about ſeven in the evening; and the Duke ſoon after maſtered the counterſcarp, and ſuburbs of the city. Night put an end to the battle, which favoured the retreat of the janiſſaries, and gave the Confederates a complete victory; for the enemy abandoned all their tents, baggage ammunition, and proviſions, with all their artillery; and they ſo haſtened their retreat, that the van of their army had paſſed the Raab before next day in the evening. The Vizier's rich tent fell to the King of Poland, who made the Emperor a tender of one half of the booty, which he generouſly refuſed. But at the the Biſhop of Vienna's inſtance took down the creſcent from the ſpire of the cathedral, and ſet up the croſs. This creſcent was erected in 1529, when Solyman beſieged the city, and was there by compact to remain, on condition that the Turks ſhould not batter the ſteeple with their cannon, which compact they had now broken.

To give our readers a general eſtimate of the booty taken on occaſion of this ſignal defeat, there were 6500 tents, 4500 barrels of powder, 6000 weight of lead, 20,000 grenado ſhells, 8000 hand grenades, 11,000 ſhovels and pickaxes, 1600 weight of match, 2500 fire balls, 5200 weight of pitch; 11,000 of oil of petrolium and tar, 500,000 of lintſeed oil, 9500 of ſaltpetre, 5100 pieces of coarſe linen, 200,000 hair ſacks for carrying earth and ſand, 810 weight of iron bars and horſe-ſhoes, 100 ladles for melting pitch; 200 weight of packthread, with thongs made of camels hides, and buff leather, for binding; 4000 ſheep ſkins, 52 ſacks of cotton, 1500 empty wool-ſacks, 2000 halberds, 400 ſcythes and ſickles, 5600 gun barrels for the janiſſaries, 2000 plates of iron for covering targets, 123 cwt. of greaſe and tallow, 230 powder horns, 2600 bags for powder, 4 pair of ſmiths bellows, 8000 carts, 1000 great bombs, 18,000 cannon balls, 180 cannon and mortars.

VIGO, EXPEDITION AGAINST, IN 1702. A ſea port town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, ſituated

ated on a fine bay of the Atlantic Ocean, which forms a capacious harbour. The grand fleet being fitted out with all expedition, it was deſtined againſt Cadiz; and being joined by the Dutch ſquadron, with a quota of troops on board, Sir George Rooke hoiſted the union flag on board the Royal Sovereign on the 30th of May, 1702; and on the 1ſt of June, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Denmark dined on board the Admiral, and took a view of the fleet and army, which was ſoon in a condition to ſail. Beſides Sir George Rooke, there were the following flags, viz. Vice-Admiral Hopſon, who carried a red flag at the fore-top-maſt-head of the Prince George; Rear-Admiral Fairborne, who carried the white at the mizen-top-maſt-head of the St. George; and Rear-Admiral Graydon, who carried the blue flag in the ſame manner in the Triumph. There were five Dutch flags, viz. two Lieutenant-Admirals, two Vice-Admirals, and a Rear-Admiral. The ſtrength of this fleet conſiſted in thirty Engliſh, and twenty Dutch ſhips of the line, excluſive of ſmall veſſels and tenders, which made in all about 160 ſail. As to the troops, the Engliſh conſiſted of 9663, including officers, and the Dutch of 4138, in all 13,801. The Engliſh ſhips of the line were the Aſſociation, Monmouth, Eſſex, Cambridge, Prince George, Oxford, Yarmouth, Grafton, Cumberland, Lenox, Berwick, Triumph, Torbay, Pembroke, Nortumberland, Barfleur, Stirling Caſtle, Burford, St. George, Expedition, Chicheſter, Swiftſure, Kent, Boyne, Bedford, Royal Sovereign, Ranelagh, Plymouth, Eagle, and Somerſet. The 19th the fleet weighed from Spithead, and came to an anchor at St. Helen's. The 22d, Rear-Admiral Fairborne, and Rear-Admiral Graydon, were detached with thirty Engliſh and Dutch ſhips, firſt to look into the Groyne, and if they ſaw any ſquadron of French ſhips there to block them up; but if they found none, to cruiſe off Cape Finiſterre, at ten or twelve leagues diſtance, north weſt; but the body of the fleet did not reach the Start till the 21ſt of July.

The next day they got off the Dead-man, from whence continuing their courſe acroſs the Bay of Biſcay, with little wind, northerly, they reached the ſtation for joining the Rear-Admiral Fairborne on the 30th. The laſt of July, the Lime frigate was ſent to the Groyne in queſt of Admiral Fairborne, and returned the 3d of Auguſt, with advice, that neither he, nor any of the French fleet, were in the Groyne. Sir George hereupon made a ſignal for all the flag and general officers, to come on board him to a council.

About one in the afternoon they bore away, and about two the Plymouth came into the fleet, with advice, that Admiral Fairborne, with his ſquadron, was about nine leagues ſouth-weſt from thence, and that Captain Norris, in the Oxford, had taken three French prizes, and the Dutch two.

The attempt upon Cadiz failing, it was reſolved in a council of war to return to England; but in the way, after completely victualling the ſquadron going to the Weſt Indies, which ſeparated, the Admiral found a deficiency in the fleet's water, and therefore ordered Captain Hardy of the Pembroke, and the Eagle, Stirling Caſtle, and ſome of the tranſports, to water in Lagos Bay; himſelf proceeding for England. Theſe ſhips entered the bay the next day; and ſome of the land officers, with Mr. Beauvoir, a Jerſey gentleman, and chaplain of the Pembroke, went immediately aſhore for refreſhment. But when they came to the town, they could find nobody that could underſtand them; ſo that roving for ſome time from place to place, the chaplain at length eſpied a gentleman, who, by his countenance and garb, ſeemed to be no Portugueſe, and addreſſing himſelf to him in the French language, he proved to be the French conſul, into whoſe favour Mr. Beauvoir had ſo far inſinuated himſelf, that the other offered the uſe of his houſe, both for himſef and ſome of his friends. They lay there two nights, in which time the chaplain having an opportunity of ſeveral converſations with the conſul, the latter boaſtingly magnified the power of France, adding, that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would have ſuch a potent fleet at ſea next ſummer, that neither the Engliſh nor Dutch ſhould dare to ſtir out of their harbours; for the proving of which, he gave the Chaplain broad hints of M. Chateau-Renaud's being ſafe, not far off, with the galleons.

On the 24th, in the evening, the chaplain being informed that there was a gentleman come from Liſbon, bound for the fleet, and that he deſigned next morning to go on board one of the Engliſh men of war, his curioſity led him to ſend to the gentleman to acquaint him, that if he did not go on board that night he would loſe his paſſage; ſince the ſquadron was to ſail away early the next morning; and that if he pleaſed to go off, he had a boat at his ſervice, and he ſhould be welcome on board the Pembroke. The gentleman having accepted of the invitation, and both of them now waiting on ſhore for the boat, Mr. Beauvoir aſked the gentleman, what news? Great news, anſwered the other; for Chateau-Renaud is at Vigo, with thirty men of war, and twenty-two galleons; being much the ſame number the French envoy had mentioned to the chaplain, whoſe curioſity increaſing, he enquired further, who he was, and from whence he came? To which the gentleman replied, he was both a Spaniard and a German, that he came from Liſbon, was ſent by the Imperial ambaſſador at that court to Faro, in order to go on board the fleet, which they ſuppoſed to be ſtill before Cadiz, but that coming thither, he found the fleet had paſſed by; and that being informed, there was an Engliſh ſquadron in Lagos Bay, he came to that town to get him a paſſage; and that he had two letters, one for the Prince of Heſſe, and the other for Mr. Methuen, jun, which contained the particulars of that important news; for the confirming of which, he pulled them out of his pocket, and ſhewed them Mr. Beauvoir. The latter being ſatisfied with the truth of what the gentleman ſaid, and at the ſame time knowing that the Prince of Heſſe, and Mr. Methuen, were gone from on board the fleet for Liſbon, he had ſo much preſence of mind as to conceal it from the meſſenger, leſt he ſhould refuſe to go along with him, and ſo carried him on board the Pembroke, where they found the captain already in bed; and the meſſenger being tired with his long journey, went alſo immediately to repoſe himſelf. However, the chaplain, impatient.

patient of diſcovering what intelligence he had got, bolted into the great cabin, awakened Captain Hardy, and having acquainted him with the news of the French ſquadron and Spaniſh galleons being at Vigo, the meſſenger next morning confirmed the ſame, and produced his letters; but when he heard that the Prince, and Mr. Methuen, were gone by ſea to Liſbon, he was much ſurpriſed, and earneſtly deſired to be put on ſhore, which the captain agreed to.

Captain Hardy made what haſte he could with this news to the fleet, with which, however, he did not meet until the 3d of October; and even then the wind blew ſo hard, that he found it impoſſible to ſpeak with the Admiral till the 6th, when he informed him of what he had heard. Upon this Sir George called a council of war immediately, compoſed of the Engliſh and Dutch flag officers, by whom it was reſolved to ſail, as expeditiouſly as poſſible, to the port of Vigo, and attack the enemy.

The fleet, purſuant to the reſolutions of the council of war, began to ſteer their courſe for Vigo; and the Admiral having diſpatched two frigates for intelligence, they returned on the 9th of October at night, with a confirmation of Captain Hardy's account, adding, that the enemy's ſhips lay up the river in Redondella harbour: and one of Sir Cloudeſley Shovel's ſquadron coming into the fleet the next morning, with advice that the Admiral was off Cape Finiſterre, there was orders ſent him to join the grand fleet. On the 11th, in the afternoon, the fleet came to an anchor at Vigo, the weather having proved ſo hazy, that the town never diſcovered them till they were juſt upon it; and though they fired very thick from that place, yet the Confederates took little notice of it. The French Admiral, Monſieur Chateau-Renaud, to give him his due commendation, had taken all human precautions to ſecure his fleet.

The paſſage into the harbour was not above three-quarters of a mile over, with a battery of eight braſs and twelve iron guns, on the north-ſide; and on the ſouth was a platform of twenty braſs and twenty iron guns, as alſo a ſtone fort, with a breaſt-work and deep trench before it, ten guns mounted, and 500 men in it. There was from one ſide of the harbour to the other, a ſtrong boom, compoſed of ſhips yards and top-maſts, faſtened together with three inch rope very thick, and underneath with hawſers and cables. The top chain at each end, was moored to a ſeventy gun ſhip; the one was called the Hope, which had been taken from the Engliſh, and the other was the Bourbon. Within the boom were moored five ſhips of between ſixty and ſeventy guns each, with their broadſides fronting the entrance of the paſſage, ſo that they might fire at any ſhip that came near the boom, forts, and platform.

As ſoon as the Confederate fleet came to an anchor, the Admiral called a general council of land and ſea officers, where it was reſolved to attempt the forcing of the harbour the next morning.

It was concluded, that ſince the whole fleet could not attempt the enemy's ſhips without manifeſt danger of running foul of one another, a detachment of fifteen Engliſh and ten Dutch men of war of the line of battle, with all the fireſhips, ſhould be ſent in, with orders to to uſe their beſt endeavours in deſtroying or taking the enemy's fleet; that the frigates or bomb-veſſels ſhould follow the rear of the detachment; and that the great ſhips ſhould move after them and go in, if there ſhould be occaſion; that the army, at the ſame time, ſhould land and attack the foot on the ſouth of Redondella, and thence proceed on, where they might moſt effectually annoy the enemy: that becauſe it was not well known what depth of water there might be, the attempt ſhould be made with the ſmaller ſhips: and that to give a better countenance to the ſervice, all the flag officers ſhould go in with the ſquadron.

For the better execution of the reſolutions taken in this council of war, the Admiral ſpent a great part of the night in going from ſhip to ſhip in his own boat, to give the neceſſary orders, and to encourage both officers and ſeamen to do their duty the next day.

The firſt and ſecond rates being all too big to go in, Sir George Rooke went out of the Royal Sovereign into the Somerſet, Admiral Hopſon out of the Prince George into the Torbay, Admiral Fairborne out of the St. George into the Eſſex, and Admiral Graydon out of the Triumph into the Northumberland. A detachment of fifteen Engliſh and ten Dutch men of war, with all their fire-ſhips, frigates, and bomb-veſſels, were ordered to go upon the ſervice.

The Duke of Ormond landed on the 12th in a ſandy bay, about two leagues diſtant from Vigo, on the ſouth ſide of the river, with between 2000 and 3000 men, and meeting with no oppoſition in landing, his Grace ordered the Grenadiers under the Lord Shannon, and Colonel Pierce, to march directly to the fort, which guarded the entrance into the harbour where the boom lay; which they executed with much alacrity and courage; and the Duke himſelf, at the head of the reſt of the forces, marched on foot over craggy mountains, to ſuſtain the firſt detachment. At the ſame time there appeared about 8000 men between the fort and the hills, yet they made only a feint ſhew of ſkirmiſhing at a diſtance, and as the grenadiers advanced, they retired; and the former, in like manner, driving before them another party of the enemy, followed them to the very fort, and bravely made themſelves maſters of the lower platform, whereon were thirty-eight pieces of cannon. Hereupon Lieutenant-General Churchill's regiment advanced on the left, and took their poſts as they ſaw moſt convenient. The batteries being taken, though (as Mr. Burchett obſerves) the French and Spaniards, according to report, had near 20,000 men at or near the place, (and, indeed continues he, had not the forts and the battery, at the end of the trench, been firſt taken, there would have been much more difficulty found in forcing the boom, and burning the French ſhips), the enemy retired into an old tower or ſtone caſtle, and from thence, for ſome time, fired briſkly upon the Engliſh; but the grenadiers plying them warmly with their grenades, and pelting them with their fuzees, as ſoon as they appeared on the wall, M. de Sorel, a valiant captain of a French man of war, who commanded in the fort, having encouraged his men to make a daring puſh for their lives,

lives, opened the gates, intending to force his way through the Engliſh with ſword in hand; but the grenadiers ruſhing immediately into the caſtle, made themſelves maſters of it, and took near 300 French ſeamen, and 50 Spaniards, with their officers, priſoners at diſcretion. A ſmall party of the enemy endeavoured to make their eſcape through the water, but were ſtopped by a detachment of the Dutch.

When the Engliſh colours were ſeen flying from the fort, the Admiral gave the ſignal to weigh. The line was formed, and conſiſted of the following ſhips:

Mary, Grafton, Torbay, Kent,	Vice-Ad. Hopſon.	Phœnix, Vulture,	fire-ſhips.
Dordrecht, 7 Provinces, Veſuve,	Vice-Admiral Vandergoes.		one fireſhip.
Berwick, Eſſex, Swiftſure,	Rear-Adm. Fairborne.	Terrible, Griffin,	fire-ſhips.
Ranelagh, Somerſet, Bedford,	A. Rooke.	Hawke, Hunter,	fireſhips.
Muyda, Holland, Vine, Reygerſber.	Adm. Callemberg, Baron Waſſenaer,		one fireſhip.
Cambridge, Northumb. Oxford, Pembroke,	Rear-Adm. Graydon.		Lightening fire-ſhip.
Gouda, Alckmaar, Catwyck,	Vice-Adm. Pieterſen.		one fireſhip.

In all 24; though the general account ſays 25.

The ſmall veſſels and bomb-veſſels, to be ready to ſail up the river upon a ſignal made for ſo doing.

Aſſociation and Barfleur, ordered to batter the forts on each ſide the river.

The ſquadron advanced briſkly; and Vice-Admiral Hopſon, in the Torbay, ſet them an example of intrepidity, bearing firſt towards the boom; but when the van was got within ſhot of the batteries, it fell calm, ſo that they were neceſſitated to come to an anchor again. However, a freſh gale coming up, not long after, Vice-Admiral Hopſon, in the Torbay, being next to the enemy, immediately cut his cables, clapt on all his ſails, and bearing up directly upon the boom, amidſt all the enemy's fire, broke through it at once, caſt anchor between the Bourbon and L'Eſperance, (or the Hope), two French men of war, and, with unparalleled reſolution, received ſeveral broadſides from them. The reſt of Vice-Admiral Hopſon's diviſion, and Vice-Admiral Vandergoes, with his detachment, having weighed at the ſame time, ſailed abreaſt towards the boom, to add the greater weight and force to the ſhock; but being becalmed, they all ſtuck, and were obliged to cut and hack their way through; but a freſh gale blowing again, the Dutch Vice-Admiral made ſuch good uſe of it, that having hit the paſſage which the valiant Hopſon had made, he boldly went in, and made himſelf maſter of the Bourbon. All this while Admiral Hopſon was in extreme danger; for being clapt on board by a French fireſhip, whereby his rigging was preſently ſet on fire, he expected every moment to be burnt; but it very fortunately fell out, that the French ſhip, which indeed was but a merchantman laden with ſnuff, and fitted up in haſte for a fireſhip, being blown up, the ſnuff, in ſome meaſure, extinguiſhed the fire, and preſerved the Engliſh man of war from being conſumed. However, the Vice-Admiral received conſiderable damage in this action: for beſides his having the fore-top-maſt ſhot by the board, 115 men killed and drowned, and nine wounded, moſt of his ſails were burnt and ſcorched, his fore-yard burnt to a coal, and his larboard ſhrouds, fore and aft, burnt to the dead-eyes; inſomuch, that though he preſerved the ſhip, he was afterwards obliged to leave her himſelf, and hoiſt his flag on board the Monmouth. At the ſame time, Captain Bokenham, in the Aſſociation of 90 guns, laid his broadſide againſt a battery of 17 guns on the left ſide of the harbour, while Captain Wyvell, in the Barfleur, a ſhip of the like force, was ſent to batter the fort on the other ſide. Thus for a long while there was a conſiderable firing of great and ſmall ſhot on both ſides, till the French Admiral, ſeeing the platform and fort in the hands of the victorious Engliſh, his fire-ſhip ſpent in vain, the Bourbon taken, the boom cut, and the Confederate fleet pouring in upon him, he ſet fire to his own ſhip, and ordered the reſt of the captains under his command to follow his example, which was done in great confuſion; yet could he not be ſo punctually obeyed, but that ſeveral men of war and galleons were taken by the Engliſh and Dutch.

By the following liſts, the reader will ſee what French ſhips of war, and what galleons were in the harbour of Redondella before the attack, and what were either taken or burnt.

French ſhips in the harbour of Redondella.

Ships.	*Commanders.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*
Le Fort,	Chateau-Renaud,	76	500
Le Prompt,	Beaujeu,	76	500
L'Aſſure,	D'Aliegre,	66	380
L'Eſperance,	M. de Galliſſoniere,	68	410
Le Bourbon,	M. de Montbeau,	70	420
La Sirene,	M. de Mongon,	60	380
Le Solide,	M. de Chamelin,	56	350
Le Ferme,	M. de Boiſſier,	72	450
Le Prudent,	M. Grand Pré,	62	380
L'Oriflamme,	M. Tricumbault,	64	380
Le Modere,	M. L'Autier,	56	300
Le Superbe,	M. Botteville,	70	450
Le Dauphin,	M. Du Pleſſis,	46	230
Le Voluntaire,	M. de Sorel,	46	250
Le Triton,	M. de Cour,	42	253

Le Fort, burnt. Le Prompt, taken and ordered to be carried home. L'Aſſure, taken, and was carried home. L'Eſperance, taken, but run aſhore, bulged and

ſunk. Le Bourbon, taken by the Dutch. La Sirene, taken, but run aſhore, and bulged. Le Solide, burnt. Le Ferme, taken, and was carried home. Le Prudent, burnt. L'Oriflamme, burnt. Le Modere, taken. Le Superbe, taken, but run aſhore, and bulged. Le Dauphin, burnt. Le Voluntaire, taken, but run aſhore and bulged. Le Triton, taken, and was carried home. Frigates 2. L'Entreprenant, 22 guns, 130 men, Captain Polignac, burnt. The Choquante, 8 guns, Capt. St. Oſman, burnt. Le Favori, a fire-ſhip, 14 guns, Capt. de Leſcallette, burnt. Three Gardes Marines, or Scouts, burnt.

Spaniſh Men of War and Galleons.

Commanders.	*Ships.*	*Guns.*
D. M. de Velaſco, Gen.	Jeſus Mar. Joſ.	70
D. Joſ. Checon, Adm.	La Buffoona, -	54
D. Fernando Checon, -	La Aſſogos, -	54

Three men of war, 178

Commanders.	Galleons.
D. Viſenti Alvarez,	—Santo Chriſto de Mariacaja.
D. Franciſc. Blanco,	—Santo Chriſto de buen Viajo.
D. Alonz. Ipparrere,	—Santa Cruz.
D. C. Ant. Montag,	—Noſtrad. de Mercy.
D. Mich. Camitee,	—Santo Domingo.
D. Ig. Aſconobritio,	—La Trinidad.
D. Fr. Baragand,	—Noſtra Senora de Mercedes.
D. A. G. de Aureſia,	—St. Juan de Baptiſta Philippo Quinto.
D. Juan Dungo,	—Jalaſhe del General.
D. Ferbuſia de Fera,	—La ſacra Familia.
D. Alonzo Lopez,	—Santa Cruz.
D. Mart. Moguera,	—Santa Suſanna.

Of theſe thirteen galleons, which carried from twenty to upwards of thirty guns each, four were taken by the Engliſh, five by the Dutch, and the reſt were all deſtroyed.

This glorious and memorable victory was obtained with a very inconſiderable loſs on our ſide: for excepting the damage received as above by Vice-Admiral Hopſon, the Kent had only her fore-maſt ſhot, and her boatſwain wounded; the Aſſociation her main-maſt ſhot, two men killed, and as many wounded; and the Mary her bowſprit ſhot. Of the land forces, two lieutenants and about forty ſoldiers were killed, Colonel Pierce was wounded by a cannon-ball from our own men of war, in the thigh, and Colonel Seymour, Colonel Newton, and Mr. Talmaſh, with about thirty private men, were alſo wounded.

The number of men killed on the French ſide was much the ſame as that of the Allies; but they had near 400 officers and men taken priſoners, among whom were Monſieur d'Aliegre, commodore of a ſquadron, the Marquis de la Galliſſoniere, Monſieur de Sorel, and ſeveral other officers of note. Count de Chateau-Renaud, and the Spaniſh General, with ſome others, made their eſcape; but Don Joſepho Checon, the Spaniſh Admiral, was made priſoner.

The conſequence of this victory was a vaſt booty, both of plate and other things, the value of which cannot be well computed. It has, however, been remarked; that this flota was the richeſt that ever came from the Weſt-Indies to Europe; that the ſilver and gold was computed at 20,000,000 of pieces of eight, of which 14,000,000 only had been taken out of the galleons, and ſecured by the enemy, (at Lago, or Lugo, about 25 leagues from Vigo) and the reſt was either taken, or left in the galleons that were burnt or ſunk; and that the goods were valued at 20,000,000 of pieces of eight more, one fourth part of which was ſaved, near two deſtroyed, and the other taken by the Confederates; beſides the ſhips already mentioned, and a great deal of plate and goods belonging to private perſons; moſt part of which was either taken or loſt.

There were certain circumſtances attending this ſucceſs of ours at Vigo, which heightened its luſtre not a little. Our Stateſmen had all along kept their eyes upon the galleons, and had actually fitted out a ſquadron on purpoſe to intercept them, under the command of Sir Cloudeſley Shovel. Orders likewiſe had been ſent to Sir George Rooke, by the Earl of Nottingham, which never reached him; and after all their precautions, Sir Cloudeſley Shovel's ſquadron would ſcarce have been ſtrong enough to have undertaken ſo dangerous an enterprize.

Sir Cloudeſley Shovel arrived on the 16th of October, as the troops were embarking, and the Admiral left him at Vigo, with a large ſquadron, conſiſting of nineteen third-rates, ten fourth-rates, one fifth-rate, a pink, ſix fire-ſhips, two ſtore-ſhips, and a victualler; and with them remained likewiſe the Rear-Admirals Fairborne and Graydon; and with orders to ſee the French men of war and the galleons rigged, and ſupplied with men, ſo that ſuch of them as were our prizes, might be brought to England; but to deſtroy thoſe he ſhould not have a proſpect of bringing home, firſt ſaving ſo much of their loading, guns, and rigging, as poſſibly he could. And as it was particularly recommended to him, to take the utmoſt care to prevent embezzlements, ſo was he directed to ſuſpend thoſe who ſhould be found guilty thereof; and at his return to recommennd to the Lord High-Admiral, for encouragement, ſuch as had behaved themſelves honeſtly and diligently in this affair. And there being a report that ſeveral French ſhips, richly laden, were expected from Martinico, he was directed to ſend three or four of his beſt ſailing frigates to cruiſe 20 days off Cape Finiſterre, in order to intercept them; but they miſſed the wiſhed-for ſucceſs.

In a week's time the French men of war, and other prizes, were put into the beſt condition for their paſſage home that the place would admit of, and all the loading was taken out of a galleon, which was on ground ſeized by one of our ſhips, the Mary; as alſo of another ſhip of 50 guns, called the Dartmouth, taken from us the laſt war, and now made prize by Captain Wyvell. This ſhip he brought home, and ſhe was named the Vigo; for there was already one in the royal navy, called by her former name the Dartmouth.

He alſo took out of ſome French ſhips of war, which were

were on the ground, 50 braſs guns, moſt of them from 50 to 60 hundred weight; which, with thoſe brought from the ſhore, amounted to about 110; and, the day before he ſailed, he ſet fire to all the ſhips and veſſels that he could not poſſibly bring away.

The 25th of October, Sir Cloudeſley left Vigo; but it proving calm, he anchored in the channel between that port and Bayonne, where, with a flag of truce, he ſent ſeveral priſoners on ſhore, and had ours returned in lieu of them. The next day he got under ſail again, with deſign to go through the North Channel; but the wind taking him ſhort, he was obliged to ſtand through that, which lies to the ſouth, where the galleon which was the Monmouth's prize, ſtruck upon a ſunken rock, and immediately foundered; but there being ſeveral frigates on each ſide of her, all her men were ſaved except two. He was the very ſame day joined by the Dragon, a 50 gun ſhip, commanded by Captain Holyman, which had been attacked by a French man of war of much greater force, and the Captain and 25 men killed; but his lieutenant fought her bravely, and at laſt brought her ſafe into the fleet. In their paſſage they had extreme bad weather; and though the Naſſau had the good fortune to make a very rich prize which was coming from Morlaix, yet that veſſel foundered the next morning; and the weather was then ſo bad, that the ſquadron ſeparated, every ſhip ſhifting for itſelf; though all had the good luck to get ſafe to England, but in a very ſhattered condition.

VIGO, ATTACKED IN 1719. The more effectually to humble Spain, and at the ſame time to convince the whole world that we could not only contrive but execute an invaſion, a ſecret deſign was formed for ſending a fleet and army to the coaſts of Spain; which was very ſucceſsfully performed; and on the 21ſt of September, 1719, Vice-Admiral Mighels, with a ſtrong ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips under his command, and the tranſports having on board the forces, commanded by the Lord Viſcount Cobham, conſiſting of about 6000 men, ſailed from St. Helen's; of which expedition the following letter contains the only good account that was ever publiſhed.

His Excellency the Lord Viſcount Cobham, with the men of war commanded by Vice-Admiral Mighels, and the tranſports having the troops on board, arriving on the coaſt of Galicia, kept cruiſing three days in the ſtation appointed for Captain Johnſon to join them; but having no news of him, and the danger of lying on the coaſt at this ſeaſon of the year, with tranſports, rendering it neceſſary to take ſome meaſures of acting without him, and the wind offering fair for Vigo, his Lordſhip took the reſolution of going thither.

On the 29th of September, they entered the harbour of Vigo; and the grenadiers being immediately landed, about three miles from the town, drew up on the beach; ſome peaſants fired from the mountains, at a great diſtance, but without any execution. His Lordſhip went aſhore with the grenadiers, and the regiments followed as faſt as the boats could carry them. That night, and the following day and night, the troops lay upon their arms. In the mean while proviſions for four days were brought aſhore, and guards were poſted in ſeveral avenues, to the diſtance of above a mile up the country.

On the 1ſt of October, his Lordſhip moved with the forces nearer the town, and encamped at a ſtrong poſt, with the left to the ſea near the village of Boas, and the right extended towards the mountains. This motion of the army, and ſome parties that were ordered to view the town and citadel, gave the enemy ſome apprehenſions that preparations were making to attack them. Whereupon they ſet fire to the carriages of the cannon of the town, nailed thoſe cannon, and by all their motions ſeemed determined to abandon the town to the care of the magiſtrates and inhabitants; and to retire with the regular troops into the citadel. Whereupon the Lord Cobham ſent to ſummons the town to ſurrender, which the magiſtrates made no difficulty of doing; and the ſame night his Lordſhip ordered Brigadier Honeywood, with 800 men, to take poſt in the town and Fort St. Sebaſtian, which the enemy had alſo abandoned.

On the 3d, a bomb-veſſel began to bombard the citadel; but with little execution, by reaſon of the great diſtance. That evening the large mortars and the cohorn-mortars were landed at the town; between forty and fifty of them, great and ſmall, placed on a battery under cover of Fort St. Sebaſtian, began in the night to play upon the citadel, and continued it four days with great ſucceſs. The fourth day his Lordſhip ordered the battering cannon to be landed, and with ſome others found in the town, to be placed on the battery of Fort St. Sebaſtian. At the ſame time his Lordſhip ſent the Governor a ſummons to ſurrender, ſignifying, that if he ſtaid till our battery of cannon was ready, he ſhould have no quarter. Colonel Ligonier was ſent with this meſſage, but found the Governor Don Joſeph de los Cereos had the day before been carried out of the caſtle wounded; the Lieutenant-Colonel, who commanded in his abſence, deſired leave and time to ſend to the Marquis de Riſburg at Tuy, for his directions; but being told the hoſtilities ſhould be continued if they did not ſend their capitulation without delay, they ſoon complied.

The capitulation conſiſted of ten articles, by which the garriſon were permitted to march out with the honours of war; and the place, with all its works, magazines, and whatever they contained either of ammunition or proviſions, were delivered up to his Excellency the Lord Cobham.

On the 10th of the ſame month, in the morning, the garriſon marched out, conſiſting of 469 men (officers included) having had above 300 killed or wounded by our bombs. The place it is ſaid coſt us but two officers, and three or four men killed. There were in the town about ſixty pieces of large iron cannon, which the enemy abandoned, and theſe they nailed, and damaged as much as time would give them leave; and in the citadel were forty-three pieces, of which fifteen were braſs, and two large mortars, beſides above 2000 barrels of powder, and ſeveral cheſts of arms, amounting to about 8000 muſquets; all which ſtores and braſs ordnance, were lodged there from on board the ſhips that were to have viſited Great-Britain in that preceding ſpring;

and the very troops that gave up Vigo were alſo of thoſe which were to have been employed in that in expedition. Seven ſhips were ſeized on in the harbour, three of which were fitting up for privateers, one to carry twenty guns; the reſt were trading-veſſels.

Lord Cobham then ordered Major-General Wade to embark with 1000 men on board four tranſports, and to ſail to the upper-end of the bay of Vigo; which he accordingly did on the 14th; and having landed his men, marched to Ponta-Vedra, which place ſurrendered without oppoſition, the magiſtrates of the town meeting them with the keys. In this place were taken two 48-pounders, four 24-pounders, ſix 8-pounders, and four mortars, all braſs; beſides ſeventy pieces of iron cannon, 2000 ſmall arms, ſome bombs, &c. all which, except the 24-pounders, were embarked, and Major-General Wade returned with his booty and troops to Vigo on the 23d. The next day, the Lord Cobham, finding it would be impoſſible for him to maintain his ground any longer in Spain, ordered the forces to be embarked, as likewiſe the cannon, &c. which being done by the 27th, he ſailed for England, where he arrived the 11th of November, having loſt in the whole expedition about 300 of his men, who were either killed, died, or deſerted.

VILLA VELLA, ACTION OFF, IN 1762. A fort ſituated on the river Tagus, on the confines between Portugal and Spain. For the particulars of which ſee the following letters.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Loudon to the Earl of Egremont, dated Macao, October 9, 1762.

Mareſchal Count de Lippe having ſome time poſted the Count de St. Jago with four Portugueſe battalions in the poſt of Alveito, which in this country is eſteemed impregnable, notwithſtanding it was formerly ſurpriſed; upon the approach of the enemy, the Mareſchal thought proper to viſit this poſt himſelf, and found that it might be turned upon both flanks, and that the four battalions did not amount to more than 1000 men.

Finding things in this ſituation, he wrote to me to deſire I would march with all poſſible diſpatch, by the ſhorteſt road, and without baggage, to Sobrira Formoſa, with the four Engliſh battalions; and that I ſhould order the cannon round by the beſt way that could be found for them. Upon which I ſet out immediately by the ſhorteſt road, through the mountains, and arrived at Sobrira Formoſa on the 1ſt inſtant, at eight that night.

Next morning we encamped on the rear of the Count de St. Jago's corps, where Major M'Bean joined us with four of the regimental field pieces, having uſed the greateſt diligence in his march.

Upon the Mareſchal's having received information, that the enemy had turned this little corps upon both flanks, he took the reſolution to draw back; and he did ſo the more readily, as by this means he might bring the war into this barren mountainous country, where the enemy cannot avail themſelves ſo much of their great ſuperiority, nor of their numerous cavalry, as in the more open and fertile country of Alentejo.

As ſoon as the enemy perceived our intention of drawing back, they puſhed a corps over the river Alveito, to haraſs our rear guard, which was compoſed of the four Engliſh regiments, ſix companies of Portugueſe grenadiers, a few of our light dragoons, and a regiment of Portugueſe cavalry, with the four Britiſh field-pieces; which rear-guard was of courſe under my command.

We marched off the ground at four in the afternoon. In marching over the plain to deſcend the hill towards Sobrira Formoſa, the countenance of the troops was ſuch, that the enemy did not chooſe to advance until we had marched through a very long and very difficult road, leading down the mountain, and were formed, after croſſing the river at the bottom. They fired upon us from the top of the hill we had left, with muſquetry, not having been able to bring up any cannon: but upon my ordering one of the guns to be brought up, which Major M'Bean conducted ſo effectually, that hardly any ſhot was fired that did not take place amongſt the enemy, they thought proper to retire: we had no man killed or wounded upon this occaſion. The country people report that they have buried forty of the enemy.

I cannot omit mentioning to your Lordſhip, that the Portugueſe grenadiers ſhewed upon this occaſion not only a very good countenance, but the utmoſt readineſs and alertneſs in forming upon all the different occaſions, where it was neceſſary. The only reaſon I can ſay nothing of the cavalry is, becauſe I had no occaſion to employ any of them, but the few light dragoons.

I take the liberty alſo of mentioning to your Lordſhip, Major M'Bean of the artillery, as an officer whoſe zeal and ability, upon this and every other occaſion, juſtly entitle him to the warmeſt recommendations I can poſſibly give him.

We are informed that the enemy give out, as an excuſe for not preſſing us more, that the whole Britiſh and Portugueſe troops were there, otherwiſe we could not have fallen back in that manner without loſs; but indeed our ſucceſs in this point is entirely owing to the great vigilance and military ſkill of the Mareſchal Count de Lippe, who commanded the whole, and remained with us in the rear, till the enemy had given over their attempt. By all I can learn, the enemy have advanced their grenadiers and miquelets, with ſome cavalry, about two miles on this ſide the camp I occupied at Alveito, facing Sobrira Formoſa.

I have juſt received the following account from Brigadier Burgoyne, of a very gallant action that has been performed by a detachment from the corps under his command.

Colonel Burgoyne's Account of the Attack of the 5th Inſtant.

On the 4th in the afternoon I perceived the enemy, who had marched that morning by the right, had left ſix pieces of artillery, with a detachment of cavalry, and

and ſome picquets of infantry, encamped upon two ſmall ſeparate eminences in the plain of Villa Vella.

At ſun-ſet I had an opportunity of reconnoitring all the avenues to his camp, and found he had no outpoſts, except a ſmall grand guard of cavalry, and a ſmall picquet of infantry, both in the front looking towards my camp; that there was no ſupport upon his flanks, nearer than the village of Villa Vella, which was a mile and a half, nor in the rear nearer than the great camp of Caſtel Branco.

Upon theſe obſervations, I determined to attempt a ſurpriſe, by marching a detachment round the enemy's camp, by a path I had diſcovered over the mountains, to a difficult but practicable ford, about a league up the river.

I accordingly put the detachment in march as ſoon as I returned to camp; but ſo much time had been neceſſarily employed in examining the ford, and in paſſing the defiles of the mountains, that Colonel Lee, who commanded it, found he could not reach his deſtination before day-light, and very prudently retired to camp.

On the 5th, obſerving there was no change in the enemy's diſpoſition, I ſent off 100 grenadiers, by ten and twenty at a time, to prevent their being taken notice of by the enemy's poſts, which overlooked my camp, and fixed the rendezvous at the head of the ravine, which was two miles on the road to the mountains, and where I had already left 200 of the royal volunteers, which I deſigned for the attack, and 100 cavalry, of which fifty were dragoons of my regiment, and the reſt St. Payo's horſe.

Colonel Lee, upon joining the detachment, finding that the horſes of St. Payo's regiment were not in a condition fit for a ſhock, diſmounted the men, and appropriated the horſes to carry over fifty of the royal volunteers, whom he propoſed to puſh expeditiouſly forward to occupy a very eſſential poſt.

As ſoon as it was dark enough to avoid diſcovery, the detachment marched. I accompanied it to the ford, which was the point I was moſt in fear about, and by lightening the foot of their ammunition and accoutrements, which I made the cavalry carry over, I had the ſatisfaction to ſee the whole paſs without any accident. I could not mount any of the foot behind the horſemen, the bottom being ſo very uneven in ſome places, that it would have been very dangerous to have overloaded the horſes, or to have conſtrained the horſemen in the management of them.

My inſtructions to Colonel Lee, were to gain the rear of the enemy, without diſcovery, if poſſible; and if he ſucceeded, and the enemy fled towards Villa Vella mountain, to purſue as far as the little village on the water-ſide, where his magazines were eſtabliſhed; the burning of which, I conceived, would not only greatly add to the utility of the enterpriſe, but the poſſeſſion of the village would effectually cover the party deſtined to ſpike the cannon, and bring off the mules, and ſecure his retreat acroſs the ford neareſt to my camp. I left it to the colonel's diſcretion to attack the ſeveral eminences at once, or one after another, as he ſhould find the ground and time beſt to anſwer.

As ſoon as I returned to camp, I pointed all my cannon againſt the hill above the village which Colonel Lee was to poſſeſs, and againſt the hill of the caſtle. I at the ſame time ordered the officer who commanded at the ford upon the left, to make all poſſible ſhew of paſſing the ford, and attacking the caſtle, as ſoon as he ſhould hear any firing upon the right.

This feint, I imagined, would not only prevent the enemy from ſending any ſuccour from the caſtle, but might poſſibly engage the officer who commanded there, even to withdraw all the force there was upon the ſide of the magazines.

About two in the morning I had the ſatisfaction to find, by the confuſed cries of the enemy, that Colonel Lee was in their camp: and a few minutes after, I perceived, by their irregular and retiring fire, that he was puſhing them towards their magazines, and that they were flying in confuſion. I immediately begun a firing from all my cannon, which I kept up inceſſantly, till one of Colonel Lee's officers called to me acroſs the river, and informed me, that the village of the magazines, and every other point was carried.

Four cannon were ſpiked at the encampment; two had been removed; the magazines were burned; and the trophies brought off were about ſixty artillery mules, ſome horſes, a captain and two ſubalterns of horſe, a ſubaltern of artillery, and a ſerjeant and fourteen private men, with a conſiderable quantity of valuable baggage.

Colonel Lee's report of the action is, that he got into the enemy's encampment without being perceived; but as ſome ſcattered and confuſed firing immediately began, it was impoſſible to prevent a conſiderable ſlaughter of the enemy in their tents.

The grenadiers and royal volunteers attacked and purſued upon a briſk run, with fixed bayonets, without firing a ſhot. A body of horſe was the only part of the enemy that collected and made a ſtand. Lieutenant Maitland, at the head of the dragoons of my regiment charged and routed them with very conſiderable ſlaughter.

Moſt of the Spaniſh officers, who exerted themſelves to rally their troops, fell, among theſe was a brigadier-general.

After the retreat of the detachment, it was diſcovered by the priſoners, that the two guns which had been that night removed from the plain, were placed on a battery above the village, and had been deſigned to play the next morning. Captain Brown, of the grenadiers, repaſſed the ford, and deſtroyed thoſe guns without oppoſition.

Some hours after day-light, finding the enemy was retired to the caſtle, and all the reſt of the mountain abandoned, I detached an officer and thirty men acroſs the river in the boat, to ſearch for one of my pieces of cannon, which had been ſent over the river before the taking of the caſtle, which I was ſure the enemy had not ſent up the hill. The French engineer had reported it ſpiked, but as he had not ſeen it done, I much

much doubted it. The officer found it unſpiked, and brought it off with its carriage and all appurtenances, in the ſight of the caſtle, and at leaſt 2000 of the enemy, who were marching from the camp of Caſtel Branco, and had reached the mountain before the boat got over, without being able to intercept it.

The loſs in the whole affair was a corporal in my regiment killed, and two men of the ſame regiment wounded; four horſes killed, and ſix wounded. Many of the men had their helmets cut through, but without damage to themſelves. Ten horſes of St. Payo's regiment failed through fatigue, and were not able to croſs the ford.

On the part of the infantry ſix of the royal volunteers wounded, and one grenadier miſſing.

VINCENT, (CAPE ST.) ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1693. A head land running into the Atlantic Ocean, on the coaſt of Spain. In the year 1693, during the reign of William III. though the Engliſh and Dutch were in alliance, yet never was their trade ſo ill protected; the French privateers grievouſly diſtreſſing the merchants. Whereupon, the King ordered the admirals to equip the fleets. They were, however, dilatory in their proceedings; ſo that the enemy's ſquadrons put to ſea without hindrance.

About the middle of May, 1693, the Engliſh ſquadron being ready, took on board ſome regiments, with a deſign to make an attempt upon Breſt, but the deſign was afterwards laid aſide. When the Engliſh and Dutch ſquadrons had joined, ſo as to form a very numerous fleet, the public expected they would undertake ſome expedition of importance; but the admirals were divided in opinion, nor did their orders warrant their executing any ſcheme of conſequence. Killigrew and Delaval did not eſcape the ſuſpicion of being diſaffected to the ſervice; and France was ſaid to have maintained a ſecret correſpondence with the malcontents in England. Louis had made ſurpriſing efforts to repair the damage which his navy had ſuſtained. He had purchaſed ſeveral large veſſels, and converted them into ſhips of war; he had laid an embargo on all the ſhipping of his kingdom, until his ſquadrons were manned: he had made a grand naval promotion, to encourage the officers and ſeamen; and this expedient produced a wonderful ſpirit of activity and emulation. In the month of May his fleet ſailed to the Mediterranean, in three ſquadrons, conſiſting of ſeventy-one capital ſhips, beſides bomb-ketches, fire-ſhips, and tenders.

In the beginning of June, the Engliſh and Dutch fleets ſailed down the Channel. On the 6th, Sir G. Rooke was detached to the Straits, with a ſquadron of twenty-three ſhips, as convoy to the Mediterranean trade. The great fleet returned to Torbay, while he purſued his voyage, having under his protection about 400 merchant-ſhips belonging to England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Hamburgh, and Flanders. On the 16th, his ſcouts diſcovered part of the French fleet under Cape St Vincent; next day their whole navy appeared, to the amount of eighty ſail. Sixteen of theſe plied up to the Engliſh ſquadron, while the vice-admiral of the white ſtood off to ſea, to intercept the ſhips under convoy. Sir George Rooke, by the advice of the Dutch Vice-Admiral Vandergoes, reſolved, if poſſible, to avoid an engagement, which could only tend to their abſolute ruin.

He forthwith ſent orders to the ſmall ſhips that were near the land, to put into the neighbouring ports of Faro, St. Lucar, and Cadiz, while he ſtood off with an eaſy ſail for the protection of the reſt. About ſix in the evening, ten ſail of the enemy came up with two Dutch ſhips of war, commanded by Captains Schrijer and Vander-Poel, who ſeeing no poſſibility of eſcaping, tacked in ſhore, and thus drawing the French after them, helped to ſave the reſt of the fleet. When attacked, they made a moſt deſperate defence; but at laſt were overpowered by numbers, and taken. An Engliſh ſhip of war, and a rich pinnace were burned, twenty-nine merchant-veſſels were taken, and about fifty deſtroyed by the Counts de Tourville and d'Etrees. Seven of the largeſt Smyrna ſhips fell into the hands of M. de Coetlogen, and four he ſunk in the Bay of Gibraltar. The whole of the loſs ſuſtained on this occaſion, amounted to one million ſterling. Meanwhile Rooke ſtood off with a freſh gale, and on the 19th ſent home the Lark ſhip of war, with the news of his misfortune; then he bore away for the Madeiras, where having taken in wood and water, he ſet ſail for Ireland; and on the 3d day of Auguſt arrived at Cork, with fifty ſail, including ſhips of war and trading veſſels. He detached Captain Fairborne to Kinſale, with all his ſquadron, except ſix ſhips of the line, with which, in purſuance of orders, he joined the great fleet, then cruiſing in the chops of the channel. On the 25th day of Auguſt, they returned to St. Helen's, and the regiments were landed. On the 19th day of September, fifteen Dutch ſhips of the line, and two frigates, ſet ſail for Holland; and twenty-ſix ſail, with ſeven fire-ſhips, were aſſigned as guardſhips during the winter.

There was another engagement off this Cape in 1780, for the particulars of which ſee the following letter from the Commander in Chief to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Sandwich, Gibraltar-Bay,
January 27, 1780.

SIR,

It is with the higheſt ſatisfaction I can congratulate their Lordſhips on a ſignal victory obtained by his Majeſty's under my command, over the Spaniſh ſquadron commanded by Don Juan Langara, wherein the Spaniſh Admiral, and the greateſt part of his ſquadron, were either taken or deſtroyed.

Having received repeated intelligence of a Spaniſh ſquadron, ſaid to conſiſt of fourteen ſail of the line, cruizing off Cape St. Vincent, I gave notice to all the captains, upon my approaching the ſaid Cape, to prepare for battle; and having paſſed it on the 16th in the morning, with the whole convoy, at one P. M. the Cape then bearing N. four leagues, the Bedford made the ſignal for ſeeing a fleet in the S. E. quarter; I immediately made a ſignal for the line of battle abreaſt, and bore down upon them; but before that could be well effected, I perceived the enemy were endeavouring

ing to form a line of battle a-head upon the ſtarboard tack; and as the day was far advanced, and unwilling to delay the action, at two P. M. I hauled down the ſignal for the line of battle a-breaſt, and made the ſignal for a general chaſe, to engage as the ſhips came up by rotation, and to take the lee-gage, in order to prevent the enemy's retreat into their own ports.

At four P. M. perceiving the headmoſt ſhips very near the enemy, I made the general ſignal to engage and cloſe; in a few minutes the headmoſt ſhips began the action, which was returned with great briſkneſs by the enemy. At forty minutes paſt four, one of the enemy's line of battle ſhips blew up with a dreadful exploſion; every perſon periſhed. At ſix P. M. one of the Spaniſh ſhips ſtruck. The action and purſuit continued, with a conſtant fire, till two o'clock in the morning, at which time the Monarca, the headmoſt of all the enemy's ſhips, having ſtruck to the Sandwich, after receiving one broadſide, I made the ſignal, and brought-to.

The weather, during the night, was at times very tempeſtuous, with a great ſea, which rendered it difficult to take poſſeſſion of, and ſhift the priſoners of thoſe ſhips that had ſurrendered to his Majeſty's arms. It continued very bad weather the next day, when the Royal George, Prince George, Sandwich, and ſeveral other ſhips, were in great danger, and under the neceſſity of making ſail to avoid the ſhoals off St. Lucar; nor did they get into deep water till the next morning, when, having joined the convoy, and made Cape Spartel, I diſpatched two frigates to Tangier, to acquaint his Majeſty's conſul with our ſucceſs, that Great-Britain was again miſtreſs of the Straits, and deſiring him to haſten a ſupply of freſh proviſions for the garriſon. At ſun-ſet we entered the Gut.

The gallant behaviour of the admirals, captains, officers, and men, I had the honour to command, was remarkably conſpicuous: they ſeemed actuated by the ſame ſpirit, and were anxiouſly eager to exert themſelves with the utmoſt zeal to ſerve his Majeſty, and to humble the pride of his enemies.

I may venture to affirm, though the enemy made a gallant defence, that had the weather proved but even moderate, or had the action happened in the day, not one of their ſquadron had eſcaped.

Incloſed I ſend a liſt of the Spaniſh ſquadron, as likewiſe of his Majeſty's ſhips, with the damage they received.

I have the honour to be, with great regard,
Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
GEO. BRYDGES RODNEY.

PHILIP STEPHENS, Eſq.

A Liſt of the Spaniſh Fleet under the Command of Don Juan De Langara.

Phœnix,—Don Juan de Langara, admiral, Don Franciſco Melgareſo, captain, 80 guns, 700 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.
San Auguſtin,—Don Vizente Dos, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, eſcaped.
San Genaro,—Don Felix Terada, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, eſcaped.
San Juſto,—Don Joſef, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, eſcaped, very much damaged.
San Lorenzo,—Don Juan Araoz, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, eſcaped, very much damaged.
San Julian,—Marques de Medina, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken, the officers ſhifted, and a lieutenant, with 70 ſeamen, put on board, afterwards went on ſhore.
San Eugenio,—Don Antonio Dumonte, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken, the officers ſhifted, but drove a-ſhore on the breakers, and loſt.
Monarca,—Don Antonio Oyarvide, commander, 70 guns, taken and brought into Gibraltar.
Princeſſa,—Don Manuel de Leon, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.
Diligente,—Don Antonio Abornoz, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.
San Domingo,—Don Ignacio Mendezabel, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, blown up in the action.
St. Getrudie,—Don Annibal Caſſoni, commander, 26 guns, 250 men, eſcaped.
St. Roſalia,—Don Antonio Ortega, commander, 28 guns, 250 men, eſcaped.

Return of the Killed and Wounded, &c.

Ships.	Kill.	Wnd.	Other damages received.
Sandwich	—	—	None.
Prince George	1	3	
Royal George	—	—	
Reſolution	—	—	
Bedford	3	9	
Montague	—	—	
Marlborough	—	—	
Ajax	—	6	Fore-top maſt ſhot away, 4 guns diſmounted.
Alfred	—	—	None.
Defence	10	21	Maſts and yards much damaged.
Edgar	3	20	None.
Cumberland	—	1	
Culloden	—	—	
Invincible	6	4	
Monarch	3	26	Fore-top-maſt ſhot away.
Terrible	6	12	Main-top-gallant-maſt ſhot away.
Alcide	—	—	Main-top-maſt ſhot away.
Bienfaiſant	—	—	Mizen-top-maſt ſhot away.
Total	32	102	

Return of Officers killed.
Lieutenant Charles Henry Strachan, mariner, Edgar.

Return of Officers wounded.
Lieutenant Forreſt, Ajax, ſince dead.
Lieutenant Forbes, Edgar.
Maſter of the Terrible.

G. B. RODNEY.

VINCENT, (ST.) TAKEN IN 1779. One of the Caribbee iſlands, ſituated in the Weſt Indies. For the particulars of which, ſee the following letter ſent by Valentine Morris, Eſq. Governor of the ſaid iſland, to Lord George Germaine, in which is contained an account of the landing of a party of French troops, from Martinico, on that iſland, on the 16th of June, commanded by Lieutenant de Trolong de Rumain: that the enemy, having poſſeſſed themſelves of the heights which commanded the town of Kingſton, the Governor, with the concurrence of Lieutenant-Colonel Etherington, who commanded the King's troops within the iſland, had thought fit to propoſe terms for the ſurrender of the iſland, which, with ſome alterations, were agreed to the ſame day by the French officers, and the iſland was ſurrendered accordingly upon capitulation, the ſubſtance of the principal articles of which was;

That the governor, officers, and ſoldiers, ſhould march out with colours flying, drums beating, and all the honours of war: the troops, officers, ſoldiers, and artillerymen) to be carried to Antigua, and there to be exchanged for an equal number of French priſoners. The inhabitants to go freely to their homes; to enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion, their government, their laws, uſages, and ordinances; to be maintained in poſſeſſion of their eſtates and property, as well as in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges, honours and immunities; and the free negroes and mulattos in their freedom; and to pay no other duty to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty than they paid to his Britannic Majeſty.

The ſlaves, baggage, veſſels, merchandiſe, and every thing elſe taken ſince the landing of the French troops, and during the attack of the iſland, to be reſtored. The abſent inhabitants, and thoſe in the ſervice of his Britannic Majeſty, ſhall be maintained in the enjoyment and poſſeſſion of their eſtates and effects, which ſhall be managed by their attornies. The inhabitants and merchants ſhall enjoy all the privileges of trade granted to the ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty throughout the extent of his dominions, and may ſell their eſtates and effects to whom they think fit. The inhabitants to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, and not to be forced to take up arms againſt his Britannic Majeſty, or any other power.

Abſtract of the Return of the ſeven Companies of the 60th Foot, at St. Vincent, April 1ſt, 1779.

Second battalion, 60th. One lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 9 lieutenants, 3 enſigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-maſter, 21 ſerjeants preſent, 16 drummers ditto, 357 rank and file fit for duty, 50 ditto ſick in barracks, 54 ſick in hoſpital, 3 on furlough. Total 464.

VINCENT (ST.) INSURRECTION AT. March 30, 1794. On Sunday the 8th inſtant in the evening, in conſequence of information that the Caribbs in Mariaque, with the French inhabitants in that quarter, had aſſembled in arms, and were committing devaſtations upon the property in the neighbourhood, a detachment of the militia, under the command of Captain Seton, and a ſmall party of volunteers, with ſome armed negroes, under Major H. Sharpe, went out to attack them. The greater part of them eſcaped, and ſcarcely any made much reſiſtance; but upon ſearching the houſes, arms and ſlugs were found. The parties returned the next morning with eighteen priſoners. Still, however, it was not generally believed, that the main body of the Caribbs intended hoſtilities, as they continued to profeſs themſelves not only contented, but friendly. On Monday, Captain J. Morgan ſent information that he had received intelligence that an attack was meditated upon the windward part of the country, by the whole body of Caribbs, and he requeſted immediate aſſiſtance. A party of twenty-two militia on horſeback, under the command of Lieutenant Macdowall, were ordered out, and they were joined by about twelve volunteers. On their arrival at Captain Morgan's, they halted till break of day the next morning, when it was agreed the troop ſhould proceed to the Caribb boundary, and demand a declaration of their intentions. Before they arrived at Mr. Forbes's eſtate, information was given that the enemy had already ſet fire to Mr. Gilchriſt's houſe, and to ſome of the canes. When the troop arrived near Mr. Gilchriſt's eſtate, they found a very conſiderable number of Caribbs aſſembled, and that they had actually ſet fire to the houſe and canes, and upon advancing a little further, the Caribbs began an irregular fire from the cane pieces. As from the ſituation of the troop, in a narrow range of high canes, in a valley ſurrounded by hills on every ſide, it was thought impoſſible to make an effectual ſtand; the party retreated, and joined the detachment under Captain Morgan.

After ſome conſultation, and upon finding there was neither water nor proviſions on the ſpot, it was deemed adviſable for the two detachments to proceed to Kingſtown immediately, as the force was too ſmall to reſiſt the whole body of Caribbs, who now appeared to be in arms. When they had advanced as far as Maſſarica river, they perceived a party of Caribbs upon the ridge, and in a houſe, who waved their hats, as if inviting our people to paſs, but directly as they advanced the enemy began to fire. As there was a high bank which ſheltered our party very conſiderably, it was thought by ſome that they ought to form and advance to the enemy, but the propoſal was ſcarcely made, when another party of Caribbs began an attack from behind. It was impoſſible to annoy the enemy in front, as our troops muſt have got up a very high bank, and expoſed themſelves to the fire from the cane-pieces around, without the hope of coming near them, for as ſoon as they fired, they either laid down, or ran into the cane-pieces. Nothing remained to be done in ſuch a ſituation, but to make a ſpeedy retreat; accordingly, every man fired his own muſquet, and made the beſt of his way on to Kingſtown. Unfortunately they were ſo long expoſed to the fire of the enemy, that many were killed. Thoſe that were wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy, received no quarter, but were immediately murdered, with every circumſtance of ſavage barbarity. Their heads were cut off, and their bodies mangled in a ſhocking manner. The two parties together amounted to ſixty men, out of which ſixteen

teen are miſſing. The Caribbs ſet fire to almoſt every piece of canes, and every dwelling-houſe, from their boundary to Iambou river, but they did not advance much farther that day, except in ſmall parties; but on Wedneſday they proceeded towards Kingſtown, burning and deſtroying the canes and houſes, killing the cattle, and maiming and murdering the unarmed negroes.

While theſe proceedings were taking place to windward, the Caribbs to leeward were not leſs active. Under the command of Chatoye they arrived at Chateau-Bellair on Tueſday morning, where they were joined by all the French inhabitants of that quarter, ſome of whom appear to have been very active in the whole buſineſs, and probably the inſtigators of it, while others allege that they were reluctantly compelled to join the enemy. At Chatteau-Bellair they took three white men, unarmed and unreſiſting, priſoners, and with them proceeded towards Kingſtown, after burning the canes upon two or three eſtates, and taking poſſeſſion of others in the name of different perſons of influence among them. It is probable that they joined the windward Caribbs about Friday, but Chatoye ſeems to have been the commander of the whole body when they met. On Thurſday they arrived at Dorſetſhire-Hill, and after taking down the Engliſh, they hoiſted the tri-coloured flag in the place of it. It is not very eaſy to aſcertain their numbers at any preciſe period, but from the accounts given by different priſoners, there were about 150 whites and coloured people, and generally from 200 to 300 of the Caribbs. From their arrival at that poſt, till they were driven from it, they appear to have been very active and laborious in their efforts to bring the cannon which they had found at Stubbs's Battery. The negroes brought in accounts every day, that the Caribbs, and the Frenchmen who had joined them, were, by the aſſiſtance of the oxen they had ſeized, and the negroes they compelled to work, carrying two large pieces up the hill, and about the ſubſequent Saturday intelligence was received, that they had a four-pounder, and a very fine ſix-pounder, actually mounted.

Before this time the white inhabitants of the iſland had all aſſembled in Kingſtown, and in the fort, and were under the moſt ſerious apprehenſions for the fate of the town. Every precaution was, however, adopted, and every means of defence was uſed, which the ſituation of the colony afforded. On Wedneſday a company of the 46th arrived from Martinique, commanded by Captain Campbell, and on the ſame day a large detachment of the militia, with the twenty men of the 60th, who had been left here, and two field pieces, under the command of Major Whytell, took poſt upon Sion-Hill. They had ſcarcely arrived on that ſpot, when they perceived the Caribbs in conſiderable numbers on Mr. Greatheed's eſtate, burning the canes, and ſome of them came ſo near as to be within reach of the field-pieces. However, one ſhot, which was well directed, drove them to a greater diſtance, and they did not venture again within our reach, but contented themſelves with burning the canes in that neighbourhood.

On Thurſday, the Zebra ſloop of war, Captain Skinner, arrived at Kingſton, and a party of ſailors were immediately ſent on ſhore to join the detachment on Sion Hill. The Caribbs were now ſo near the town, that ſome were ſeen upon the eſtates of Mr. Keane and Mr. Sharpe, and one ſmall party advanced as far as the Government-houſe. It became neceſſary, therefore, to deſtroy all thoſe canes that immediately joined the town, and accordingly they were ſet fire to from leeward, ſo that they were all burnt without endangering the town. On Saturday afternoon the Roebuck, Captain M'Iver, arrived.

It being determined to ſtorm Dorſetſhire Hill, every precaution was taken and diſpoſition made by the Governor, which could enſure ſucceſs. The party met and formed at Hartley's houſe, at twelve o'clock on the night of the 14th inſtant, conſiſting of detachments of ſeamen and marines from his Majeſty's ſhips Zebra and and Roebuck, ſailors from merchant ſhips under the Lieutenants Hill and Groves, the company of the 46th under the command of Captain Campbell, a detachment of militia under Major Whytell, and armed ſlaves commanded by Captain F. Campbell; the whole under the command of Captain F. Skinner, of his Majeſty's ſhip Zebra.

The word march was given at a quarter paſt twelve o'clock, and cheerfully obeyed, the whole party mounting in the preceding order the ſteep and rugged path in regularity and ſilence. They aſcended within eighty yards of the main poſt, when they were diſcovered by a centry, who challenged and fired. The enemy appeared no wiſe diſcouraged at the ſurpriſe, but ſhouted, and opened a ſmart fire of muſquetry on us. As ſoon as the party got up within twenty yards of the enemy, orders were given to fire a volley and charge. They were obeyed with the greateſt vivacity. Captain Skinner and Lieutenant Hill mounted the bank, and were immediately followed by the whole detachment of ſeamen. Captain Campbell of the 46th, and Major Whytell, got up another part of the bank. The buildings in which the enemy ſheltered themſelves were ſtormed, and ſuch of them as made reſiſtance were put to the bayonet. Many eſcaped through the darkneſs of the night.

In this attack five ſeamen were killed, and Lieutenant Hill and four men wounded. On the ſide of the enemy, Chatoye, the Caribb's chief, was killed, with ſeveral other Caribbs and inhabitants of French extraction, ſubjects to his Majeſty. Their two pieces of cannon were taken; the one a heavy ſix-pounder, they had dragged nine miles. But the advantages derived to us from our ſucceſs, were not confined to theſe: large parties of the French ſubjects, and coloured people, were obſerved early in the morning flying in every direction, and the Caribbs in numerous bodies rapidly retreating to their own boundary. The columns of fire and ſmoke, which had for ſome days ſurrounded us, appeared to us, and on the whole ſtrong hopes of preſerving the town were entertained. The poſt at Dorſetſhire-Hill being too extenſive, was abandoned early the next morning, and the whole party, after ſetting fire to the buildings, returned to Sion-Hill with

one ſix-pounder, the other being ſpiked. This blow was immediately followed up by another: detachments of armed negro men were ſent out in every direction, which ſerved to ſcatter the enemy, and ſome French priſoners and Carib heads were brought in.

By this vigorous and ſucceſsful effort, the town wat reſtored to ſome degree of ſecurity, for the leeward Caribbs immediately retired into their own country, except a few who appeared with the French at Chateau-Bellair.

On the 18th, Colonel Gordon marched to Chateau-Bellair with a detachment of the northern regiment, and by his prudence and activity has not only kept the enemy from any attempt in that neighbourhood, but has effectually protected all the eſtates upwards from that plunder they had hitherto been expoſed to from the negroes and ſmall parties of French and Caribs. He continues to keep his poſt, and by judicious and well-conducted excurſions, has taken a conſiderable number of priſoners. We were, however, under the neceſſity of burning the town of Chateau-Bellair: the enemy ſet fire to Mr. Grant's houſe at Walibo, and the canes, works, negro-houſes, and other buildings, were entirely conſumed. On the whole, although the properties to leeward muſt ſuffer very conſiderably, by the almoſt entire loſs of the preſent crop, by the plundering of their houſes, &c. and above all by the ſituation into which the negroes are brought by the habits of idleneſs, and by the example of plunder, into which it is to be feared they have all in ſome degree fallen, yet, except in a few inſtances, they may be called fortunate in compariſon with thoſe to windward.

On Saturday the 21ſt, the moſt valuable part of the town of Calliaqua was burnt; and on Friday laſt, at mid-day, a party, but whether of negroes or Caribbs is not certain, had the audacity to come within half a mile of the poſt of Sion-Hill, and to ſet fire to Mr. Greatheed's works, which were entirely conſumed; and that evening they ſet fire to the works on Sir William Young's eſtate, near Calliaqua, and they were alſo conſumed. About that time they deſtroyed every ſpecies of buildings on Mrs. Roſs's eſtate, and killed many of the negroes whom they found in their houſes. On Dr. Fairbairn's eſtates alſo, both ſets of works were demoliſhed, and many negroes killed. In ſhort, from what we learn to have happened within a few miles of us, there is no degree of miſchief and cruelty into which they have not gone.

In the courſe of this ſingular and ſavage war, many priſoners have fallen into our hands. It was impoſſible to conſider men, whoſe avowed purpoſe was extermination, and not conqueſt, and who refuſed, in any inſtance, to give quarter, as a regular enemy, entitled to the protection which the laws of war afforded to other priſoners. All the Caribbs, therefore, that have been taken, and thoſe Frenchmen that were inhabitants of the country, and who owed an allegiance to his Majeſty, and were taken in arms againſt us, have been executed.

Berkſhire-Hill, St. Vincent's, March 15, 1795.

On the 10th inſtant, being the morning after we left the regiment, we arrived here. We paſſed the night in running down the coaſt of this iſland, beholding all the while the moſt dreadful ſpectacles which poſſibly can be conceived. The whole face of this moſt beautiful country is burnt to aſhes, and the planters are all driven for ſhelter into the fort.

The Caribbs, and ſome ringleaders from among the French inhabitants, are committing the moſt dreadful depredations, burning every ſettlement they come near, and murdering every ſoldier or white inhabitant who come within their reach, men, women, and children, without reſpect to age or ſex; it being their intention to extirpate the Engliſh inhabitants from the iſlands. It is their way, when they make any one priſoner, to cut them immediately up in ſmall pieces, and burn their fleſh. Theſe ſavages extend their barbarity to ſucking infants, and have been ſeen to hold them by the legs with one hand, while they hacked the fleſh from the bones with the other, &c.

How providential has been the defeat which theſe monſters of the human race received on the night of the 14th inſtant, which we hope has ſtopt this career of barbarity, ſo truely characteriſtic of the diſciples of Robeſpiere!

The following is an account of the important victory gained by the Britiſh forces over theſe barbarous ſavages:

The French and Caribbs, after laying waſte great part of this fine colony, took poſt upon Dorſetſhire-Hill, over the town of Kingſtown. Governor Seton, having been reinforced, and having aſſembled and armed a conſiderable number of negroes, determined to attack the enemy. Accordingly, on the night of the 14th inſtant, the Britiſh force, commanded by Captain Skinof his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Zebra, and Captain Campbell of the 46th regiment, ſtormed the Caribb camp, and gained a complete victory; the Caribb King Chatoye, being killed, with twenty others, twenty-five of them wounded, and fifty more made priſoners, with two pieces of ordnance, their colours, &c.

On our ſide, Lieutenant Hill, of the Zebra, was wounded, four ſeamen killed, and two wounded.

The negroes unanimouſly joined the Engliſh, and behaved with the greated ardour in the attack, and are now hourly bringing in priſoners.

In Chatoye's pocket was found a declaration, ordering every one to join him inſtantly, upon pain of themſelves, their women and children, being all murdered, and their race extirpated.

A Letter from Governor Seton to Sir John Vaughan, dated St. Vincent, May 8, 1795.

The enemy having appeared yeſterday on the height above Calliaqua, to the number of 7 or 800. I requeſted Captain Carpenter with his Majeſty's ſhip the Alarm, to move round to Calliaqua Bay, which he immediately complied with. They had ſent two inſulting meſſages to Captain Moleſworth, who commanded the party there, requiring him to ſurrender at diſcretion. Being informed that they had, within theſe few days, been conſiderably reinforced from Guadaloupe, and ſuſpecting, from their number and apparent confidence

dence, that ſome attempt would be made againſt the town of Kingſton, I ſent a party, under Captain Hall, of the 46th regiment, conſiſting of one ſubaltern and thirty-three rank and file of that regiment, forty militia, and forty of the corps of rangers, with five of the royal artillery, and a fourteen-pound field-piece, to take poſſeſſion of Dorſetſhire Hill yeſterday forenoon.

About one o'clock this morning they were attacked by a body of about 300 French and Charibs: our party made a vigorous reſiſtance, but, owing to the enemy's great ſuperiority in numbers, they were obliged to retreat to the poſt on Sion Hill, leaving the field-piece ſpiked. Knowing that the town muſt be inevitably deſtroyed by the enemy if they kept poſſeſſion of that hill, I thought it neceſſary to uſe every exertion to diſlodge them, and concluding that no time was to be loſt in attempting it, immediately detached ſixty rank and file of the 36th regiment, under the command of Captain Forſter, 100 of the corps of rangers, and forty militia, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Seton of the rangers, to attack the enemy at day-break. They had, with great dexterity, found means to clear the field-piece of the ſpike during the ſhort time they had it in their poſſeſſion, and had been joined by upwards of 100 French and Caribbs immediately after Captain Hall's party retreated: our troops attacked them with great ſpirit at the time appointed; and though they were unexpectedly annoyed by ſeveral diſcharges of grape-ſhot from the field-piece, and, notwithſtanding the enemy were in ſuch force; in leſs than half an hour, they retook the field-piece, and got complete poſſeſſion of the hill, the enemy flying on all ſides. In the two attacks there were three privates of the royal artillery wounded, three rank and file of the 46th regiment killed, nine rank and file wounded; Captain Forſter and Enſign Lee ſlightly wounded; three privates of the militia killed; Captain Roſs and twelve rank and file wounded. Of the enemy twenty-three Frenchmen and nineteen Caribbs were found dead on the hill, and two Frenchmen and two Caribs taken priſoners; but it is belived their loſs in all was twice that number, as many of them were ſeen at ſome diſtance carrying off in hammocks after the attack.

Extract of a Letter from St. Vincent's, May 10, 1795.

When you left this ill-fated country, I ſuppoſe you had made up your mind that nothing worſe could happen, and that the 46th regiment had placed the town and fort in perfect ſecurity; you will be ſurpriſed to hear that matters have been as critical as ever with us, and that the town has been very nearly loſt. Thoſe who view the thing at a diſtance, may wonder why we are ſo anxious to preſerve the town, as every thing elſe is gone; but it muſt be remembered that all our ſlaves, and the means of ſupporting them, are contained in it.

A re-inforcement has been received by the enemy from Guadaloupe, and they ſummoned the camp at Caliaqua; a frigate was ſent up to re-inforce Captain Moleſworth, who commands there; they then determined to take Dorſetſhire-Hill; Captain Hall, of the 46th, got up there about two o'clock of the day with thirty regulars, forty militia, and fifty Blacks, with one ſix-pounder; at two in the morning we were attacked by 330 men from Guadaloupe, and 100 Mulattoes and Brigands; we fought them forty-ſeven minutes at eighty yards diſtance; you know their yells and ſhouts, which they kept up, with a terrible fire of muſquetry, the whole time; they came round the bank cloſe to us, and we were completely expoſed to their fire; the militia behaved incomparably well; we fired till our ammunition was expended, and then they ruſhed on and fired; eight of us were killed and about twelve wounded. The governor commanded at this attack, and behaved extremely well. If it had not ſucceeded, the town muſt have fallen.

Extract of another letter, May 14.

Either from the neglect of the Admiral on this ſtation, or that of the cruiſers he employs to prevent ſuccours getting to the inſurgents, there have been landed in this iſland, ſince I laſt wrote to you, about forty white men, and about eighty negroes and mulattoes, the moſt deſperate banditti they could pick up at Guadaloupe, with ammunition, ſome fire arms, and about 300 pikes. This reinforcement gave them courage, and collecting as many Caribbs as they could, they took different poſts all round a party we had at an advanced poſt, about three miles diſtant from head-quarters, and on the 7th, ſummoned the poſt to ſurrender at diſcretion, offering to ſave their lives. This poſt conſiſted of about eighty men of the 46th regiment, and perhaps about the ſame number of armed negroes; the enemy, at the loweſt calculation, could not be fewer than 800 of all deſcriptions. The Alarm frigate, which had fortunately arrived to carry away the trade, was lying at Kinſtown, and immediately, upon the firſt account of the enemy's motions, got under weigh, and by the help of a windward current, got up to a bay oppoſite to our poſt, and by her fire ſoon opened a communication with it. Thus was this poſt ſaved. But it being evident, from their being in motion, and their numbers increaſing, that they meant to ſtrike a ſtroke ſomewhere; and as the old French fort above the town was ſuſpected be the place of their deſtination, the Governor ordered a party of the 46th, about twenty-ſeven men, thirty militia, and ſome armed negroes, the whole not exceeding 100 men, to take poſſeſſion of that poſt about noon.

Every thing remained quiet till after midnight, when they were furiouſly attacked by the whole force of the enemy, and after a very brave defence were obliged to abandon the poſt, with the loſs of ſome valuable lives, and a great many wounded. As ſoon as this news reached the Governor, he determined to make a deſperate effort to regain poſſeſſion of what had been ſo recently loſt, and accordingly ordered every man in the garriſon fit for duty immediately out, together with all the militia off duty, and the armed negroes. When this force was collected, the whole conſiſted only of 331 men, viz. 106 of the 46th regiment, 42 militia, about forty ditto diſperſed among the blacks, and 150 of the latter.

They got up to the enemy's firſt ſentry juſt at day-breaking, and, I believe, till then unperceived; but

as they drove in two ſentries, and received the fire of both, the main body were alarmed, and ready to receive them. However, the attack was ſo impetuous, and the fire ſo heavy, that the Hill became ours in a few minutes, and the enemy flew in all directions into the woods. Neither the nature of the ground, nor our ſtrength, admitted of much purſuit; yet ſome there was, and to good effect. Our loſs in this buſineſs was only three killed, and ſeven wounded, moſt of whom are inhabitants. There were found the firſt day forty-ſeven bodies of the enemy; and at ſome diſtance, a few after, nineteen more. The number of whites found is thirty-one, ſome of them have lived here many years, enjoying all the privileges of Britiſh ſubjects; and ſome were born under the flag; to ſuch a ſtate of depravity are theſe wretches arrived.

One Frenchman, who came from Guadaloupe, was taken alive, though badly wounded; he gave the information mentioned in the firſt part of this letter; and adds, that in their attack upon the Hill, when they carried it, they had upwards of forty killed and wounded, all of whom were carried away before they were drove off; ſo that they muſt have ſuffered pretty ſeverely upon the whole of this buſineſs. They retreated to a hill, which they have fortified ſtrongly; they have no artillery, only ſwivels and wall-pieces.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Irving, to Major-General Leigh, dated Kingſton, St. Vincent's October 3, 1795.

I have to report to your Excellency, that finding this town extremely ſtreightened by the enemy having poſſeſſion of the Vigie, I judged it expedient to drive them from it, as the only means to relieve it. I informed myſelf, from thoſe beſt acquainted with the country, that a height called Fairbane's Hill, commanded the Vigie; upon this I formed my plan of attack. The grenadiers and light infantry, with four companies of the 40th regiment, were to gain the hill on one quarter; while the 59th regiment, ſupported by two three-pounders, were to force it on another: the whole marched at three o'clock yeſterday morning, ſo as to be at the object by day-break.

The firſt diviſion gained the height early in the morning, with conſiderable loſs; the 59th regiment was early within fifty paces of the enemy, and made ſeveral attempts to gain the poſt; but the natural ſtrength of the ground, and the heavy rain that unluckily fell at day-break, rendered the place inacceſſible.

The troops having been expoſed the whole of the day to great fatigues, and the weather being very unfavourable, from violent ſhowers during the day, and having no poſſibility of providing the leaſt ſhelter for them, I thought it moſt adviſeable to return to our former quarter for the night. Having ſufficient reaſon to ſuppoſe the enemy had abandoned their poſts during the night, I ordered out, early the next morning a ſtrong detachment of the St. Vincent's rangers to take poſſeſſion of it; and I have the ſatisfaction to inform your Excellency, that the Britiſh flag now diſplays itſelf there. We found all the cannon and ammunition there undeſtroyed, Brigadier-General Myers, by his able conduct the whole day, afforded me the moſt eſſential ſervice; and the higheſt praiſe is due to this army, both officers and men, for the perſeverance, diſcipline, and bravery they manifeſted in ſuſtaining an action from day-break until night in this climate.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. Irving, Major-General.

St. Vincent's, October 17, 1795.

On the night of the 18th of September, the enemy had landed at and about Owia, a large reinforcement, ſuppoſed to conſiſt of about 500 men from four veſſels, two of which had landed in that Bay. They were obſerved juſt at day-break by four cruiſers, who, however were not in ſufficient force to oppoſe them. In conſequence of which it was deemed expedient by Brigadier General Myers to evacuate the poſt of Mount Young. Every article of proviſion and ammunition that could not be carried away was deſtroyed. At the extremity of Fairbairn's Eſtate, where they were fired upon by the enemy, an action commenced, which was of ſhort duration; for, from ſome unaccountable cauſe our troops gave way juſt in the moment of victory, and fled in different directions, purſued by the enemy.

The officers have great praiſe for their endeavours to rally the troops, who, it would appear, were ſeiſed with a panic, from which no entreaty or threat could recover them. Our loſs is ſtated at about ſixty, ſome of whom are priſoners with the enemy. The only officer miſſing is Mr. Michael Keane, of the rangers, who was killed. The proviſions moſtly fell into the enemy's hands; a number of the Mules were killed.

In this ſtate of matters, on the morning of the 28th the grateful intelligence was brought by expreſs from Martinico of the arrival there, on the 24th, of the long-wiſhed for fleet from England, with four regiments; with the ſtill more pleaſing addition, that they were getting under weigh for this iſland, the evening of the 25th, when the expreſs boat ſailed. The calm weather retarded their approach till the 29th, when the fleet appeared to leeward. In the afternoon of that day, that attentive officer Captain Barrett, of the experiment, ordered all the ſmall veſſels in the Bay to go down to the fleet, for the purpoſe of taking out the troops and we had the infinite pleaſure and ſatisfaction to ſee ſeveral hundred landed that night. His Majeſty's ſhip Scipio, of ſixty-four guns, with the tranſports, anchored the next day, and the remainder of the troops were directly landed. The regiments that came out were the 40th, 54th, 59th, and the 79th; the latter of which was landed at Martinico, and the three former brought here. The 40th is commanded by Major Harcourt, the 54th by Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Fuller. Theſe regiments had only returned from the Continent a few weeks before their embarkation. Major-General Irving came over from Martinico with the troops, and took upon him the command. The enemy, no doubt appriſed of our reinforcement, retired from poſition on Fairbairn's Ridge the night of the 30th.

The neceſſary arrangements having been made, the the troops received orders to march againſt the enemy at the Vigie, on the night of the 1ſt inſt. where they had

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had then collected their whole ſtrength; Lieutenant-Colonel Strutt, of the 54th, with the whole of that regiment, except the flank companies, and a large party of rangers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Leith, amounting together to about 750 men, were ordered to march by the high-road and take poſt at Colder Ridge, the Eaſt ſide of Vigie. This party began their march about ten o'clock, and gained that ſituation about three in the morning.

Generals Irving and Myers, with the principal body, conſiſting of the artillery, under Major Duvernette; the 59th regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller; the flank companies of the 54th, four companies of the 40th, and the remains of the 46th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton, the whole amounting to about 900 men, marched from Sion Hill and Greathead's, about two o'clock, proceeding up Warrawaron.

The enemy, advantageouſly poſted behind trees and buſhes, galled our troops much, and we had the misfortune, before we were able to drive them off, to ſuſtain a conſiderable loſs of officers and men; of the former, Captain Blair, of the 59th, Lieutenant Skipton, of the 40th, and Lieutenant Warren, of the 54th, were killed; and Captain Seton, of the 54th, and Vaughan, of the 59th, wounded, the latter badly, and unfortunately ſince dead. The enemy, however, fled precipitately on the troops approaching, and our object, the gaining of the Marriaqua, or Vigie Ridge, was obtained without further oppoſition.

The loſs of the enemy could not be aſcertained; a few were obſerved killed.

Extract of a Letter from Fort George, January 5, 1796.

Since my laſt letter, nothing of importance has taken place in the iſlands, that has reached us; but our intercourſe with other iſlands is not frequent, and the accounts we receive ſo confuſed and contradictory, that you know them ſooner, and in a more perfect ſtate than we do. The attack againſt the Caribbs at St. Vincent's, had not all the ſucceſs that was expected: various reaſons were aſſigned for the failure; but it has obliged the troops at preſent there to remain inactive, and merely upon the defenſive, till General Abercromby ſhall arrive: no doubt can be entertained, but that the French and Caribbs will then be totally extirpated. The French and Inſurgents. you will alſo have learned made a ſucceſsful attack againſt a poſt in Grenada, occupied by the 68th regiment, under the command of Brigadier-General Schaw. It is not exactly known to what cauſe they owed their ſucceſs, which it is ſaid, they themſelves did not expect.

The brigands have poſſeſſion of very ſtrong ground both at St. Vincent's and Grenada, which it may require much trouble, and ſome loſs, to drive them from; to cut off their ſupplies, and ſtarve them into a ſurrender, would be attended with the leaſt ſacrifice of the lives of brave men; but delays, in this climate, are often more fatal than the ſword.

The brigands have been active in forming plots to get poſſeſſion of the iſlands which Sir Charles Grey took from them. Although four ſpies were ſhot, in September laſt, at Port-Royal, in this iſland, who were attempting to excite an inſurrection among the negroes this did not deter ſome other diſaffected perſons from renewing the attempt. About the beginning of December, it was fortunately diſcovered that a deſcent was to be made on this iſland by ſome brigands from St. Lucia—not more than ſixty in number; but who brought arms and clothing for 500 more, by whom they expected to be joined. They were to ſurpriſe and cut off Lord Dalhouſie and a part of the Queen's regiment, at an out-poſt favourable to their murderous intention. They actually landed, and with two pieces of cannon, took poſſeſſion of a ſmall village, a few miles from his Lordſhip's poſt. He loſt no time in marching to attack them, with a few men of the 2d regiment, and ſome militia; but was ſo annoyed by grape-ſhot as he advanced, that after being himſelf wounded, as alſo a captain of the ſame regiment, and having loſt about fifteen men, he was obliged to abandon the attempt of diſlodging them from the houſes of which they were in poſſeſſion. As ſoon as this affair was known, the French militia, and ſome French-mounted dragoons, marched with much ſpirit and great alacrity againſt them: they were now above 200 ſtrong, having been joined by ſeveral negroes and others; they were attacked and intirely cut off; not one man eſcaped to carry to St. Lucia an account of their diſaſter. It was found by their papers, that ſome perſons of property in this iſland had kept up a correſpondence with St. Lucia, and were to deliver up the iſland if poſſible to the French. They were puniſhed with death in the ſummary mode adopted by the French.

A flag of truce was lately ſent from St. Pierre, to Victor Hugues at Guadaloupe, with money for the Engliſh priſoners at that place. Hugues received the caſh, but kept it, ſaying he had a long acoount to ſettle with Mr. Pitt, and would give him credit for the amount.

Several of the officers, and a great number of the hoſpital mates, who came out with the fleet that ſailed laſt Auguſt, have been ſwept away; and the ſoldiers have alſo fallen victims to the fever. I am ſorry to add, that the ſcheme of raiſing black corps does not ſucceed, that of General Myers excepted, which is doing duty at St. Vincent's—It appears to have been adopted too late, and various cauſes have operated to its failure, which is much to be regretted, as theſe iſlands will ever prove the graves of the Engliſh troops, and can only be defended at preſent by an exceſſive expence of the moſt valuable lives.

Great preparations have been made here for the enſuing campaign. About 2800 negroes have been ſent to Barbadoes from the different iſlands, who are to act as pioneers, or in any capacity in which they may be uſeful to the army. They have been valued, and are to be paid for if they die or are killed; they are alſo allowed proviſions, and their maſters are paid a certain ſum per day for their labour.

The mortality on board the King's ſhips, and thoſe on tranſport ſervice, has been very conſiderable. This may be owing to their manner of living, and the want of attention to cleanlineſs, and the neglecting airing the ſhips. Barbadoes is to be the general rendezvous for the

the troops that arrive from England; thoſe who have been in the Weſt-Indies ſcarcely twelve months, are ſo reduced in numbers, and ſo likely, that they cannot be employed in actual ſervice.

It is ſaid, that Victor Hugues, who is now at Guadaloupe, will go off to America, if he receives no reinforcements from France, or if he cannot get away, will make a moſt deſperate defence. He has, in the meantime, made uſe of the guillotine ſo effectually, that he is more hated and dreaded, than were in former times a Nero or Caligula.

The brigands have received a check at Grenada. An officer was ordered out from a poſt with thirty men, which he divided into two equal diviſions, as more commodious for his purpoſe. The brigands advanced againſt him to cut him off from the other half of his men. However, he had the addreſs to retreat till he was joined by them. He then advanced againſt the inſurgents, who were 100 ſtrong; took a field-piece from them, which he turned againſt them; killed 80 of the 100, and retired to join his regiment. I am ſorry that I have not learned his name, nor the regiment to which he belongs; but it is the moſt gallant action that perhaps has been performed during the preſent war.

Lord Dalhouſie has nearly recovered from the contuſion he received on the knee, when he attacked the brigands from St. Lucia; the other officer, Captain Bright, is alſo out of danger.

January 9, 1796.

The greateſt conſternation and diſmay were excited yeſterday forenoon in this town, on the arrival of an expreſs, that the enemy had that morning attacked our camp at Colonarie, and, after a long conteſt, had forced our troops to retreat, with the loſs of all their artillery, ammunition, proviſions, baggage, camp equipage, and, in ſhort, every article in the camp! about ten days or a fortnight paſt, two ſoldiers, who had been concerned in robbing the proviſion ſtores, dreading the puniſhment that awaited their crime, deſerted from the camp, and went over to the enemy. Since then, the enemy made different attacks, none of which, however, appeared ſeriouſly intended till the laſt, which, no doubt, was made in conſequence of the information and advice they received from the above deſerters; particularly of the weakneſs of our poſition, which has generally been deemed too extenſive. The attack commenced on the left of our encampment, about four o'clock, juſt after firing the morning gun. Somewhat advanced up the ridge on that ſide, was a ſmall battery of one field-piece, and a cohorn, which that night was under the charge of Lieutenant Panton, of the 59th, with about twenty men.

The enemy ſucceeded in ſurpriſing two of our ſentries, who were poſted a good way in advance of this battery; both of them were ſtabbed by an officer in front of their party, who alſo advanced and ſhot a third ſentry in front of the work, and then leaped through the embraſure, when he was inſtantly ſeiſed, and made priſoner. The enemy were led thus far by our deſerters, who then left them and returned. Lieutenant Panton and his party were ſoon obliged to relinquiſh the battery, from the number and impetuoſity with which the enemy ruſhed in upon them. He fell back on the 54th regiment, and one diſcharge of grape-ſhot was fired at him in his retreat, but which did no miſchief. It appears that this was the only uſe they made of the cohorn, and the gun was thrown over the ridge. After this ſucceſs, the enemy loſt no time in purſuing their advantage. They puſhed on immediately, obtained poſſeſſion of the other batteries, one after another, and at length obliged our troops to abandon their ground, and to retreat to Forbes's, in which they were covered by Major M'Leod, with part of the 59th, who was poſted on the ridge. Twelve pieces of braſs ordnance were in our camp.

After gaining poſſeſſion of our camp, the enemy attempted to cut off our retreat from Forbes's, by occupying the different ridges commanding the high-road: fortunately, however, Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller, with a party of about 200 men, who had marched from Biabou that morning, in their way out to camp, fell in with, and ſoon routed them. After halting ſome time at Forbes's, and ſending forward the wounded, our troops continued their retreat towards town, in which they were much haraſſed by the enemy. That night they halted at Biabou, and the next day took poſſeſſion of Akers's-hill, Calder's-height, and other places in that neighbourhood. The loſs on this unfortunate occaſion has been great; the officers have ſuffered ſeverely, particularly thoſe of the 54th, who had Brigadier-General Strutt, and eight others wounded. The Brigadier has ſince ſuffered an amputation of his right thigh: but, we are happy to learn, he is at preſent in a fair way of doing well, as are all the other officers.—Nothing can be a ſtronger teſtimony of their gallant and ſpirited behaviour, than the ſeverity of their ſufferings!

Return of the officers killed, wounded, and priſoners.

40th regiment. Lieutenant-Col. Harcourt, wounded; Volunteer Ninmons, ditto, ſince dead; Volunteer Aſhburne, killed.—54th regiment. Brigadier-Gen. Strutt, Brigade-Major Walford, Captain Harriſon, Captain Douglas, Lieutenant Frederick, Lieutenant Shenie, Lieutenant Venté, Lieutenant Cams, Lieutenant Hawker, wounded.—59th regiment. Lieutenant Chaplin, Lieutenant Panton, wounded.—2d Weſt-India regiment. Captain Davidſon, Lieutenant Maraud, Enſign Le Carder, Brigadier-Major Stewart, wounded; Deputy-Quarter-Maſter Cumming, priſoner.

The French officer taken priſoner is arrived in town, and put on board the Experiment:—he is a white man, dreſſed in an uniform with two epaulets; his name is Cherrou, and, we underſtand, he was formerly an overſeer at St. Lucia: he ſays they had poſitive orders from St. Lucia to attack our camp, but that they had very little hopes of ſucceſs: he ſtates their number in the attack to be only 300 men, and that they had not received any reinforcements. With reſpect to the loſs of the enemy, no idea can be formed; if we are to judge from our own, they muſt have loſt conſiderably.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt left St. Vincent's the 21ſt of January: he ſtates, that the affair of the 9th was under

under the command of Major-General Stewart: that on the 15th, Brigadier-General Hunter having a reinforcement, had re-attacked the enemy, and driven them before him; but that afterwards he found it neceſſary to fall back to his former poſition, without having obtained any advantage. He adds, that the weight of the ſevere conflict on the 21ſt, fell on the 54th regiment, which was heroically led by B. G. Strutt, who, early in the action, received a ball through his upper lip, which carried away ſeveral of his teeth;—a ſecond ball paſſed through his right ſide, notwithſtanding which, he continued his command with coolneſs and intrepidity. His men being now ſeized with a panic, fled precipitately, when he received a third muſket-ſhot in his thigh; after which he was compelled to walk twenty miles, accompanied by the French officer, his priſoner, before he could procure a ſurgeon to dreſs his wounds. This gallant officer, after the amputation of his limb, was conveyed on board the Experiment, and is now on his paſſage with the convoy for England.

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-General Stewart to Major General Hunter, dated Kingſtown, January 13, 1796.

About three o'clock on the morning of the 8th inſtant the enemy made an attack on our left, where we had a three-pounder and a cohorn placed upon a tongue of land, which ran out about fifty yards, thought, from the ſteepneſs on each ſide, to be almoſt inacceſſible. On the firſt ſhot I immediately ran out as faſt as the darkneſs would permit me, and was met by the Major Harcourt, field officer of the day. I found the men all paraded, and Brigadier-General Strutt, who had juſt then received a wound in his face, exerting himſelf much with the 54th regiment. I ſtill proceeded to the left, but, from the darkneſs, could not diſtinguiſh the enemy from our own ſoldiers, (about this time a French officer had got over our works and was taken priſoner); and not being yet certain whether the enemy had taken poſſeſſion of the battery to the left, I directed Major Harcourt to reinforce that poſt with the picquet of the 40th; but before this could be done, I had too much reaſon to believe it was taken, and immediately diſpatched a meſſenger to Lieutenant-Colonel Graham to bring up the whole or part of the ſecond Weſt-India regiment; but before the meſſenger had got many yards, a firing was heard on the right from the enemy, and all along the front. In this ſituation I left Captain Harriſon, of the light company of the 54th regiment, moſt actively employed in uſing every exertion to keep his men to their duty, and was proceeding to the right, by the 40th regiment, to know what was doing there, but I had ſcarce reached this regiment when I heard the battery I had left was taken. I inſtantly turned about, directing Major Harcourt, with all the men of the 40th he could collect, to follow me and retake the battery. I again met Brigadier-General Strutt between ſome men, who informed me his leg was ſhattered, and Captain Harriſon ſhot through the ſhoulder. I ſtill puſhed forward, uſing my beſt endeavours, with other officers, to animate the men to their duty, many of whom at that moment were killed and wounded. At this time the troops in the front and on the right of the line gave way, and the enemy took poſſeſſion of the remaining battery. In this dilemma nothing but a retreat could be thought of.

We reached Biabou with inconſiderable loſs. The enemy hung on our rear and right; but, from the judicious attention of Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller (who on every occaſion afforded me the moſt ready aſſiſtance) and Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, they were kept off.

Biabou being upwards of twelve miles from Kingſtown, without proviſion, and little ammunition, it appeared by no means prudent to take poſt here; I therefore, as ſoon as the men had got ſome little reſt, and it became dark (after having ordered fires to be kindled) reſumed our march towards Kingſtown unmoleſted.

Permit me, before I conclude, to expreſs the heavy loſs I ſuſtained in the want of the able aſſiſtance of Brigadier-General Strutt, who was ſeverely wounded ſoon after the commencement of the attack, as well as that of Major Harcourt, and other brave officers ſpecified in the return of our loſs, which I have the honour to ſend with this.

From the beſt accounts we can further collect of the late unfortunate action, the loſs of the Britiſh troops amounted to near 170 killed and wounded; and that of the enemy to a number little inferior; they conſiſted chiefly of people of colour.—Nothing but the perſevering heroiſm of Brigadier-General Strutt ſaved the remnant of our panic-ſtruck troops, in the ſurpriſe of January 8.—The eſcape of Brigade-Major Walford of the 54th, was moſt miraculous: a ball paſſed through the crown of his hat; a ſecond took the epaulet from his ſhoulder; a third wounded his cravat; two ſhots went through his coat; and a ſixth lodged in the heel of his boot, yet he received neither wound nor ſcratch during the whole of that perilous day! The wound which Brigadier-General Strutt received in the mouth and ſide were from ſpent ſlugs, and therefore proved not ſo diſaſtrous in their conſequences as was firſt imagined; Captain Douglas, and Lieutenant Hawker of the 54th regiment, though claſſed in the St. Vincent's gazette, among the wounded, were fortunately not of that number; and ſeveral even of thoſe who were, have ſuffered but ſlightly. Major-General Leigh continues Commander in Chief, and in high eſtimation, Vice-Major-General Irving, who is returned, and is the commander, on whoſe conduct the St. Vincent's gazette has beſtowed much (we hope unmerited) invective.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Hunter, to his Excellency Major-General Leigh, dated Head-Quarters, Kingſtown, St. Vincent's, January 19, 1796.

Herewith I incloſe to your Excellency a letter from Brigadier-General Stewart, with a liſt of the killed, wounded and miſſing in the unfortunate action of the 8th inſtant.

I have made the beſt arrangement I could think of for the ſafety of Fort Charlotte and the protection of the town, to effect which I was under the neceſſity of vacuating the new Vigie, perceiving the enemy's intention of cutting off our communication with it. I alſo

judged

judged it prudent to withdraw the party from Morne Ronde, ſo that my whole force is now concentrated at the poſts of Dorſetſhire Hill, Millar's Bridge, Lion Hill, Cane Garden, Keane's Houſe, Kingſtown, and Fort Charlotte. I muſt, however, obſerve, that the very hard duty the men and officers are obliged to do at preſent, cannot be ſupported for any length of time; and if ſome reinforcement is not ſent, I much fear that I ſhall be under the neceſſity of retiring with the troops into Fort Charlotte, which is a poſt in my opinion not to be taken by all the force the enemy can bring againſt it.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Leigh to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Martinico, January 21, 1796.

I this day received Brigadier-General Stewart's ſtatement of the attack on his camp at St. Vincent's on the 8th, and the return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing in that unfortunate affair.

The governor and a committee of the legiſlature of St. Vincent having written to the commanding officer at Barbadoes on the firſt of this diſaſter, Brigadier-General Knox immediately ſent off 260 men of the 63d regiment, who had arrived there, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gower, to their aſſiſtance.

Diſpatches of which the following are copies, were received from Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.

St. Vincent's, June 21, 1796.

The embarkation of the artillery and troops deſtined to act in St. Vincent's and Grenada, neceſſarily employed ſome days; and at that moment the weather proved particularly unfavourable. The whole, however, was embarked and ready to ſail on the 3d of June. The St. Vincent's diviſion was ordered to rendezvous at Kingſtown Bay, and that for Grenada at Curacou, one of the Grenadines. While the troops were aſſembling at the rendezvous, Major-General Nicolls met me at Curacou, where the operations for Grenada were ſettled. On the 7th inſtant I returned to St. Vincent's, and on the 8th in the evening the troops diſembarked. The following day they marched in one column, by the right, as far as Stubbs, about eight miles from Kingſtown; each diviſion halted that evening oppoſite to their reſpective point of attack. On the 10th in the morning the enemy's flank was turned. Two 12-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two howitzers, were advanced, with conſiderable difficulty, within 600 yards of the enemy's works; but, notwithſtanding our efforts to drive the enemy from their poſt on the Old Vigie, by means of a well-ſerved artillery, they maintained themſelves, from ſeven in the morning until two in the afternoon. Major-General Morſhead had very handſomely, early in the day, offered to carry the redoubt by aſſault; but being willing to ſpare the lives of the troops, and obſerving that the part of the line which he commanded laboured under diſadvantages, the aſſault was deferred, until the decline of the day rendered it abſolutely neceſſary.

From Major-General Hunter's diviſion on the right a part of Lowenſtein's corps, and two companies of the 42d regiment, with ſome iſland rangers, availed themſelves of the profile of the hill, and lodged themſelves within a very ſhort diſtance of the fort. At two o'clock the two remaining companies of the 42d regiment, from Major-General Hunter's column, and the Buffs, ſupported by the York Rangers from Major-General Morſhead's, were ordered to advance to the attack. The enemy, unable to withſtand their ardour, retired from their firſt, ſecond, and third redoubts, but rallied round the New Vigie, their principal poſt. They were now fully in our power, as Brigadier-General Knox had cut off their communication with the Caribb country; and Lieutenant-Colonel Dickins, of the 34th regiment, who had been previouſly ordered to make a diverſion, with the remains of his own and the 2d Weſt-India regiments, upon their right, where the Caribbs were poſted, had ſucceeded beyond expectation, having forced the Caribbs to retire, and taken their poſt. The enemy, therefore, in the New Vigie, deſired to capitulate, which was granted upon the conditions herewith incloſed.

The number of priſoners is about 700. At the firſt of the attack, the Caribbs, and, towards the cloſe of it, near 200 of the inſurgents of the iſland, made their eſcape into the woods.

Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer, with 600 men, was immediately detached to Mount Young; and Lieutenant-Colonel Gower, with 300 men, embarked to go by ſea to Owia; but being unable to land, on account of the ſurf, he has returned; the troops have been diſembarked, and he has marched through the Caribb country.

I feel myſelf under great obligations to Major-General Hunter, and to the gentlemen of the iſland, for the zeal and intelligence which they ſhewed in conducting the columns. I have to thank Major-General Morſhead for his exertions; and I am highly ſatisfied with the ſpirited behaviour of the officers and ſoldiers. The corps of iſland Rangers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Haffey and Major Jackſon, rendered eſſential ſervice. Captain Douglas, of the Royal Engineers, was among the wounded, and is ſince dead. He is a real loſs to the ſervice in this country, as he was indefatigable in the diſcharge of his duty, and had acquired a minute knowledge of this iſland.

Captain Wolley, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Arethuſa, was intruſted by Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Chriſtian with the command of the navy acting with us in the expeditions againſt St. Vincent's and Grenada; in which I can ſay, with the greateſt truth, he has conducted himſelf with very great judgment and good-will.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. ABERCROMBY.

A Letter from Major-General Nicolls to Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, dated Gouyave, June 21, 1796.

Your Excellency knew that the weather being favourable the morning of the 18th, Brigadier-General Campbell's brigade, and the brigade commanded by Colonel Count D'Heillimer, had marched from their poſition on Mount St. John's and Chaldeans; the former to force a poſt the enemy had eſtabliſhed at Michells, and afterwards to proceed againſt their camp at Aches; while the Count's brigade were to try to get above the enemy,

enemy, and at the back of their redoubts on Morne Quaquo. Lieutenant-Colonel Gledſtanes, who was poſted with the 7th regiment at the head of Grand Roy Valley, (which is on the oppoſite ſide of Morne Quaquo to that on which Count D'Heillimer was to attack) was deſired to ſend a ſtrong detachment on the back of the mountain, and, if he found the enemy's redoubts aſſailable, inſtantly to attack them; but, if too ſtrong to be entered without further preparation, to take poſt as near them as poſſible, and there wait further inſtructions. Such was the general diſpoſition made for the attack of their two ſtrong poſitions on Morne Quaquo and Foret Noir, (commonly called Aches camp;) while a ſmall detachment of three companies of the colonial black corps, and the grenadiers of the 38th regiment, went againſt a poſt the enemy had at the head of Beau Sejour Valley.

The troops were ſucceſsful every where; and nearly at the ſame hour on the morning of the 19th, we were in full poſſeſſion of every eſtabliſhed poſt we heard the enemy had in this iſland. We were divided in ſearch of the monſters in every direction: I can call them by no other name, as, when they ſaw our men on the point of forcing what they thought their impregnable poſts on Morne Quaquo, they led out a number of white people they had priſoners, ſtripped them, tied their hands behind their backs, and then murdered them—Above 20 were put to death in this barbarous manner.

The conduct of Brigadier-General Campbell and Count D'Heillimer has been officer-like and meritorious, and, as ſuch, I take the liberty of mentioning them to your Excellency; indeed Count D'Heillimer's diſpoſition for the attack was ſo judiciouſly made, and ſo well executed by Lowenſtein's Yagers in particular, and the Royal Etrangers, who got up to the top of the mountain in the night, that when the enemy ſaw them ſoon after day-light, in poſſeſſion of their upper ſmall poſt at the Vigie, their reſiſtance was afterwards feeble; and as our troops advanced, they abandoned their works, and fled into the woods, where the Yagers ſoon followed them. I cannot ſpeak with any certainty of the enemy's loſs on the 19th; but yeſterday, Count D'Heillimer informed me his different parties in the woods killed 109 brigands.

We have taken, in their different poſts, ſince the 9th inſtant, above twenty pieces of cannon, many of them ſo bad that, though they uſed them, our artillery-men would not think it ſafe to do ſo. The ammunition we found in their batteries was chiefly calculated for cloſe attack, being grape and canniſter, made of pieces of cut iron; they had but few round ſhot.

Captain Rutherford, of the Engineers, wiſhes to go to St. Vincent's, and returns by the veſſel that carried this. And I ſend my Major of Brigade, Captain Drew, who is an intelligent officer, and is perfectly acquainted with every thing that has been done here, and able to anſwer any queſtion your Excellency may wiſh to aſk, where I have not been particular or explicit enough.

COL. NICOLLS, Maj. Gen.

VIRGINIA, CAPES OF, ENGAGEMENT THERE. ſee PORTSMOUTH.

VOLTRI, NEAR GENOA, April 18, 1800. The object of the French in ſettling at Voltri, was to draw the attention of the Auſtrians to the Bochetta, and they ſucceeded completely in their deſign. General Beaulieu employed from 15 to 20,000 men to diſappoint their project, and drive them from Voltri. As the French had not a ſingle piece of cannon, nor had formed any kind of intrenchments, as the expected reinforcements were not arrived, and as they had embarked all the proviſions they had at Voltri, many people believed that they would retreat the moment the Auſtrians made diſpoſitions to attack them. However, they conducted themſelves with ſo much ability, that not only the Auſtrians but the Genoeſe were deceived, and concluded that the French would attempt to maintain themſelves in their poſts.

General Laharpe arrived on Friday at Voltri from Savona, with intelligence that the cavalry was coming by ſea, and directed quarters to be provided for 5000 men, by whom he was to be followed. He had brought orders to the General of Brigade Cervoni, to make his retreat in the courſe of Monday.—He ſet off on Saturday, as if to haſten the march of the troops. The Auſtrians, informed of all theſe diſpoſitions, came to the reſolution of attacking the French on Sunday. On the night of Saturday, they ſet out from La Bochetta, and about five o'clock arrived with their column, conſiſting of 5000 men and twenty pieces of cannon at Pegli.

The Auſtrian column, which was poſted on the hill, had likewiſe put itſelf in motion, and was intending to make an attack upon the French poſts at the ſame hour.

By this forced march the Auſtrians nearly ſurpriſed the French, who were appriſed only an hour beforehand that they were to be attacked. General of Brigade, Cervoni, inſtantly diſpatched to Colletuzzo (between Pegli and Voltri) the few ſoldiers which remained at Voltri, in order to ſupport the two companies of grenadiers, that formed the advanced poſts at Colletuzzo. He gave them orders to keep it till he commanded them to retreat, and then to poſt themſelves on the heights, where about 2000 French troops were placed, in the reſolution of maintaining themſelves there till night.

If the Auſtrians, who had 600 cavalry, inſtead of ſtopping to cannonade the old ruined tower of Colletuzzo, had advanced ſtraight to Voltri, the French would with difficulty have made their retreat; but they were afraid of being expoſed to the fire of the grenadiers poſted upon the wall that commands the road, and they therefore continued firing upon Colletuzzo till nine o'clock. The French continued a very briſk fire, to perſuade the enemy they were in force, and killed ſeveral of the artillery.

At eleven the French having embarked their wounded men and their baggage, began their retreat, and at three Voltri was entirely evacuated. The loſs in killed, on both ſides, was inconſiderable. The Auſtrians made

made 150 priſoners, and ſurrounded two or three picquets, which the French had been obliged to multiply, in order to form a line.

The Auſtrians arrived at Voltri at five o'clock, purſued the French for two or three miles, and then returned without ſeeing the enemy, who had ſtopped at Varaſe.

General Beaulieu finding himſelf at Voltri on Monday morning, and conceiving that the 10 or 12,000 men he had marched for that place would not be ſufficient, he had ſent for 4 or 5000 more; but the expedition being accompliſhed, he immediately iſſued contrary orders, and commanded the greateſt part of the troops that he had collected at Voltri to ſet out almoſt inſtantly for La Bochetta, or the heights of Voltri. It was aſſerted afterwards, that a diſpatch received by General Beaulieu contributed to occaſion this change of diſpoſition.

It was impoſſible to conceive why the Auſtrians did not proceed to Saſſello, where they had already 5000 men, rather than make a retrograde movement. This, however, is explained by ſubſequent events.

The advantage derived by the Auſtrians from this expedition, was cutting off the communication by land between the French army and Genoa; but this advantage was very precarious, ſince the Auſtrians could only maintain themſelves in Voltri ſo long as their line from thence to Acqui remained unbroken. They had flattered themſelves alſo with ſurrounding the French corps that was at Voltri, or at leaſt cutting off its reretreat, by bringing down the 5000 men they had at Saſſello. But the French having ſecured their retreat from Voltri, were under no apprehenſion that their march would be cut off by this body. The Engliſh contributed to this expedition to Voltri, as uſual, like vigorous and faithful allies; if a ſhip of the line and three frigates, that had been in the port of Genoa, had ſet ſail and ſtationed themſelves on the coaſt of Voltri, when they perceived the Auſtrians were ſucceſsful, they would have been able to co-operate with them, conſiderably at leaſt in haraſſing the retreat of the French; but at the inſtance of the Imperial miniſter, they left port at nine o'clock, and arrived at Voltri after it was abandoned by the French.

The following is the particular account of the ſucceſs of the Auſtrians and Allies, given by an officer on the ſpot.

General Melas gave orders for attacking, in three columns, the French, who had aſſembled near Cabano di Voltri, while General Bellegarde deſcended from the Armetta, towards Deſerto and Arenzano, and effected a junction with General Lattermann.

The three columns directed againſt Cabane (of which that of Monte Fajale was led by General Melas, along one of the ſteepeſt mountain-roads againſt Voltri) ſucceed entirely to our wiſhes; the enemy were not only driven from all their poſitions by the wonted bravery of the Auſtrian troops, but forced to flee to Genoa in confuſion, and to leave the very advantageous poſition from Monte Fajale along Dente to Nicola, as well as the village of Voltri. There is not an inſtance in modern hiſtory of a conteſt maintained with more fury, or ſuſtained with more obſtinacy, the number of the combatants being conſidered, or with more of mutual deſtruction. The battle began at day-break, and it was not until eleven o'clock at night, that victory declared in favour of the Auſtrians. The number of killed on both ſides is eſtimated at 11,000. The reſult was, that two generals, four chiefs of battalion, 200 other officers, and 2000 privates of the enemy were made priſoners, and twenty pieces of cannon, with great quantities of ammunition, taken. The reſt of the French army fled to Genoa, leaving the road covered with their dead; 4000 of them are diſperſed in the mountains.

Farther details of the battle of Voltri, preceded by accounts of the action which took place on both wings of the poſition on Monte Lodrino on the 15th, which likewiſe terminated to the advantage of the Imperial army.

On the 16th, the day after the engagement on Coſta di Lodrino, the three brigades under General Count Bellegarde advanced from St. Juſtina di Stella to the Armett, and the general of cavalry marched againſt Saſſello, with the brigades of Buſſy and the regiment of Joſeph Colloredo, while General St. Julien, with the reſt of his brigade, remained in his poſition at Alle Moglio.

The beaten enemy had taken a poſition on the oppoſite ſide of Saſſello, but on ſeeing the column, commanded by the general of cavalry, arrive at Saſſello, and ſeveral other diviſions of troops (by which not only their left wing was menaced, but even their retreat rendered doubtful), they withdrew towards Veirera, without much oppoſition, detaching part of their troops to gain Monte Fajale.

The enemy, thus marching by two different routes, were purſued in ſuch a manner, that a few companies of the regiment of Stuart only proceeded on the road to Fajale, the reſt of that column following the enemy to Veirera, greatly haraſſing them with ſome field-pieces on the mountains, while General Count Bellegarde aſcended the Armetta, which the enemy had juſt quitted.

The diviſion of Stuart, though it encamped in the ſnow, only aſcended one-half of Monte Fajale on that march, and the general of cavalry for that day took up his head-quarters at Saſſello; Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Ott, from Maſſone, likewiſe approached Fajale, and Lieutenant-Colonel Richter, with the troops detached by Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Hohenzollern from Monte Pavagnione, had arrived at Al Dente, a river riſing on Monte Fajale, leading to Cabane.

On the 17th, the general of cavalry drew General St. Julien to the Armetta, where Count Bellegarde likewiſe remained, as did General Lattermann on his poſition near Arbizola; the brigade of Buſſy and the regiment of Stuart had orders from the General of Cavalry to concentrate themſelves on the ſummit of the inhoſpitable Monte Fajale; the enemy had ſtationed themſelves at three points, viz. at Madonna-del-aquaſanta, at Cabane di Voltri, and the heights of Arenzano Night having ſet in, the General of Cavalry took up his quarters at St. Pietro del Orba, to be nearer

to

to any of the points of the army that were material for the following day. Early on the morning of the 18th he aſcended the ſummit of Monte Fajale, to have a full view of the enemy's poſition, upon which he reſolved to attack the enemy at Cabane di Voltri and Madonna, where they were encamped, while the three brigades of Latterman, Bellegarde, and Brentano, ſhould employ the diviſion of the enemy encamped on the heights of Arenzano. Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Ott was ordered to penetrate from Maſſone againſt Madonna-del-aqua-ſanta, Lieutenant-Colonel Richter from Dente alle Cabane di Voltri, and the brigade of Buſſy from the heights of Monte Fajale ſtraight to Voltri, ſo that the joint attack was to be made in three columns.

From the column under his command, the General of Cavalry detached one of the battalions of Nadaſty, under the direction of Major Bruſch, with orders to lead it againſt the enemy's left flank, which otherwiſe would not have been attacked, being ſeparated by a precipice. At the moment when the Major arrived at the road leading to his deſtination, with the column under his command, the front of Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Ott's column likewiſe arrived there, which induced him to take from that column three companies of chaſſeurs and a battalion of Frolich, and to order the battalion of Nadaſty to join the column of Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Ott, upon which the Major purſued his march to Alle Cabane within a ſhort diſtance of the enemy, in ſight of whom he arranged the attack.

The chaſſeurs, divided into ſkirmiſhing parties, did as much as could be expected from light troops, ſkilfully led by their officers; the battalion of Frolich ſupported the chaſſeurs, a diviſion joining the ſkirmiſhing parties, the reſt, without firing a ſhot, following the van, with martial muſic, and that valour which is the characteriſtic of brave and experienced warriors.

The enemy, ſeeing this ſmall number of troops advance with ſuch intrepidity, thought to ſucceed in repelling them from their advantageous poſition, where they collected in force, pouring a ſhower of balls on our heroes, who bade defiance to every danger; the ſkirmiſhing parties ſurrounded a houſe occupied by the enemy, while the remainder ſtormed the principal point, driving the enemy to flight, who haſtened from one precipice to another, without being able to fix their ſtation on any of them, and were forced to leave this victorious diviſion in poſſeſſion of Voltri at the approach of night. The troops of Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Ott, which had arrived as a reinforcement, took poſſeſſion of the place, and the enemy was purſued along Pegli, as far as Seſtri di Ponente.

At the moment when the above-mentioned column forced the enemy, whom they had driven to Cabane, towards the village of Voltri, before they could join the column under the General of Cavalry, 5000 French troops from the heights of Arenzano advanced againſt the chaſſeurs of Mariaſſey, who were thus obliged (not being able to injure the enemy, though fleeing in confuſion, till they could be joined by the battalion of Frolich) to confine their ardour in merely haraſſing them on their retreat by their fire, from the heights di St. Nicolo di Voltri, in which they were greatly ſupported by the Engliſh bomb-veſſels from the ſea-coaſt.

The left column had not to encounter ſo numerous an enemy; that which the General of Cavalry commanded in perſon only fell in with a ſmall number of the enemy, who were attacked and routed by a company of Stuart. The march of the firſt column againſt Seſtri, effected by Lieutenant-Colonel Richter, by going round Cabane di Voltri, contributed materially in gaining the great point.

The battle only ended late laſt night, for at ten o'clock a ſtandard was taken from the enemy fleeing from Madonna-del-aqua-ſanta, and ſeveral priſoners were made.

The General of Cavalry reſerves to himſelf in a future report to ſtate the number of priſoners, which continue to be brought in, as well as the loſs on both ſides, not having received the different accounts at the departure of the courier, and having found an hoſpital with 100 of the enemy's wounded, on his arrival at Saſſello.

The poſition of the army remained along the river, from Dente di Fajale to St. Nicolo di Voltri, and the advanced poſts were placed at the greateſt diſtance poſſible.

Reſpecting the expedition of the enemy againſt Mount Cenis (which, on account of its great extent could not be ſufficiently garriſoned by the weak corps of Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Kaim), it remains to be ſtated, that the enemy, who had advanced as far as Chaumont, were attacked on the ſame evening by Major Meſko, of the 7th regiment of huſſars, and repulſed, on which occaſion ſeveral French officers, and about 100 privates, were left dead on the field, ſince which time every thing remained quiet in that neighbourhood.

ULM, September 28, 1796. General Nauendorf's troops approached our city on the 24th, and obliged the French ſtationed here to cover their main army, to retreat. On the 25th and 26th, on account of the deſperate reſiſtance which the French made from the walls of this city with howitzers, grenades, &c. we were thrown into the utmoſt alarm. This afternoon, the Auſtrians began to fire upon the town, and the next day they ſet fire to about a ſcore houſes, and among the reſt to the magazines of hay and wood belonging to the French, and to the tower called *Gans Thuun*, the bell of which was melted by the flames. The Republicans were about 6000 in number in the town and neighbourhood. Moreau was not far off with about 40,000 men. The Auſtrians were preparing for a more ſerious attack, when the French reſolved to evacuate the place. The enemy then attempted to ſlip through the valley of Kaufbeuren, but General Nauendorf prevented them, and they retreated from Ulm by the way of Biberach, Buchau, Pulgau, Pfullendorff, and Stockach; the centre was on the 30th near Stockach, but Moreau was that day a little behind. The march of his army experiences unuſual obſtacles; for all the baggage is obliged to march in the middle, to avoid being intercepted by the numerous bodies of peaſants of Suabia and Anterior

Auſtria, who occupy all the iſſues and woods. Part of Moreau's baggage, however, reached Switzerland, towards Schaffhauſen.

General Moreau's loſs up to the preſent time is eſtimated at 16,000 men. The French evacuated Bregentz on the 18th, and retreated to Tetnang and Langenaar; but receiving ſome reinforcements, they obliged the Auſtrians to retreat in their turn, and again took poſſeſſion of the town.

USHANT, ENGAGEMENT NEAR, IN 1778. A ſmall iſland belonging to France, ſituated fifteen miles weſt of the coaſt of Brittany, and oppoſite to the point of Conquet. For the particulars of which ſee the following letter to Mr. Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty.

Victory, at Sea, July 30.

SIR,

My letters of the 23d and 24th inſtant, by the Peggy and Union cutters, acquainted you, for their Lordſhips information, that I was in purſuit, with the King's fleet under my command, of a numerous fleet of French ſhips of war.

From that time, till the 27th, the winds conſtantly in the S. W. and N. W. quarters, ſometimes blowing ſtrong, and the French fleet always to windward going off, I made uſe of every method to cloſe in with them that was poſſible, keeping the King's ſhips at the ſame time collected, as much as the nature of a purſuit would admit of, and which became neceſſary from the cautious manner the French proceeded in, and the diſinclination that appeared in them to allow of my bringing the King's ſhips cloſe up to a regular engagement: this left but little other chance of getting in with them, than by ſeizing the opportunity that offered the morning of the 27th, by the wind's admitting of the van of the King's fleet under my command leading up with, and cloſing with their centre and rear.

The French began firing upon the headmoſt of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Harland's diviſion, and the ſhips with him, as they led up; which cannonade the leading ſhips and the Vice-Admiral ſoon returned, as did every ſhip as they could cloſe up: the chaſe had occaſioned their being extended, nevertheleſs they were all ſoon in battle.

The fleets, being upon different tacks, paſſed each other very cloſe; the object of the French ſeemed to be the diſabling the King's ſhips in their maſts and ſails, in which they ſo far ſucceeded, as to prevent many of the ſhips of my fleet being able to follow me when I wore to ſtand after the French fleet; this obliged me to wear again, to join thoſe ſhips, and thereby allowed the French forming their fleet again, and ranging it in a line to leeward of the King's fleet towards the cloſe of the day; which I did not diſcourage, but allowed of their doing it without firing upon them, thinking they meant handſomely to try their force with us the next morning; but they had been ſo beaten in the day, that they took the advantage of the night to go off.

The wind and weather being ſuch, that they could reach their own ſhores before there was any chance of the King's fleet getting up with them, in the ſtate the ſhips were in, in their maſts, yards, and ſails, left me no choice of what was proper and adviſable to do.

The ſpirited conduct of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Harland, Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer, and the captains of the fleet, ſupported by their officers and men, deſerves much commendation.

I ſend Captain Faulknor, Captain of the Victory, with this account to their Lordſhips, and am, &c.

A. KEPPEL.

PHILIP STEPHENS, Eſq.

USHANT.—For engagements off this head-land in 1781 and 1782, between the Britiſh and French fleets, ſee the following letters.

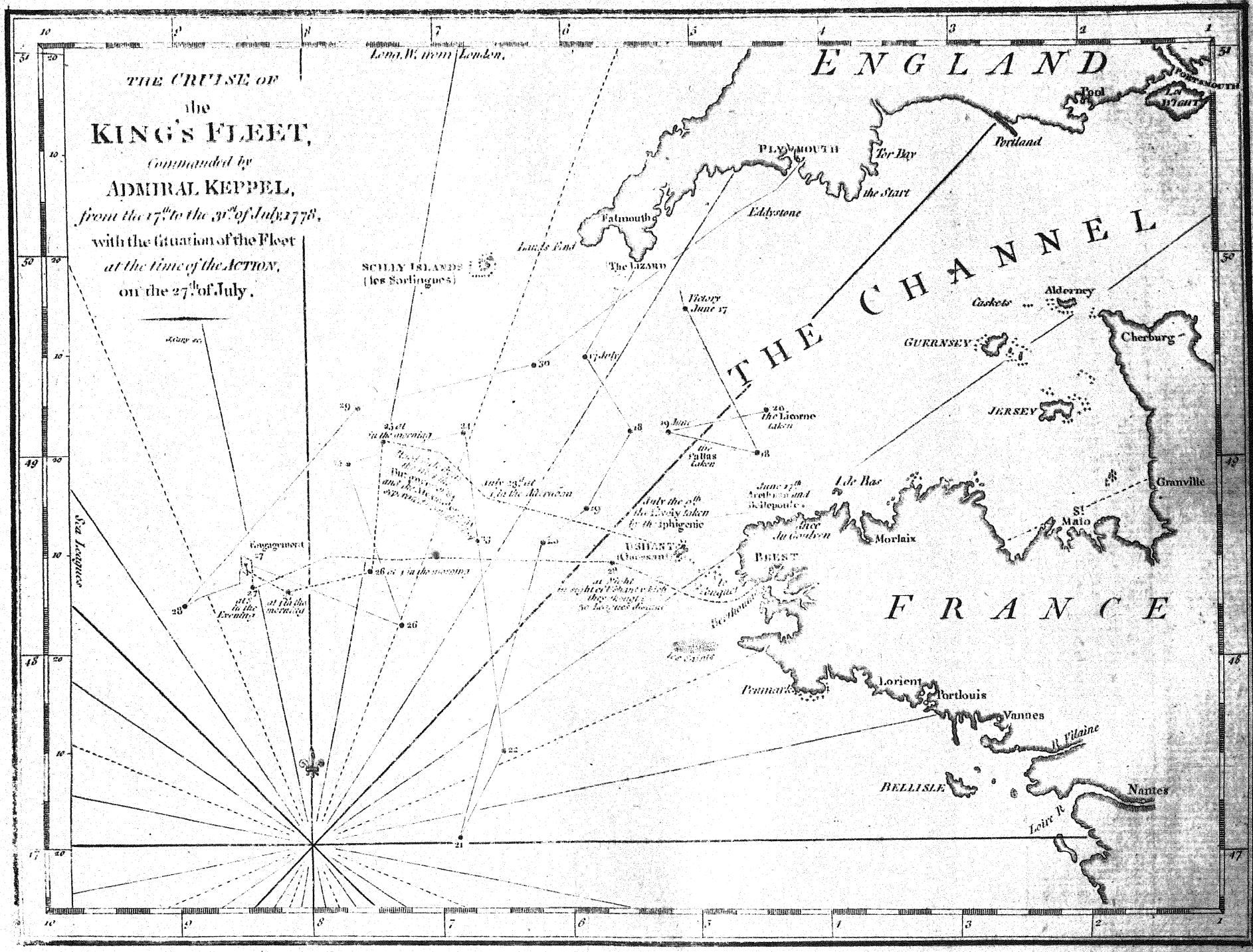
Sir Richard Pearſon, Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip the Arethuſa, arrived from Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt, with diſpatches, dated Victory, at Sea, Dec. 14, 1781.

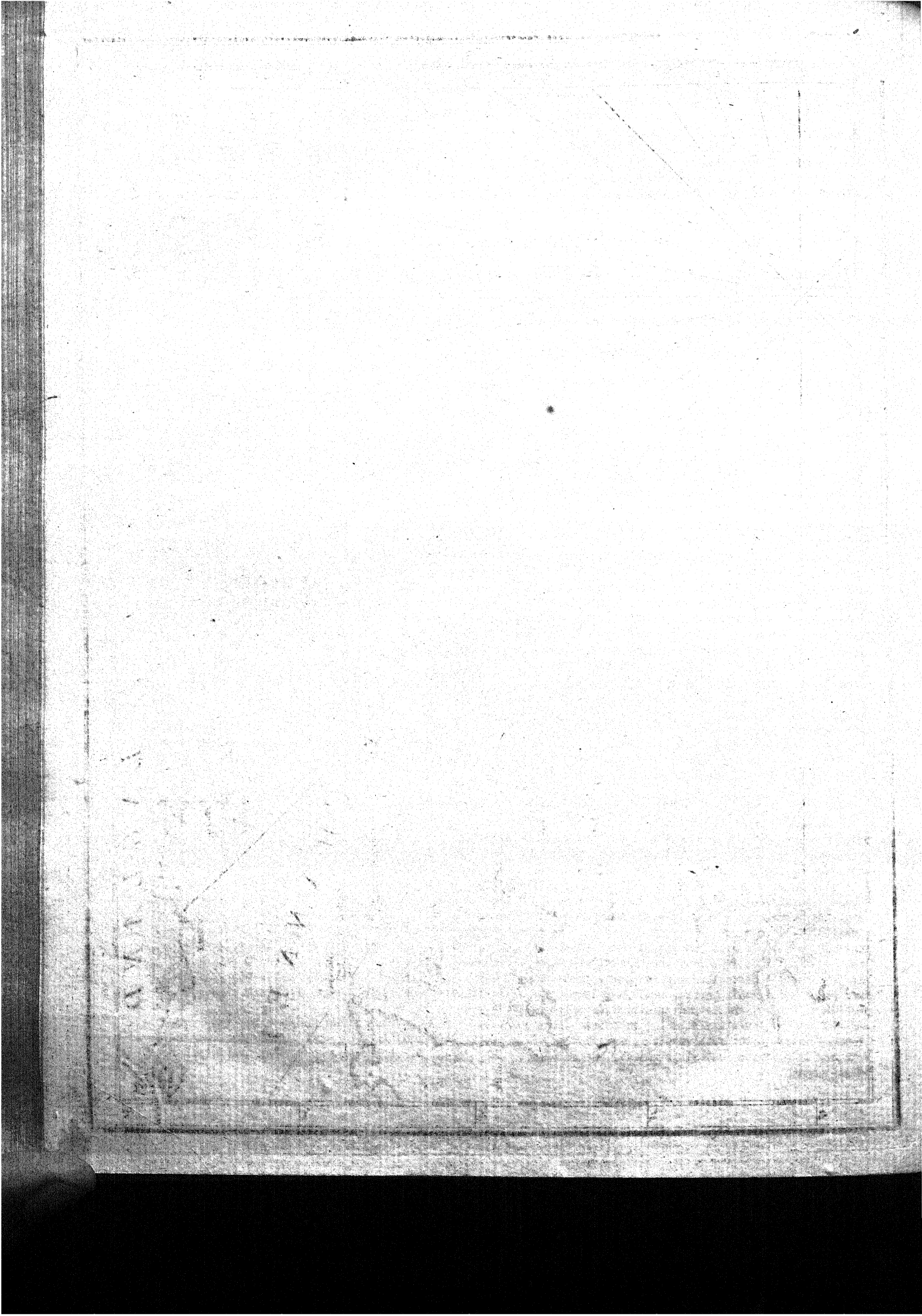
On the 12th inſtant, ſoon after day-light, Uſhant then bearing N. 61 Eaſt, diſtance fifty-three leagues, the frigate looking out to windward, made ſignal for ſeeing a fleet in the S. E. the wind then in that quarter, upon which I made ſignal for the two-decked ſhips and frigates to chaſe, and crowded ſail in the Victory. At nine o'clock, we could perceive that we were ſteering large to the weſtward: at half paſt ten obſerved ſeveral ſhips of the line a conſiderable way a-head, and upon our lee-bow, forming in order of battle, upon which I made a ſignal for the line; but having a proſpect of paſſing between the enemy's ſhips of war, and a great part of their convoy, I continued a preſſed ſail, with a view of cutting them off, and ſucceeded in part; ſeveral ſtruck to us; the exact number I cannot acquaint you with (and am apprehenſive that ſome which ſtruck are not taken poſſeſſion of, the evening coming on, and it blowing freſh, with thick weather). By crowding ſail to effect this, ſeveral of our ſhips were far a-ſtern, ſo that to form a line proper for action, would have been impoſſible to effect before dark; I therefore tacked to join the ſternmoſt ſhips, at the ſame time making the ſignal for the order of ſailing, to get the ſquadron connected; after which I put upon the ſame tack with the enemy. At day-light the next day, we ſaw them to leeward, upon which I formed the line; but perceiving their force ſo much ſuperior to my ſquadron, I did not think it adviſable to hazard an action.

Incloſed you have a liſt of their force, which all the officers (priſoners) that I have ſpoke with, agree in, and which correſponds, as to number and force of the ſhips, with the Victory's and reconnoitring ſhips obſervations.

As ſoon as I can collect the prizes together, I ſhall ſend them in under protection of ſome ſhip of the ſquadron.

When we got amongſt the convoy, the Triomphant, of eighty-four guns, who had kept with them, in bearing down to join their ſquadron, paſſed cloſe acroſs the Edgar's fore-foot, (the leading ſhip of our line) and gave her a ſmart raking fire, which fortunately did not do much execution. The Edgar's conduct on this occaſion was maſterly: ſhe avoided being directly raked, by judiciouſly bearing up as the enemy paſſed her, and immediately


THE CRUISE OF
the
KING's FLEET,
Commanded by
ADMIRAL KEPPEL,
from the 17th to the 31st of July 1778,
with the Situation of the Fleet
at the time of the ACTION,
on the 27th of July.
Long. W. from London.
ENGLAND
FRANCE
THE CHANNEL
Pool
PORTSMOUTH
Le Havre d'Yant
Portland
PLYMOUTH
Tor Bay
the Start
Eddystone
Falmouth
Lands End
The LIZARD
SCILLY ISLANDS
(les Sorlingues)
Victory June 17
Alderney
Caskets
GUERNSEY
Cherburg
JERSEY
Granville
St Malo
Morlaix
I. de Bas
BREST
USHANT
(Quessant)
Goulet
Lorient
Portlouis
Vannes
Vilaine R.
BELLISLE
Nantes
Loire R.
Sea Leagues



immediately after luffed to the wind, and brought her broad-ſide at right angles with the enemy's ſtern, throwing in a well directed fire, which we could perceive was very effectual; the next morning we obſerved the Triomphant in the French line, with his main-top-maſt and main-yard gone.

Liſt of the Line of Battle Ships with the French Convoy.

La Bretagne, -	110	Monſ. Le Compte De Guichen (1ſt.)
L'Invincible, -	110	
Le Majeſtueux,	110	Monſ. Le Compte De Rochechouart (2d.)
Le Royal Louis,	112	Monſ. De Bauſſet (4th.)
Le Terrible, -	110	
La Couronne, -	84	Monſ. de la Motte Piquet (3d.)
Le Triomphant,	84	Le Marquis de Vaudreuil.
Le Pegaſe, -	74	
Le Magnifique,	74	
L'Actif, -	74	
Le Dauphin Royal,	74	
Le Bien Aime,	74	
Le Zodiaque, -	74	
Le Brave, -	64	
Le Robuſte, -	74	
Le Fendant, -	74	
L'Argonaut, -	64	
Le Lion, -	64	
L'Indien, -	64	
L'Hardi, L'Alexandre,	Armée en Flute.	

P. KEMPENFELT.

N. B. Rear Admiral Kempenfelt's ſquadron conſiſted of twelve ſail of the line, one ſhip of fifty guns, four frigates, and one fireſhip.

Fifteen of the enemy's tranſports were captured beſides two or three that were ſunk, and the Agamemnon on the 25th of the ſame month, took five more of this convoy.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Vice-Admiral Barrington, dated on board the Britannia, at St. Helen's, the 25th of April, 1782.

On the 20th inſtant Uſhant bearing N. E. half E. twenty three leagues, at one P. M. I perceived the Artois, Captain Macbride, with a ſignal out for diſcovering an enemy's fleet, but at ſuch a diſtance that it was with the utmoſt difficulty I could diſtinguiſh the colour of the flag. It was then calm, but a breeze ſoon ſpringing up, I made the ſignal for a general chaſe; the enemy at ſuch a diſtance that I could but juſt diſcover them from the Britannia's maſt head at three o'clck. At the cloſe of the evening ſeven of our ſhips had got a good diſtance a-head of me, the Foudroyant, Captain Jervis, the foremoſt; and in the night, it coming to blow ſtrong with hazy weather, after having loſt ſight of his companions, at forty-ſeven minutes after twelve, brought the Pegaſe, of ſeventy-four guns and 700 men, to cloſe action, which continued three quarters of an hour, when the Foudroyant, having laid her on board the larboard quarter, the Frenchman ſtruck. My pen is not equal to the praiſe that is due to the good conduct, bravery, and diſcipline of Captain Jervis, his officers, and ſeamen on this occaſion: let his own modeſt narrative, which I herewith incloſe, ſpeak for itſelf.

The next morning ſoon after day-break, the wind then at ſouth, blowing ſtrong, it ſhifted in an inſtant to weſt, and with ſuch violence that it was with difficulty I could carry my courſes to clear Uſhant and get the channel open, which being accompliſhed by noon, I brought-to, and remained ſo till the evening of the 22d, to collect the ſquadron.

By the accounts of the priſoners there were eighteen ſail, laden with ſtores, proviſions, and ammunition, under the convoy of the Protecteur of ſeventy-four, Pegaſe ſeventy-four, L'Andromache thirty-two, together with L'Actionaire, a two-decker, armee en flute, all bound for L'Iſle de France. They left Breſt the 19th inſtant.

Letter from Captain Jervis.

Near ſunſet on the 20th, I was near enough to diſcover that the enemy conſiſted of three or four ſhips of war, two of them at leaſt of the line, with ſeventeen or eighteen ſail under their convoy, and that the latter diſperſed by ſignal. At half paſt nine I obſerved the ſmalleſt of the ſhips of war to ſpeak with the headmoſt, and then bear away. At a quarter paſt ten the ſternmoſt line-of-battle-ſhip perceiving we came up with her very faſt, bore up alſo. I purſued her, and at forty-ſeven minutes after twelve brought her to cloſe action, which continued three quarters of an hour, when, having laid her aboard on the larboard quarter, the French ſhip of war Le Pegaſe, of ſeventy-four guns and 700 men, commanded by the Chevalier De Cillart, ſurrendered.

The diſcipline and good conduct of the officers and men under my command will beſt appear by the killed and wounded, and of the damages ſuſtained in each ſhip.

I am happy to inform you that only two or three people, with myſelf, are ſlightly wounded; but I learn from the Chevalier De Cillart, that Le Pegaſe ſuffered a very great carnage, and was materially damaged in her maſts and yards, the mizen-maſt and foretop-maſt having gone away ſoon after the action ceaſed.

It blew ſo ſtrong yeſterday morning, that I with difficulty put eighty men on board the prize, but received only forty priſoners in return, in performing which two of our boats were loſt. The diſabled ſtate of the prize, together with the ſtrong wind and heavy ſea, induced me to make the ſignal for immediate aſſiſtance, which Commodore Elliot ſupplied, by making the Queen's ſignal to aſſiſt the diſabled ſhip.

At eight o'clock laſt night they bore S. S. W. four miles diſtance of us: we lay-to till ten in hopes of their joining, but not perceiving them, we bore up, and ran N. E. twenty-three miles till day-light, when ſeeing nothing of them, we bore up, and at half paſt eight made ſail to join the ſquadron.

By all I can learn from the priſoners, this ſmall ſquadron, compoſed of Le Protecteur, Monſieur De Soulange,

lange, Commodore, Le Pegaſe, and L'Andromache frigate, was making a ſecond attempt to proceed on an expedition to the Eaſt Indies, ſome of the troops having been before captured under that deſtination by the ſquadron under the command of rear Admiral Kempenfelt, in the preſence of the above-mentioned ſhips of war.

Foudroyant, April 23, 1782. J. JERVIS.

Letter from the Hon. Captain Frederick Maitland, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Queen, off the Start, April 28, 1782.

On Sunday morning, the 21ſt inſtant, Commodore Elliot made our ſignal, about ten o'clock, to aſſiſt the Foudroyant and her prize, as it then blowed very hard. So ſoon as the weather permitted, I took every expeditious method to ſhift the priſoners and to refit her, and by nine o'clock next morning we had taken out above 300 priſoners, and ſent an officer and forty men, in addition to the officer and fifty men put on board by Captain Jervis; about which time we diſcovered a large ſhip to the ſouthward, ſtanding to the S. W. upon a wind. I could ſoon perceive ſhe was not an Engliſh man war, and the French officers aſſured me ſhe was the Protecteur, of ſeventy-four guns. I immediately ordered the Pegaſus, together with one of the cutters that was in company, to make the beſt of their way for the firſt convenient port in England, and made ſail towards the ſtrange ſhip, which after a chace of fourteen hours we came up with in the night, and took, upon firing one broadſide (ſtill ſuppoſing her to be the Protecteur), and he only fired his guns, and ſtruck his colours. On ſending a boat on board I found her to be the Actionnaire, of ſixty-four guns, armee en flute, commanded by Monſ. de Querengal, Knight of the order of St. Louis, with 250 ſeamen, and 550 ſoldiers on board of which nine were killed and twenty-five wounded, bound from Breſt to the Iſle of France. We find ſhe has a very great quantity of naval and ordnance ſtores on board, beſides proviſions, wine, and rum, together with eleven cheſts of money. When we were in chaſe, the Latona frigate appeared to windward, and made the private ſignal, but being diſabled in her maſts, it was next morning before ſhe joined us. I now had 1100 priſoners to manage, and therefore took the liberty to detain her twenty-four hours, to aſſiſt in ſhifting the priſoners, and to take on board 150 of them. Captain Conway then parted company.

In juſtice to my officers and ſhip's company, I cannot omit ſaying, that they diſcovered a very high degree of ardour and ſpirit in coming up with the enemy, and during the whole of this affair, behaved in ſuch a manner as merits my eſteem and approbation.

Twelve ſail of the tranſports were captured, moſt of them laden with troops and very valuable ſtores, beſides the Pegaſe and Actionnaire.

Sir Roger Curtis, firſt captain to the Admiral Earl Howe, arrived with a diſpatch from his Lordſhip, of which the following is a copy, dated Queen Charlotte at ſea, June 2, 1794, *Uſhant, E. half N.* 140 *leagues.*

Thinking it may not be neceſſary to make a more particular report of my proceedings with the fleet, for the preſent information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, I confine my communications chiefly in this diſpatch to the occurrences when in the preſence of the enemy yeſterday.

Finding, on my return off Breſt on the 19th paſt, that the French fleet had, a few days before, put to ſea; and receiving, on the ſame evening, advices from Rear-Admiral Montague, I deemed it requiſite to endeavour to form a junction with the Rear-Admiral as ſoon as poſſible, and proceeded immediately for the ſtation on which he meant to wait for the return of the Venus.

But, having gained very credible intelligence, on the 21ſt of the ſame month, whereby I had reaſon to ſuppoſe the French fleet were then but a few leagues farther to the weſtward, the courſe before ſteered was altered accordingly.

On the morning of the 28th, the enemy were diſcovered far to windward, and partial actions were engaged with them that evening and the next day.

The weather gage having been obtained, in the progreſs of the laſt mentioned day, and the fleet being in a ſituation for bringing the enemy to cloſe action the 1ſt inſtant, the ſhips bore up together for that purpoſe, between ſeven and eight o'clock in the morning.

The French, their force conſiſting of twenty-ſix ſhips of the line, oppoſed to his Majeſty's fleet of twenty-five (the Audacious having parted company with the ſternmoſt ſhip of the enemy's line, captured in the night of the 28th) waited for the action, and ſuſtained the attack with their cuſtomary reſolution.

In leſs than an hour after the cloſe of action commenced in the centre, the French Admiral, engaged by the Queen Charlotte, crowded off, and was followed by moſt of the ſhips of his van in condition to carry ſail after him, leaving with us about ten or twelve of his crippled or totally diſmaſted ſhips, excluſive of one ſunk in the engagement. The Queen Charlotte had then loſt her fore top-maſt, and the main top-maſt fell over the ſide ſoon after.

The greater number of the other ſhips of the Britiſh fleet were, at this time, ſo much diſabled or widely ſeparated, and under ſuch circumſtances with reſpect to thoſe ſhips of the enemy in a ſtate of action, and with which the firing was ſtill continued, that two or three, even of their diſmantled ſhips, attempting to get away under a ſpritſail ſingly, or ſmaller ſail raiſed on the ſtump of the fore-maſt, could not be detained.

Seven remained in our poſſeſſion, one of which, however, ſunk before the adequate aſſiſtance could be given to her crew, but many were ſaved.

The Brunſwick, having loſt her mizen-maſt in the action, and drifted to leeward of the French retreating ſhips, was obliged to put away large to the northward from them. Not ſeeing her chaſed by the enemy, and in that predicament, I flatter myſelf ſhe may arrive in ſafety at Plymouth. All the other twenty-four ſhips of his Majeſty's fleet re-aſſembled later in the day: and I am preparing to return with them, as ſoon as the captured ſhips of the enemy are ſecured, for Spithead.

The material injury to his Majeſty's ſhips, I underſtand, is confined principally to their maſts and yards, which I conclude will be ſpeedily replaced.

I have

EARL HOWE.

I have not yet been able to collect regular accounts of the killed and wounded in the different ships: Capt. Montagu is the only officer of his rank who fell in the action. The number of both deſcriptions I hope will prove ſmall, the nature of the ſervice conſidered; but I have the great concern to add, on the ſame ſubject, that Adm. Graves has received a wound in the arm, and that Rear-Admirals Bowyer and Paſley, and Captain Hutt of the Queen have each had a leg taken off, they are, however, (I have the ſatisfaction to hear) in a favourable ſtate under thoſe misfortunes. In the captured ſhips the number of killed and wounded appear to be very conſiderable.

Though I ſhall have, on the ſubject of theſe different actions with the enemy, diſtinguiſhed examples hereafter to report, I preſume the determined bravery of the ſeveral ranks of officers and ſhips companies employed under my authority, will have been already ſufficiently denoted by the effect of their ſpirited exertions; and, I truſt, I ſhall be excuſed for poſtponing the more detailed narrative of the other tranſactions of the fleet thereon, for being communicated at a future opportunity; more eſpecially as my firſt Captain, Sir Roger Curtis, who is charged with this diſpatch, will be able to give the further information the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty may at this time require. It is incumbent on me, nevertheleſs, now to add, that I am greatly indebted to him for his councils as well as conduct in every branch of my official duties: and I have ſimilar aſſiſtance in the late occurrences, to acknowledge of my ſecond Captain Sir Andrew Douglas.

HOWE.

A Letter of which the following is a copy, from the Admiral Earl Howe ſupplementary to his Lordſhip's letter of the June 2.

In the extract of the journal herewith encloſed, the proceedings of the fleet are ſtated from the time of leaving St. Helen's on the 2d of laſt month to that of the firſt diſcovery of the French fleet on the 28th of the ſame. For the farther information of the Lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty, I have now therefore to relate the ſubſequent tranſactions not already communicated in my diſpatch of the 2d inſtant, to be delivered by my firſt Captain, Sir Roger Curtis.

Early in the morning of the 28th, the enemy were diſcovered by the advanced frigates, far diſtant on the weather bow. The wind then freſh from the S. by W. with a very rough ſea.

They came down, for ſome time in a looſe order, ſeemingly unapprized that they had the Britiſh fleet in view. After hauling to the wind when they came nearer, they were ſome hours before they could completely form in regular order of battle upon the ſtarboard tack; the Britiſh fleet continuing as before in the order of ſailing.

The time required for the enemy to perfect their diſpoſition, had facilitated the nearer approach of his Majeſty's fleet to them, and for the ſeparately appointed and detached part of it, commanded by Rear-Admiral Paſley, to be placed more advantageouſly for making an impreſſion on their rear.

The ſignals denoting that intention being made, the Rear-Admiral, near upon the cloſe of the day, led his diviſion on with peculiar firmneſs, and attacked a three-decked ſhip, (the Revolutionaire) the ſternmoſt in the enemy's line.

Making known ſoon after that he had a top-maſt diſabled, aſſiſtance was directed to be given him in that ſituation. The quick approach of night only allowed me to obſerve, that Lord Hugh Seymour (Conway) in the Leviathan, with equal good judgment and determined courage, puſhed up alongſide of the three decked French ſhip, and was ſupported as it appeared, by Captain Parker of the Audacious, in the moſt ſpirited manner.

The darkneſs which now prevailed did not admit of my making any more accurate obſervations on the conduct of thoſe ſhips and others concerned in the ſame ſervice; but I have ſince learnt that the Leviathan ſtretched on farther ahead, for bringing the ſecond ſhip from the enemy's rear to action, as ſoon as her former ſtation could be occupied by a ſucceeding Britiſh ſhip; alſo that the three-decked ſhip in the enemy's rear as aforeſaid, being unſuſtained by the other ſhips ſtruck to the Audacious, and that they parted company together ſoon after.

The two opponent fleets continued on the ſtarboard tack, in a parallel direction, the enemy ſtill to windward the remainder of the night. The Britiſh fleet appearing in the morning of the 29th, when in order of battle, to be far enough advanced for the ſhips in the van to make ſome farther impreſſion on the enemy's rear, was tacked in ſucceſſion with that intent.

The enemy wore hereupon from van to rear, and continued edging down in line ahead to engage the van of the Britiſh fleet; when arrived at ſuch diſtance as to be juſt able to reach our moſt advanced ſhips, their headmoſt ſhips, as they came ſucceſſively into the wake of their reſpective ſeconds, ahead, opened with that diſtant fire upon the headmoſt ſhip of the Britiſh Van. The ſignal for paſſing through their line, made when the fleet tacked before, was then renewed.

It could not be for ſome time ſeen, through the fire from the two fleets in the van, to what extent that ſignal was complied with. But as the ſmoke at intervals diſperſed, it was obſerved that the Cæſar, the leading ſhip of the Britiſh van, after being about on the ſtarboard tack, and come abreaſt of the Queen Charlotte, had not kept to the wind; and that the appointed movement would conſequently be liable to fail of the propoſed effect.

The Queen Charlotte was therefore immediately tacked; and, followed by the Bellerophon, her ſecond aſtern, (and ſoon after joined by the Leviathan) paſſed through in action between the fifth and ſixth ſhips in the rear of the enemy's line. She was put about again on the larboard tack forthwith, after the enemy, in preparation for renewing the action with the advantage of that weathermoſt ſituation.

The reſt of the Britiſh fleet being at this time paſſing to leeward, and without the ſternmoſt ſhips, moſtly of the French line, the enemy wore again to the eaſtward in ſucceſſion, for ſuccouring the diſabled ſhips of their rear; which intention, by reaſon of the then diſunited

ſtate

ſtate of the fleet, and having no more than two crippled ſhips, the Bellerophon and Leviathan, at that time near me, I was unable to obſtruct.

The enemy having ſucceeded in that operation, wore round again, after ſome diſtant cannonading of the neareſt Britiſh ſhips, occaſionally returned, and ſtood away in order of Battle on the larboard tack, followed by the Britiſh fleet in the ſame order (but with the weather-gage retained) as ſoon as the ſhips coming forward to cloſe with the Queen Charlotte were ſuitably arranged.

The fleets remained ſeparated ſome few miles, in view at times, on the intermiſſion of a thick fog, which laſted moſt part of the two next days.

The Commander of a fleet, their Lordſhips know, is unavoidably ſo confined in his view of the occurrences in time of battle, as to be little capable of rendering perſonal teſtimony to the meritorious ſervice of officers who have profited, in a greater extent, by the opportunities to diſtinguiſh themſelves on ſuch occaſions.

To diſcharge this part of my public duty reports were called for from the flag officers of the fleet, for ſupplying the defects of my obſervance, under the limited circumſtances above-mentioned. Thoſe officers, therefore, who have ſuch particular claim to my attention, are the Admirals Graves and Sir Alexander Hood; the Rear-Admirals Bowyer, Gardner and Paſley; the Captains Lord Hugh Seymour, Pakenham, Berkeley, Gambier, John Harvey, Payne, Parker, Hen. Harvey, Pringle, Duckworth, and Elphinſtone. Special notice is alſo due to the Captains Nicholls of the Sovereign, and Hope of the Bellerophon, who became charged with, and well conducted thoſe ſhips, when the wounded flag officers, under whom they reſpectively ſerved therein, were no longer able to remain at their poſts; and the Lieutenants Monckton of the Marlborough, and Donnelly of the Montagu, in ſimilar ſituations. Theſe ſelections, however, ſhould not be conſtrued to the diſadvantage of other commanders, who may have been equally deſerving of the approbation of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, although I am not enabled to make a particular ſtatement of their merits.

To the reports from the flag officers are added thoſe required from the ſeveral captains of the fleet; whereby their Lordſhips will become more particularly acquainted with the meritorious ſervices of the ſeveral commanders, and animated intrepidity of their ſubordinate officers and ſhips companies; to which the defeat of the enemy, with every advantage of ſituation and circumſtance in their favour, is truly to be aſcribed. To the like purport, I beg my teſtimony, in behalf of the officers and company of every deſcription in the Queen Charlotte, may be accepted.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Cornwallis. Royal Sovereign at ſea, June 19, 1795.

I have the honour of acquainting you, that on the 16th, in the morning ſtanding in with the land, near the Penmarks, I ſent the Phaeton a-head to look out for any of the enemy's ſhips upon the coaſt. I ſtood after her with the reſt of the ſhips Mars, Triumph, Brunſwick, Bellerophon, Phaeton, and Pallas. At ten ſhe made a ſignal for ſeeing a fleet a-head, and afterwards that they were of ſuperior force. Upon her bringing to, I made the ſignal to haul to the wind upon the ſtarboard tack. At this time I could not ſee the hulls of the ſtrange ſails. Thirty were counted, and ſome of them had all their ſails out upon a wind, being directly to leeward of us. I ſtood upon the ſtarboard tack with all our ſails, keeping the ſhips collected. Upon enquiring by ſignal the enemy's force, Captain Stopford anſwered, thirteen line of battle ſhips, fourteen frigates, two brigs, and a cutter; in all thirty ſail. Near half of them tacked in ſhore in the afternoon; the wind fell very much, and came round to the northward, off the land, and of courſe brought thoſe ſhips of the enemy, which had tacked, to windward, and the others laid up for us. They were ſeen in the morning before it was day-light, upon both quarters of the ſquadron.

At nine in the morning one of the front line-of-battle ſhips began to fire upon the Mars. Their frigates were ranged up a breaſt of us to windward, except one, which kept to leeward, and ran up upon the larboard quarter of the Mars, then yawed and fired, which was frequently repeated. This was the only frigate that attempted any thing. The line of battle ſhips came in ſucceſſion, and a teazing fire, with intervals, was kept up during the whole day. In the evening they made a ſhew of more ſerious attack upon the Mars, (which had gotten a little to leward) and obliged me to bear up for her ſupport. This was their laſt effort, if any thing they did can deſerve that appellation. Several ſhot were fired for two hours after, but they appeared to be drawing off, and before ſun-ſet their whole fleet had tacked and were ſtanding from us. The Mars and Triumph being the ſternmoſt ſhips were of courſe more expoſed to the enemy's fire; and I cannot too much commend the ſpirited conduct of Sir Charles Cotton and Sir Eraſmus Gower, the captains of thoſe ſhips. Lord Charles Fitzgerald alſo in the Brunſwick kept up a very good fire from the after guns, but that ſhip was the whole time obliged to carry every ſail. The Bellerophon being nearly under the ſame circumſtances, I was glad to keep in ſome meaſure as a reſerve, having reaſon at firſt to ſuppoſe there would be full occaſion for the utmoſt exertion of us all, and being rather a-head of me was not able to fire much. I conſidered that ſhip as a treaſure in ſtore, having heard of her former achievements, and obſerving the ſpirit manifeſted by all on board when ſhe paſſed me, joined to the activity and zeal ſhewed by Lord Cranſtoun during the whole cruize. I am alſo much indebted to Captain Whitby for his activity and unremitted diligence on board the Royal Sovereign. The frigates ſhewed the greateſt attention and alertneſs. I kept the Pallas near me to repeat ſignals, which Captain Curzon performed very much to my ſatisfaction. Indeed, I ſhall ever feel the impreſſion which the good conduct of the captains, officers, ſeamen, marines, and ſoldiers in the ſquadron has made on my mind; and it was the greateſt pleaſure I ever received to ſee the ſpirit manifeſted by the

the men, who, inſtead of being caſt down at ſeeing thirty ſail of the enemy's ſhips attacking our little ſquadron, were in the higheſt ſpirits imaginable. I do not mean the Royal Sovereign alone, the ſame ſpirit was ſhewn in all the ſhips as they came near me; and although (circumſtanced as we were) we have no great reaſon to complain of the conduct of the enemy, yet our men could not help repeatedly expreſſing their contempt of them. Could common prudence have allowed me to let looſe their valour, I hardly know what might not have been accompliſhed by ſuch men.

Little damage has been received by the ſhips in general, except the ſterns having been very much ſhook by firing the guns. The Mars reports twelve men wounded, but none killed: the main-maſt, fore, and fore-top-ſail-yard wounded, and her rigging and ſails cut a good deal. The Triumph has ſhifted and repaired ſome of her ſails, but any damage ſhe had received is ſo trifling, at leaſt in her captain's eye that Sir Eraſmus Gower has not thought it worth reporting; indeed, the the cool and firm conduct of that ſhip was ſuch, that it appeared to me the enemy's ſhips dared not to come near her.

It has blown hard from the north eaſt, ſince I parted from the French fleet.

I take the firſt opportunity of ſending this by the Phaeton, leaſt upon hearing the French fleet are at ſea, their Lordſhips may be under apprehenſions for the ſafety of theſe ſhips.

I have the honour, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

The following is an extract of a letter from William Parker, Eſq. Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Audacious, dated in Plymouth, Sound, on the 3d June, 1794

I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordſhips information, that, on the 28th ult. in the morning about eight o'clock, his Majeſty's fleet under the command of the Earl Howe, then in the latitude 47 degrees 10 minutes weſt, got ſight of that of the enemy.

The wind blew ſtrong from the ſouthward, and the enemy's fleet directly to windward.

Every thing was done by his Majeſty's fleet, per ſignals from the Earl Howe (preſerving them in order) to get up with the enemy, who appeared to be forming in order of battle. But, as I apprehend his Lordſhip conſidered their conduct began rather to indicate an intention of avoiding a general action, at fifty-five minutes after one o'clock he directed a general chaſe.

It was juſt becoming dark when his Majeſty's ſhip under my command arrived up with the rear ſhip of the enemy's line. I immediately commenced a very cloſe action, which continued near two hours without interminſion; never exceeding the diſtance of half a cable's length, but generally cloſer, and ſeveral times in the utmoſt difficulty to prevent falling on board, which, as his laſt effort to appearance, at about ten o'clock he attempted to effect. At this time his mizen-maſt was gone by the board, his lower yards and main-top-ſail yard ſhot away; his fore-top-ſail being full (though flying out from the top-ſail yard, the ſheets being ſhot away) he fell athwart our bows, but we ſeparated without being entangled any time. He then directed his courſe before the wind, and, to appearance, paſſed through or cloſe aſtern of the ſhips in the rear of our line.

When the enemy ſeparated from athwart our bows, the company of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command gave three cheers, from the idea, taken from the people quartered forward, that his colours were ſtruck. This I cannot myſelf take upon me to ſay, though think it likely, from his ſituation obliging him to paſs through or near to our line: but certain it is he was completely beaten; his fire ſlackened towards the latter part of the action, and the laſt broadſide (the ſhips ſides almoſt touching each other) he ſuſtained without returning more than the fire of two or three guns.

His Majeſty's ſhip under my command, at the time we ſeparated, lay with her top-ſails aback, (every brace, bowling, moſt of her ſtanding and all her running rigging ſhot away) in an unmanageable ſtate. It was ſome time before I could get her to wear, to run to leeward from the French line, under cover of our own ſhips, which, by what I could judge by their lights, were all pretty well up, and tolerably formed.

This being effected, I turned all hands to the repairing our damages, to get into readineſs (if poſſible) to to reſume our ſtation at day-light.

The rear of the French line had been engaged, at a diſtance, by Rear-Admiral Paſley's diviſion, and ſome other ſhips that did not fetch ſo far to windward, a conſiderable time before I arrived up with them; and this very ſhip was engaged by one of his Majeſty's ſhips, at ſome diſtance to leeward, the time I did.

The night being very dark, I could form but little judgment of the ſituation of our fleet with reſpect to the French, in point of diſtance, other than, not hearing any firing after our own ceaſed, I concluded they were ſcarcely far enough to windward.

Soon after day-light the next morning, to our utmoſt chargin and aſtoniſhment, we diſcovered nine ſail of the enemy's ſhips about three miles to windward.

The Audacious then, with her ſtanding rigging but very indifferently ſcopper'd, her fore-ſail and top-ſail unbent, main-top-ſail in the top in the act of bending, we put before the wind, with the main and fore-top-maſt ſtay-ſails only, ill ſet, from the ſtays being ſhot away; but, it being hazy with rain, and ſoon becoming thick, we, for a time, were covered from their view, and before, as I apprehend, they had formed a judgement of what we were.

The greateſt exertion was uſed by every officer and man in the ſhip to get the other fore-ſail and main-top-ſail bent. The fore-top-maſt being ſo badly wounded, the fore-top-ſail was but of little moment, however, the people brought the damaged ſail to the yard again, though it could not be hoiſted; but, before we got the the fore-ſail and main-top-ſail ſet, the haze cleared off, and we ſoon diſcovered ourſelves to be chaſed by two of the enemy's ſhips. At this period we ſaw the ſhip we had engaged, without any maſt ſtanding, and paſſed her at at about a mile and a half diſtance. The ſhips coming up with us very faſt, our ſituation became very alarming, until we got the main-top gallant-ſail, main-top-

top-maſt, and top-gallant ſtudding ſails ſet, when it was judged we nearly preſerved our diſtance. However, from the fore-maſt being in a tolerable ſtate of ſecurity, at half paſt nine, we were about ſetting a lower ſtudding ſail, when three ſail that had been diſcovered to the eaſtward ſome time before, (viz. two ſhips and a brig) coming pretty near us, hoiſted French colours.

The ſtate of our maſts did not admit of making alteration in our courſe; they obſerving our ſhattered ſtate, and two ſhips in chaſe of us, ſtood athwart of us boldly within fire, and ſhot were exchanged; the one a large frigate, and the others, two corvettes; but, as we had ſo much ſail out, they fell aſtern for a conſiderable time; at length the frigate came within ſhot of us again, and haraſſed us, by a diſtant cannonade upon the quarter, upwards of an hour, but without doing us any material injury, we only firing ſome of our after guns upon each deck at her. She was obſerved to make a ſignal to the ſhips aſtern, and ſoon after, viz. about half paſt twelve o'clock, with the two corvettes, hauled her wind, and, by its becoming hazy, the whole were ſoon out of ſight.

Having been chaſed twenty-four leagues directly to leeward, and the crippled ſtate of the bowſprit being ſuch as judged impoſſible to ſtand if the ſhip was hauled to the wind, I conſidered the endeavouring to find the fleet again, might put his Majeſty's ſhip (in her defective ſtate) to too much riſque, and therefore judged it moſt advantageous for the ſervice to proceed to port without loſs of time to refit; which I hope may meet with their Lordſhips approbation.

I muſt beg you will be pleaſed to repreſent to their Lordſhips, that the conduct of the Lieutenants of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, during the action, merits all the praiſe I can beſtow upon them; as alſo that of Lieutenant Crofton, of the 69th regiment, whoſe alertneſs and activity with his men at ſmall arms, in ſupporting the ſeamen armed to defend the boarding (which occurred twice during the action), gave me perfect ſatisfaction.

The conduct of my ſhip's company, alſo that of the ſoldiers of the 69th regiment, exceeded every poſſible expectation; in fact the whole of the officers and men, in their different departments, behaved in a moſt exemplary manner.

It is wonderful, after ſuch an action, that I have the happineſs to ſay, the whole number killed and wounded, are but twenty-two:—Three were killed on the ſpot, 1 died ſoon after, and the lives of 2 more are deſpaired of.

The Captain and ſome of the officers of a French corvette, which we took poſſeſſion of and burnt a few mornings before, by the Earl Howe's order, viewed the ſhip we had engaged, while paſſing her in the morning, and were of opinion ſhe is called La Revolutionaire, formerly the Bretagne.

The following is a liſt of the Engliſh and French ſhips which were in the late action:

Engliſh Ships.	*Guns.*	*French Ships.*	*Guns.*
Queen Charlotte	110	La Montagne	120
Royal George	110	La Republicain	120
Royal Sovereign	110	La Revolutionaire	120
Impregnable	98	Le Terrible	120
Queen	98	L'Indomptable	84
Barfleur	98	Le Tourville	84
Glory	98	Le Pelletier	84
Cæſar	80	Le Juſte	84
Gibraltar	80	Le Neptune	84
Bellerophon	74	Le Gemappe	84
Brunſwick	74	Le Mont Blanc	84
Ruſſel	74	Le Convention	84
Leviathan	74	Le Sans Pareil	84
Valiant	74	Le Gaſparin	84
Orion	74	L'Amerique	74
Culloden	74	L'Impeteux	74
Defence	74	L'Achille	74
Marlborough	74	Le Northumberland	74
Tremendous	74	L'Eole	74
Alfred	74	Le Tyrannicide	74
Montague	74	Le Jacobin	74
Majeſtic	74	Le Vengeur	74
Ramilies	74	L'Entreprenant	74
Thunderer	74	Le Scipion	74
Invincible	74	Le Montagnard	74
Audacious	74	Le Temeraire	74
Latona	38	Le Trajan	74
Phaeton	38	Le Patriote	74
Venus	32	L'Audacieux	74
Niger	32	Le Bruans	50
Southampton	32	Le Brave	50
Aquilon	32	L'Atalante	40
Pegaſus	14	Le Gentille	40
Charon	14	Le Seine	40
Comet	14	Le Proſerpine	40
Ratler	14	La Tamiſe	32
		Le Jean Bart	22
		La Diligente	16
		La Bellona	36

Liſt of French ſhips captured on the 1ſt of June, 1794.

La Juſte, 80 guns; Sans Pareil, 80; L'Amerique, 74; L'Achille, 74; Northumberland, 74; L'Impeteux, 74; Le Vengeur, 74, ſunk.

Return of killed and wounded on board of his Majeſty's ſhips.—Killed, 223; wounded, 691.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips.

Killed.—Royal Sovereign, Mr. William Ivey, Midſhipman. Marlborough, Mr. Abraham Nelham, Midſhipman. Defence, Mr. William Webſter, Maſter; Mr. John Fitzpatrick, Boatſwain. Impregnable, Mr. David Caird, Maſter. Tremendous, Mr. Francis Roſs, 1ſt Lieutenant. Queen Charlotte, Mr. R. Rawlence, 7th Lieutenant; Mr. John Neville, Lieutenant, Queen's regiment. Queen, Mr. William Mitchell, Maſter. Royal George, Mr. George Heighton, 8th Lieutenant; Mr. John Hughes, Midſhipman. Montagu, James Montagu, Eſq. Captain. Glory, Mr. George Metcalfe, Maſter; Mr. David Greig, Midſhipman.

Wounded

Wounded and unable to come to quarters.—Bellerophon, Thomas Paſley, Eſq. Rear-Admiral of the White. —— Smith, Captain of Marines, Mr. Chapman, Boatſwain. Leviathan, Mr. Glen, Midſhipman. Royal Sovereign, Thomas Graves, Eſq. Admiral of the Blue; Mr. C. Money, Captain of Marines; Mr. S. Mitchel, Lieutenant of ditto. Marlborough, Hon. G. Berkley, Captain; Mr. A. Ruddack, 2d Lieutenant, Mr. M. Seymour, 5th ditto; Mr. Fitzgerald, Midſhipman; Mr. Shorland, ditto; Mr. Linthorne, ditto; Mr. Clarges, ditto; Mr. M. Pardoe, Maſter's Mate. Defence, Mr. J. Elliot, ditto; Mr. Boycott, Enſign, Queen's regiment. Impregnable, Mr. W. Buller, Lieutenant; Mr. Patterllo, Boatſwain. Barfleur, George Bowyer, Eſq. Rear-Admiral of the White, M. W. Prowſe, 6th Lieutenant, Mr. Fogo, Midſhipman, Mr. Clemons, ditto. Queen Charlotte, Mr. J. Holland, ditto. Queen, John Hutt, Eſq. Captain; Mr. Dawes, 2d Lieutenant, ſince dead; Mr. Lawrie, 6th ditto; Mr. G. Grimes, acting ditto; Mr. Kinnier, Midſhipman. Ruſſel, Mr. Stewart, ditto; Mr. Kelly, ditto; Mr. Douglas, Boatſwain. Royal George, Mr. J. Ireland, 2d Lieutenant; Mr. J. Balmbrough, Maſter; Mr. Boys, Midſhipman; Mr. Pearce, ditto. Montagu, Hon. Mr. Bennet, ditto; Mr. T. Moore, ditto.

The 2d Captain, Sir Andrew Douglas, of the Queen Charlotte, was wounded, but reſumed his ſtation on deck during the further continuance of the action on the 1ſt inſtant.

HOWE.

An account of the numbers killed and wounded on board the French ſhips captured and ſunk on the 1ſt of June, 1794.

Le Juſte, 100 killed, 145 wounded; Sans Pareil, 260 killed, 120 wounded; L'Amerique, 134 killed, 110 wounded; L'Achille, 63 killed, 30 wounded; Northumberland, 60 killed, 100 wounded; L'Impeteux, 100 killed, 75 wounded. Grand total 690 killed, 580 wounded.

Le Vengeur, 320 ſunk.—Le Jacobin, ſunk in action, not a man ſaved.

Mr. Bowen, the Maſter of Lord Howe's ſhip, conducted himſelf ſo highly to the ſatisfaction of his Admiral, in laying the Queen Charlotte alongſide the French flag ſhip that his Lordſhip has made him a Lieutenant and Prize Agent to the whole fleet.

As every particular reſpecting the late glorious naval victory muſt be intereſting to our readers, we ſelect the following extracts from various letters, written by perſons in the engagement, as they contain many circumſtances not mentioned in the London Gazette, and prove the loſs on the part of the French, to be much more ſevere than was at firſt imagined.

Extract of a Letter ſent from an Officer on board the Royal Sovereign (Admiral Graves) to his Friends at Ottery St. Mary.

Royal Sovereign, Plymouth Sound,
June 12, 1794.

Sometime the latter end of May, we got intelligence of the French fleet being out, and fell in with 22 ſail of French merchantmen, which we made bonfires of; and on the 28th of May, we fell in with the French fleet to windward of us, about 185 leagues to the ſouth-weſt of Uſhant, conſiſting of 25 ſail of the line, 6 frigates, and 2 brigs, which ſome of our ſhips engaged that night, the heavy ſhips not being able to come up. On the 29th, we came up with them, broke their line, and got the weather gage of them. On the 30th, we loſt ſight of them, as the weather was hazy: on the 31ſt, we found them again, and bore down upon the enemy within gun-ſhot, and the 1ſt of June was a glorious day. On this day the fight was renewed, and nothing but cloſe quarters was the general cry. The engagement laſted three hours and a half, with great fury on both ſides. The French Admiral, concluding that Admiral Graves was Commander in Chief, made a ſignal for five ſail of the line to bear down on the Royal Sovereign, on purpoſe to ſink her. Four liſtened to the ſignal; 1 of 114 guns, 2 of 84, and 1 of 74. But theſe were very glad to take themſelves off. We crippled the French Admiral moſt completely, as we ſhot away her main and mizen maſts, and ſtays; and to crown this victory, we ſaw her go down about nine o'clock that night. Two of the enemy's ſhips were ſunk and ſix taken.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Phæton frigate; dated Portſmouth, June 11.

On the 28th of May, in company with the grand fleet, under the command of Earl Howe, we ſaw early in the morning, to the windward of us, the French fleet, conſiſting of 25 ſail of the line, of which, four were three-deckers, of from 100 to 120 guns, 10 of 84 guns and upwards, and 15 of 74, with ſeveral frigates. At firſt the French bore down upon the Britiſh fleet; but ſoon after hauled their wind conſiderably out of gun-ſhot. Every exertion was made on the part of the Britiſh to come up with them, but without effect until five in the afternoon, about which time our headmoſt ſhips, that is to ſay, the Bellerophon, Admiral Paſly; Thunderer, Ruſſel, and Audacious, ſucceſſively opened on the ſternmoſt ſhip, which was a three-decker, called the Bretagne. The Ruſſel lay cloſe to her for ſome time, when the Audacious, in a moſt gallant manner, having got well to the windward, kept away cloſe to the Bretagne's ſtern, into which ſhe poured her broadſide, and fired her muſquetry from the tops and the poop. The French ſhip returned the fire.—The Audacious lay on the quarter of the Bretagne near an hour and a half, during which time the Marlborough and Gibraltar came up and joined in the cannonade. The Latona frigate having worked well to the windward, poured her broadſide and raked the Bretagne, who in return gave her a ſtern-chaſer or two. About eight, A. M. the mizen top-ſail of the Bretagne took fire, which obliged her to cut away her mizen top-maſt, on which ſhe fell round off upon our ſhips. The enemy, during this attack on their rear, kept their wind and courſe. The Bretagne kept driving down towards our fleet; and as I have ſince learned, ſtruck her colours. Thus ended the buſineſs of the 28th, having to work up to the enemy, which was not effected by any of our ſhips till towards

dark. The Bellerophon by this bruſh had her main top-maſt ſhot away, and ſome damage done to the rigging; and ſo had ſome other ſhips, but they were all ready the next day.

Thurſday, May 29. In the morning the enemy were ſeen to windward. Lord Howe gave every neceſſary order by ſignal for gaining the enemy. At half paſt eleven, A. M. our van was engaged with their van. This day the action laſted ſeven hours. Our rear did not come into action till late in the afternoon. At nine, A. M. the enemy opened on the rear, as they paſſed to form an evolution. About ten the Cæſar cleared up her main top-ſails. The enemy's fleet was then on the larboard-tack. At 23 minutes paſt two, ſaw five of the enemy's ſhips on the Queen Charlotte, two of which were ſoon diſmaſted, and made off. The cannonading at this time was very heavy and thick. About five, P. M. we paſſed ſeveral of our own ſhips, and cheered them, and the cannonading ſoon after abated. At nine, P. M. the Queen Charlotte bent a new fore top-ſail, her other being quite a rag. Several of our ſhips ſuffered much this day in their ſails and rigging, and ſome in their top-maſts, particularly the Queen and Royal Sovereign, whoſe ſails were quite net-work. The utmoſt diligence was uſed in bending others, and this obſervation is equally due to every ſhip that ſuffered on that day. The Invincible, Ruſſel, and Leviathan, appeared to have ſuffered moſt, the Ruſſel making much water.

Friday, May 30.—Early this morning came on a thick fog, ſo that it was difficult to diſtinguiſh our own ſhips. This weather continued, without intermiſſion, till Saturday evening, May 31. During this fog, as I have ſince learned, the French fleet was joined by four line of battle ſhips, two frigates, a brig, and an Engliſh ſloop of war: and they had detached two line of battle ſhips, which had loſt their maſts.

Sunday, June 1. The Engliſh fleet conſiſted of 25 ſhips of the line: the French had 27. At five minutes paſt nine, A. M. the action commenced with three ſhips in the van, by the French. At ten minutes paſt nine, the Admiral made a ſignal to engage cloſer. At fifteen minutes paſt nine, the action commenced in the rear by the French; at 16 minutes paſt nine the ſignal was thrown out to make more ſail, at 27 minutes paſt nine the Admiral engaged the ſecond French Admiral; at 40 minutes paſt nine I obſerved one of our ſhips board a French ſhip, had loſt her foremaſt and bowſprit; at 52 minutes paſt nine, one of the French ſhips bore away, having been much damaged by the Barfleur: at 11 minutes paſt ten, I obſerved two or three French ſhips bearing away with their ſtudding-ſail booms rigged out; at 18 minutes paſt ten, obſerved three of the French ſhips intirely diſmaſted, and a fourth had loſt her main-maſt; at 36 minutes paſt ten, obſerved the French Admiral's ſhip had loſt its main and other maſts, at 46 minutes paſt ten, obſerved a French three-decker intirely diſmaſted; at 52 minutes paſt ten, the Admiral made a ſignal for the Phæton to ſail towards him. The Leviathan had been for ſome time battering a diſmaſted ſhip, but quitted her juſt as we bore down; the French hulk not having fired for ſome time, though her colours were ſtill flying. Wiſhing to join the Admiral as ſoon as poſſible, we paſſed the ſtern of the French diſmaſted ſhip, and were continuing our courſe, when ſhe opened her larboard-quarter guns upon us. Two or three of her ſhot paſſed through our ſails, one ſtruck our anchor-ſtock, and another paſſed through our ſtarboard-quarter galley, and ſhot a man's head off, broke both the thighs of another, and wounded ſeven, three of whom are ſince dead. It was a 36 pounder. We returned a ſmart fire. On joining the Admiral, we were ordered to take the Defence, one of our diſmaſted ſhips, in tow.

It is allowed on all ſides that there never was a more hard fought action on the ſeas. Thoſe who were in Lord Rodney's action ſay that the latter bears no compariſon to this.

Lord Howe broke the French line in a noble manner, after engaging ſeveral of their ſhips as he paſſed them. He puſhed for the French Admiral's ſhip, whoſe ſecond, ſeeing his intentiou, made ſail to cloſe in with Lord Howe. The Queen Charlotte ſteered between the two ſhips, the boom of the ſecond French Admiral paſſing over the ſtern of the Queen Charlotte, who poured a broadſide into both and lay by them for half an hour. The French Admiral's ſhip, the Montagne, finding the fire becoming too hot, bore away, after having a number of men killed. The ſecond Admiral had his main-maſt carried by the board. It was then that victory ſeemed our own. The French line was broke in three places, and three of their ſhips bore away, ſix were diſmaſted and one ſunk. The French ſoon after gave way in every quarter. The remaining part of the 1ſt inſtant was employed in taking poſſeſſion of the enemy's captured ſhips, and taking the priſoners out of them. The Marlborough was for ſome time jammed in between two of the enemy's ſhips, one of which ſhe completely diſmaſted, and obliged the other to ſheer off. The Brunſwick, Captain Hervey, engaged three ſhips at one time, when the Captain of the Ramilies puſhed forward to his aſſiſtance, and relieved him. Every thing was performed on this day that human nature could effect. No words can do juſtice to Lord Howe, who ſhewed the greateſt abilities, courage, coolneſs, and every heroic virtue.

In this glorious victory, the Brunſwick ſuſtained a moſt tremendous conflict, being ſingly engaged for a conſiderable time with three ſeventy-fours. One of theſe ſhe ſent to the bottom. Another, conceiving her much weakened from her exertions, determined to board, and manned her yards and ſhrouds, with a view of running up along-ſide, and flinging in all her crew at once. She obſerving this, with the greateſt intrepidity and coolneſs, reſerved a whole broadſide, and waited her approach. The enemy now drew near, and in one diſcharge the Brunſwick brought every maſt by the board, and ſcattered her crew like ſo many mice upon the ocean. The other ſeventy-four yet remained, and now attempted to cloſe with the Brunſwick, haraſſed and enfeebled by her amazing efforts. At this moment, the Ramilies, commanded by Captain Hervey's brother, came up, and running in between the Brunſwick and the Frenchman, took the enemy's fire, and relieved the gallant ſhip. So cloſely was ſhe at times engaged, that ſhe was unable to haul up her lower-deck port-lids, and

was

was therefore obliged to fire through them. Nine were, in conſequence, torn from her ſide; and the laſt broad-ſide ſhe gave, every muzzle of her lower deckers touched the copper of the enemy's bottom.

Nothing could have been more timely than the brilliant victory, by which England is ſo fully eſtabliſhed in that naval pre-eminence, which for ages ſhe has maintained in Europe. The nations of the north, and America, will feel a return of that reſpect, which they were beginning to throw off.

This triumph is the more complete from the valour diſplayed by the conquered enemy. The French courage was never more remarkable; and let apportioned praiſe attend that navy which returns to our ports with this new proof of its ſuperior character.

Were ſhips to be diſtinguiſhed, we could recur to every flag ſhip with pride: the valour of Admiral Gardner and Admiral Paſley was never more conſpicuous.

The Defence threw her grappling irons on board one of the ſhips ſhe engaged; and though her decks were covered with combuſtibles from the French ſhip, ſhe perſiſted in the engagement ſo long, that, when ſhe ſeparated, the enemy was left ſinking.

The Brunſwick, Captain Harvey, engaged the Vengeur: the action continued for upwards of three hours: the ſhips lay along-ſide each other for a great part of the time. The Brunſwick was four times on fire in this conteſt, loſt fifty men killed, and 100 wounded. The gallant Captain Harvey loſt an arm, the ſecond lieutenant was alſo wounded, and Captain Saunders, of the 29th regiment, who commanded the troops ſerving as marines on board her, with Enſign Vernon killed. The Brunſwick had not long parted the Vengeur before ſhe ſaw her ſink. Out of 700 men, only fifty-eight were picked up by the boats of the fleet.

The Marlborough, the Honourable George Berkeley, was from the firſt engaged in ſevere action; twenty-ſeven of his crew were killed, and 120 wounded. This ſhip loſt all her maſts.

Lieutenant Roſs, of the Tremendous, was cut in two by a bar-ſhot: the loſs on board this ſhip is not very extenſive in numbers.

Not one of the ſeven French ſhips ſtruck their colours; but the Vengeur, while ſinking, hoiſted an Engliſh jack.

From all the accounts we can get, it appears that the French fought with the moſt determined bravery, and their loſs in killed and drowned muſt be very great; ſome ſay not leſs than 10,000 men.

Captain Troubridge, late of the Caſtor, together with about fifty of her crew, had the good fortune to be on board the Sans Pareil, of eighty guns, when ſhe was captured, and it is ſaid, Earl Howe gave him the command of her, immediately after the action; ſhe is ſaid to be one of the fineſt two-decked ſhips in the French navy.

Though the appellation of a ſhip is a thing of no real import, it is certainly pleaſant to have taken the only ſhip of the line in the French navy that bore an Engliſh name. The Northumberland, of which the name was transferred to the preſent ſhip, was taken from us by the French in the war of 1741. The conſequence of ſuch a victory to this country, at the preſent time, muſt be beyond calculation, while it re-aſſerts the old and eſtabliſhed claim of Britain to the empire of the ſea.

Lord Howe's late glorious naval victory will be recorded to the honour of Engliſh ſeamanſhip, as long as hiſtory endures. The unexpected manœuvre, of breaking the enemy's line, at the moment when it might ſeem probable the weather-gage would not be relinquiſhed by the Britiſh fleet, for any purpoſe whatever, was a moſt maſterly manœuvre, of which naval men ſpeak in terms of the higheſt admiration. When Lord Howe made the ſignal to break the line, the Queen Charlotte ſhot acroſs the ſtern of La Montagne, and drove in her counter; an opening which it was judged it would be impoſſible to repair, and the ſhip, it was ſuppoſed, muſt ſink. Our ſhips then got upon that ſide of the French ſhips, which was not cleared for action, and cut them up very much. Never ſince England had a navy has there been an action better conteſted on both ſides, or which terminated with ſuch honour to the Britiſh flag.

The French admiral preſerved from the firſt his line very cloſe, and ſeemed to avoid, as much as poſſible, venturing at a near action. This conduct being obſerved by Earl Howe, his Lordſhip, as the only means of effecting the beſt advantage over the enemy, diſregarded the order of his own line, and thus was enabled twice to break that of the enemy.

Admiral Bowyer loſt his leg conſiderably above the knee. Admiral Paſley's wound was not ſo deſperate, the amputation was about the middle of the leg. Captain Hutt's wounds are of a very alarming nature.

Admiral Gardner's ſhip, the Queen, ſuffered moſt in killed and wounded. The Maſter is among the former.

The French Admiral, in the late engagement, it is ſaid, betrayed ſtrong marks of cowardice, and will probably be reſigned to the ſummary juſtice of his country, if he ſhould effect his return to Breſt.

Jean Bon St. Andre, the National Commiſſioner, was againſt any deciſive action with the Britiſh fleet. He was called, however, in the theatre, at Breſt, to lead the fleet to action, and what furniſhes a ſtrong trait of the preſent temper and manners of the nation, he actually took the ſenſe of the audience on the ſubject.

The laſt victory gained by the channel fleet was in the year 1759, under the command of the juſtly celebrated Hawke; the preſent has been gained under circumſtances, which, compared with that period, make it reflect the moſt brilliant luſtre on the Britiſh arms.

The victory obtained by the channel fleet under Sir Edward Hawke, in 1759, coſt the Britiſh fleet much dearer, and was, perhaps, leſs ſucceſsful in the event than the glorious ſea-fight under Earl Howe. The Engliſh fleet then loſt two ſhips, one of ſeventy-four, and one of ſixty-four; only one of the French ſhips was brought into port, though five were ſunk or burnt.

WACSAW, ACTION OF, IN 1780. A town ſituated on the confines between North and South Carolina, North-America. For the particulars of which

which ſee the following letter to the Earl of Cornwallis.

Wacſaw, May 30.

I have the honour to inform you, that yeſterday, at three o'clock, P. M. after a march of 105 miles in fifty-four hours, with the corps of cavalry, the infantry of the legion mounted on horſes, and a three-pounder, at Wacſaw, near the line which divides North from South Carolina, the rebel force, commanded by Colonel Burton, conſiſting of the 11th Virginia, and detachments of other regiments from the ſame province, with artillery and ſome cavalry, were brought to action.

After the ſummons, in which terms ſimilar to thoſe accepted by Charles-Town were offered, and poſitively rejected, the action commenced in a wood; the attacks were pointed at both flanks; the front and reſerve by 270 cavalry and infantry blended: and at the ſame inſtant all were equally victorious, few of the enemy eſcaping, except the commanding officer, by a precipitate flight on horſeback.

BAN. TARLETON,
Lieut. Col. Comm. Br. Legion.

Return of Britiſh killed and wounded, 29th of May, 1780.

Cavalry. Two privates, 11 horſes, killed; 1 ſubaltern, 8 privates, 19 horſes, wounded.

Infantry. Two ſubalterns, 1 private killed; 3 privates wounded.

WAKEFIELD, BATTLE AT. A town of Yorkſhire, ſituated on the river Calder, about twenty-four miles ſouth-weſt from York. There is no need to introduce this article, with any account of motives, they being already related. See NORTHAMPTON.

Margaret, far from being diſpirited by the loſs of that battle, or the misfortunes of her huſband, reſolved to raiſe an army of 18,000 men in the northern counties.

In order to engage the people of that country in her intereſt, ſhe found means to diffuſe a report amongſt them, that they ſhould be allowed to pillage all England, to the ſouthward of the Trent; and in all probability her ſucceſs in levying forces, was owing to this expedient. The Duke of York being informed of her deſigns, reſolved to arreſt her in the middle of her career, and for that purpoſe ſet out from London with 4 or 5000 men, leaving an order with his ſon, the Earl of March, to follow him with the reſt of the army. As the Duke haſtily advanced towards the north, he was not a little alarmed by the news of the queen's ſucceſs in levying forces, with which he had not been acquainted before he left London; and when he arrived in the neighbourhood of Wakefield, he received intelligence that ſhe was in full march againſt him, at the head of 18,000 men.

He forthwith threw himſelf into his own caſtle of Sandal, by the advice of the Earl of Saliſbury, who obſerved, that as the Queen had no artillery, he could not be forced in that place, until he ſhould be joined by his ſon. Margaret neglected no artifice which ſhe thought could induce him to quit this retreat before his ſon's arrival. She affected to continue her route towards the ſouth; then ſhe placed the greateſt part of her forces behind an eminence, and with the reſt approaching the caſtle of Sandal, provoked him to battle by the moſt inſulting meſſages. Whether the Duke was ſtimulated by her reproaches, or found himſelf obliged to make a deſperate effort for want of proviſions, or laſtly, was deceived in the number of the enemy, certain it is, he drew out his men, and reſolved to hazard a battle. The action was begun by York, on the 30th day of December, 1460. He charged the Queen's troops with great impetuoſity, but her numbers overbalanced his courage, and thoſe troops, who had been poſted in ambuſh behind the hill, falling ſuddenly upon his rear, the Yorkiſts were immediately routed, and the Duke himſelf ſlain, fighting valiantly on foot.

WALCOURT, BATTLE AT. A little town of Hainault, about eight miles ſouth from Charleroy. In the month of Auguſt, 1689, the Mareſchal d'Humieres, commander of the French army, attacked the foragers of the Allied army, commanded by King William III. at Walcourt. The engagement was obſtinate, and laſted ſome hours, at the end of which the French were obliged to retreat in confuſion, with the loſs of 2000 men, and a few pieces of artillery; but what rendered this unimportant, was, the Allies neglecting to purſue their advantage. The Prince of Vaudemont, who commanded a ſeparate army, ſoon after levelled part of the French lines near Courtray.

WALES. Some French troops landed here, Feb. 22, 1797, as appears by a letter received by the Duke of Portland, from Lord Milford, Lord-Lieutenant for the county of Pembroke, dated Haverfordweſt, February 23, five P. M. containing information that two frigates, a corvette, and a lugger, appeared off the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire the 22d inſtant, and on the evening of that day diſembarked ſome troops, but without field-pieces.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Orchard, commanding the North-Devon Volunteers, dated Hartland-Abbey, February 23, 1797.

I think it my duty to ſtate to your Grace, that I yeſterday received an expreſs from Ilfracombe, mentioning that there were three French frigates off that place; that they had ſcuttled ſeveral merchant-men, and were attempting to deſtroy the ſhipping in the harbour. They begged that I would immediately order the North-Devon regiment of volunteers under my command to march to their aſſiſtance. In conſequence of this repreſentation, I ordered the men to get ready to march as ſoon as poſſible. I have great ſatisfaction in ſaying, that in four hours I found every officer and man that was ordered on the parade at Biddeford, (fifteen miles from home) ready and willing to march to any place they ſhould be commanded to go. I cannot expreſs the ſatisfaction I felt on ſeeing the men ſo willing to defend their King and country, at the ſame time as ſilent, orderly, and ſober, as might be expected at a morning

morning parade of an old regiment. The greateſt exertions were made by all deſcriptions of people to aſſiſt, and to render every ſervice in their power.

As I was preparing to march, I received an account from Ilfracombe, that the French ſhips were gone from the coaſt, and that tranquillity was reſtored again to the town. How far the ſtory was well founded, I cannot poſſibly ſay; but as this affair may be miſrepreſented and exaggerated, I truſt your Grace will excuſe my troubling you with this letter; and I flatter myſelf it muſt give you pleaſure to hear of the loyalty of this neighbourhood, and that the behaviour of the volunteers and inhabitants will meet the approbation of his Majeſty.

Haverfordweſt, February 22, 1797,
Six o'clock, A. M.

Since I had the honour of writing laſt to your Grace by expreſs, I have received information of the French ſhips having ſailed, and left 300 men behind, who have ſurrendered themſelves priſoners. The great ſpirit and loyalty that the gentlemen and peaſantry have ſhown on this occaſion, exceeds deſcription. Many thouſands of the latter aſſembled, armed with pikes and ſcythes, and attacked the enemy, previous to the arrival of the troops that were ſent againſt them.

Haverfordweſt, February 24,
Nine o'clock, P. M.

I have the honour and pleaſure to inform your Grace, that the whole of the French troops, amounting to near 1400 men, have ſurrendered, and are now on their march to Haverfordweſt.

I have taken the firſt opportunity of writing to your Grace, and ſhall have the honour of writing again to your Grace by to-morrow's poſt.

Soon after the troops had been landed, ſome ſhips appeared in the offing of Fiſhguard-Bay, which the French ſhips concluded to be Britiſh men of war, and in conſequence, at five P. M. they ſlipped their cables, and put to ſea, leaving their land forces on ſhore.

The French troops were firſt diſcovered upon a promontory above the Bay of Fiſhguard, and information of their landing was immediately conveyed to Haverfordweſt and Pembroke. The country people, with a ſpirit of loyalty and gallantry becoming the legitimate deſcendants of Ancient Britons, flocked to meet the enemies of their country, armed with pitchforks, ſcythes, bludgeons, or whatever weapons they could in their hurry pick up. Men, women, and children were all ſeen haſtening to the place where the enemy had landed; and this body, together with the few military and ſailors, about 300 of the former, and 200 of the latter, formed near 3000 perſons, whoſe numbers were hourly increaſing. When the Frenchmen ſaw this, at about two o'clock on Thurſday, they ſurrendered.

Three Frenchmen were killed. Five were ſeen attempting to carry off a calf. They were attacked by the ſame number of Welchmen, who killed two, the other three made off.

Lord Cawdor, upon this occaſion, headed the yeomanry cavalry, who acted with great ſpirit; the greateſt difficulty which his Lordſhip felt, was that of reſtraining the impetuoſity of the Welchmen, who were not willing to allow the invaders to capitulate. Two Welchmen only, we believe, loſt their lives.

The number of Frenchmen made priſoners exceeded 1400. Many of theſe appeared to have the marks of fetters upon their legs, but they are deſcribed as being in general tall, good-looking men.

The clothing theſe troops had on, is ſaid to be the ſame which was ſent from this country to La Vendée. Two general officers were with them, one of whom is repreſented as an Iriſhman.

This ſquadron, conſiſting of the force above ſtated, ſailed from Breſt. The troops were led to believe that they were going round to Dunkirk. The ſquadron was for ſome days, in the mouth of the Briſtol Channel, and appearing off Ilfracombe, occaſioned the alarm deſcribed in Colonel Orchard's letter. It was on the evening of the ſame day on which they appeared off Ilfracombe, that they anchored in Fiſhguard-Bay, and landed their troops.

This expedition conſiſted of two fifty-gun ſhips, having a complement of 460 men on board each; one ſhip of twenty-two, and a lugger of fourteen guns. It ſailed from Breſt on the 3d inſtant.

The man, to whom the military command of this expedition was entruſted, was the famous Governor Wall formerly lieutenant-governor of Senegal.

March 14.

An officer arrived with diſpatches from Admiral Lord Bridport dated off Breſt harbour. They contained the pleaſing intelligence of the St. Fiorenzo frigate, of forty guns, Captain Sir H. Neale, and the Nymphe of thirty-ſix, Captain Cooke, having captured the two French ſhips, which had been employed in the expedition to the Welch coaſt. They were juſt entering the outer road of Breſt, when the Engliſh ſhips came up with and captured them in ſight of the enemy's fleet of ſeventeen ſail lying in Breſt. It is ſuppoſed, from the length of time they had been making their voyage, that they went north about from Wales. They are La Reſiſtance, commanded by Monſieur Montague, mounting forty-eight guns, 18-pounders, on her main deck, and manned with 345 men. She is only ſix months old, built upon a new conſtruction, and is, in every reſpect, one of the fineſt frigates the French had, and certainly the largeſt, meaſuring forty-five feet beam. The other, the frigate La Conſtance, commanded by Monſieur Defauney, mounting twenty-four 9-pounders, upon the main deck, and manned with 189 men; ſhe is two years old, and a very fine ſhip. It is a pleaſing circumſtance to have completed the failure of that expedition. I am particularly happy to inform your Lordſhip, that neither the St. Fiorenzo nor La Nymphe have had any men killed or wounded, or the ſhips hurt; the St. Fiorenzo only having received two ſhot in her hull; La Reſiſtance had ten men killed, the firſt lieutenant and eight men wounded; La Conſtance had eight men killed, and ſix wounded.

Some

Some light, and that rather of a curious nature is thrown upon the late invaſion of Wales, by the following letter from Breſt. The date, the force, and number of the veſſels and men, ſo thoroughly coincide, as to make it impoſſible that it ſhould relate to any other than this hitherto myſterious expedition.

Breſt, February 12, 1797.

A plan has been for ſome time in contemplation to form the galley-ſlaves of this port into regiments. This plan, though diſbelieved by ſome, is no longer chimerical; it is now on the eve of execution. A ſmall detachment, compoſed of the frigates, La Vengeance, and La Reſiſtance, the corvette La Conſtance, and the lugger, La Vantour, are immediately to depart, under the orders of the chief of diviſion, Bartegnier. Yeſterday, and the day before, 1200 galley-ſlaves were embarked on board theſe veſſels. They were choſen from among the thieves, deſerters, and mutinous ſoldiers. They were organized into bodies, under officers choſen from amongſt themſelves, and are all armed, and dreſſed in uniform.

WANDEWASH, TAKEN, AND BATTLE NEAR, IN 1760. A town ſituated on the coaſt of Coromandel in the Eaſt-Indies. The Britiſh arms maintained their ſuperiority and honour this year in the Eaſt-Indies. The governor and council of Madras being informed that General Lally had ſent a detachment of his army to the ſouthward, and that the party had taken Seringham, and threatened Trichinopoly with a ſiege, Colonel Coote was ordered to take the field, and to endeavour to draw the enemy from their intention. Purſuant to this order the army marched from Conjeveram, on the 25th of November 1759, and next day a detachment, under Major Brereton, inveſted Wandewaſh. Two batteries being erected and ready to play, the governor was ſummoned to ſurrender, which being rejected, they began to fire with ſuch execution, that a breach was made on the 13th. Which ſo intimidated the Killedar, or Mooriſh Governor, that he privately offered to Colonel Coote to deliver up the town, and the French garriſon, provided he himſelf might be continued in the government of the fort. But the French getting intelligence of this negotiation, got upon the walls, and called out to our people that they were ready to ſurrender. By which five officers and ſixty-three private men, Europeans, were made priſoners, beſides 500 ſepoys.

This conqueſt was immediately followed by that of Carnagoly. The Engliſh inveſted this place on the 6th of December. It was defended by 100 Europeans and 500 ſepoys, under the command of Colonel O'Kennely, who, on the 8th, offered to capitulate, on condition that they ſhould not be made priſoners, and be ſuffered to march to Pondicherry; to which Colonel Coote thought it adviſable to conſent. For, though his batteries had made a practicable breach, he could not expect to paſs over the ditch without a conſiderable loſs of men.

The French troops aſſembled at Arcot, being joined by the detachment from the ſouthward, and by a great number not only of country troops, conſiſting of horſe and ſepoys brought in by M. de Buſſy, from the Indian Prince Baſaletzing, but by 3000 Mahratta horſe, and a great number of foot, under the command of Innis Cawn, Morarow's chief; M. Lally reſumed the command of the French army; which now conſiſted, at this place, of near 2500 Europeans beſides the Indian forces.

Such preparations obliged the Engliſh to collect the beſt defence againſt their deſigns: and Colonel Coote preſently found himſelf at the head of 1100 Europeans; including artillery, cavalry, and officers, about 4000 ſepoys, and 1500 country horſes, which was the moſt they could raiſe on that occaſion. With this force the Colonel encamped in a ſtrong ſituation between Cauvery Pauk and Arcot, about three miles from the advanced guards of the enemy: in order to watch their motions, and to cover the diſtricts from the Mahrattas, who, in ſmall parties, made it their practice to plunder the inhabitants, deſtroy the produce of the country, and drive off the cattle.

Both armies thus ſituated, M. Lally marched with his whole army towards Wandewaſh; but on the ſecond day detached a party to Conjeveram, which plundered the town. The garriſon, conſiſting only of two companies of ſepoys, retired into the fort, and defended themſelves, till relieved by the timely advance of Colonel Coote. At whoſe approach all the French parties retired and joined their main body, now encamped at Papatangel, between Conjeveram and Wandewaſh; before which latter place the enemy ſat down on the 15th, and attacked the Pettah adjoining to the fort, on the 16th in the morning. The Pettah was bravely defended by only three companies of ſepoys, commanded by an enſign of the ſepoy eſtabliſhment, who, after a ſtout reſiſtance, were obliged to abandon the Pettah, where the French erected a battery of one 24-pounder and three 18-pounders, which began to fire on the 20th. This town being of too great importance to permit it to fall into the hands of the enemy, without oppoſition, which could not be expected to be made effectually by the garriſon, conſiſting only of 150 Europeans and eight companies of ſepoys, under the command of Captain Sherlock; it was determined to march the Engliſh army to its relief; but with this caution, not to riſk a battle upon a great diſadvantage; and to preſerve a communication for ſupplies and proviſions, and a retreat to Madras, in caſe of a defeat.

Colonel Coote took poſt at Outremaloor on the 17th, and receiving advice on the 21ſt, that the enemy had made a practicable breach in the fort, he reſolved to make an effort to raiſe the ſiege next morning. The night was ſpent in making proper diſpoſitions for ſo important a ſervice; and the whole army amounting in all to 1700 Europeans, including artillery and cavalry, and 3500 black troops, was in motion at ſix o'clock on the 22d. About ſeven our advanced horſe and the enemy's began to fire on each other. The cavalry immediately formed in battle array, and were ſupported by five companies of ſepoys and two pieces of cannon. Then Colonel Coote advanced with two

companies

companies of ſepoys. Theſe obliged the enemy to retreat to their main body of horſe, which conſiſted of 2co Europeans and 3000 Mahrattas on the left. As the Engliſh cavalry advanced, the enemy retreated in pretty good order: but as ſoon as their cannon began to play, which was well ſerved, the enemy fell into confuſion, and ran with great precipitation.

Upon this event Colonel Coote ſent orders to the army, that remained at the diſtance of about three quarters of a mile in the rear, to form the line of battle, but not to advance till he had joined them. With theſe he arrived about nine o'clock, at the place he had driven the enemy from; and after reconnoitring their numbers, diſpoſition and ſituation, and finding the enemy ſtrongly poſted, and that his flanks would be expoſed to the enemy's much ſuperior cavalry, the Colonel ordered his army to march by the right, to gain the advantage of a hill, about three miles diſtant, and about two miles from Wandewaſh Fort; and he ordered the horſe from his front to wheel to the right and left, and to form behind the ſecond line, in order to make the rear-guard. Which obliged the enemy to alter their diſpoſition. A cannonade was kept up on both ſides during theſe motions; and the Mahratta horſe were ſo ſeverely handled by our advanced poſts, that they withdrew at preſent from the French, in whoſe ſervice they ſaw no expectations of any thing better than hard blows and deſtruction.

The enemy having got under the cover of a bank, the cannon on both ſides began to play briſkly, and the two armies advanced with much gallantry. The charge began, and the Colonel perceiving that the enemy's European cavalry were reſolved to try to force his left, and ſo to come round upon the rear, ordered two pieces of cannon, and ſome companies of ſepoys, to ſuſtain his cavalry. By this means, when the enemy's horſe advanced reſolutely, the Engliſh cavalry opened to the right and left, the grape-ſhot poured upon the French from the two pieces of cannon, the muſquetry galled their flank, and our cavalry wheeled and charged them in front, with ſuch impetuoſity that they could not ſtand it. They were thrown into confuſion, and puſhed back upon the rear of their own people, at more than a mile from our left; and were purſued by our whole army.

The French army conſiſting of 2200 Europeans, including artillery and cavalry, 300 Caffres, and between nine and 10,000 black troops, with twenty-five pieces of cannon in their train, was drawn up here in the following order; the regiment of Lorraine on the right, in line of battle; the regiment of Lally on the left, with the marine formed into a column, and the brigade of L'Inde, formed into a column in the centre, with two ranks covering their right and left, and ſome broken ground in front. Both armies advanced, and the battle became general about one o'clock; when a ſhot from our guns ſtriking one of the enemy's tumbrils, it blew up, and diſabled five of their guns. An accident which was immediately improved by Major Brereton, who wheeled Colonel Draper's regiment to the left, and charged the enemy's left flank with ſuch order and reſolution, as did honour to the commander, and paved the way to victory; which declared in our favour about two o'clock, when the enemy's whole army gave way. They thought to have found a ſafe retreat in their camp; but finding that they were purſued, they fled with the utmoſt precipitation, and left the Engliſh maſters of the field, and left all their artillery, except three ſmall field-pieces.

The French in this engagement had 800 killed and wounded, and 240 were made priſoners. Two hundred were buried in the field of battle, and 200 of the priſoners were wounded. The Engliſh had no more than fifty-two Europeans, officers included, killed in the field; but there were 141 wounded; ſome of whom died of their wounds, in which number was the gallant and brave Major Brereton, who had the honour to have ſo great a ſhare in the ſucceſs of that glorious day.

The principal priſoners taken from the French were Brigadier-General de Buſſy, the Chevalier Godeville, quarter-maſter-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Murphy; Le Chevalier de Poete, Knight of Malta, who died of his wounds; two captains, four lieutenants, and two enſigns.

M. Lally rallied his forces, and halted at Chatteput, about eighteen miles from the field of battle, and next day marched to Gingee, to wait the coming in of his ſcattered forces. But upon the appearance of the parties detached by Colonel Coote to haraſs him, the French general retired with his broken troops to Pondicherry, and was purſued thither up to the very walls by our cavalry, who had orders to deſtroy the French territory in that neighbourhood, by way of retaliation for M. Lally's behaviour towards the environs of Madras.

WANSDYKE, BATTLE AT, IN 591. At this place in Wiltſhire the Saxons and Britons had a battle, where the former were defeated with great loſs, at which time the place was called Wodneſbirne or Wodneſburge. Another battle was fought here 709, between Ceolred King of Mercia, and Ina King of the Weſt Saxons, wherein a great number loſt their lives, with equal ſucceſs, as neither could boaſt of the victory.

WARBOURG, ACTION NEAR, IN 1760. A town of Weſtphalia, in the Biſhopric of Paderborn, ſituated on the frontier of the Landgravate of Heſſe, Germany. For the particulars of which ſee the following letter.

Copy of a Letter from the Marquis of Granby to the Earl of Holderneſſe.

MY LORD,

It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that I have the honour of acquainting you, General Sporcken's corps marched from the camp at Kalle to Liebenau, about four in the afternoon of the 29th; the Hereditary Prince followed, the ſame evening, with a body of troops among which were the two Engliſh battalions of grenadiers,

grenadiers, the two of Highlanders, and four ſquadrons of dragoons, Cope's and Conway's.

The army was under arms all day on the 30th; and, about eleven at night, marched off in ſix columns to Liebenau. About five the next morning, the whole army aſſembled, and formed on the heights near Corbeke. The Hereditary Prince was, at this time, marching in two columns, in order to turn the enemy's left flank; which he did by marching to Donhelbourg, leaving Klein-Eder on his left, and forming in two lines, with his left towards Doſſel, and his right near Grim-Beck, oppoſite to the left flank of the enemy, whoſe poſition was with the left to the high hill near Oſſendorff, and their right to Warbourg, into which place they had flung Fiſcher's corps. The Hereditary Prince immediately attacked the enemy's flank; and, after a very ſharp diſpute, obliged them to give way; and, by a continual fire, kept forcing them to fall back upon Warbourg. The army was at this time marching with the greateſt diligence to attack the enemy in front, but the infantry could not get up in time; General Waldegrave, at the head of the Britiſh, preſſed their march as much as poſſible; no troops could ſhew more eagerneſs to get up, than they ſhewed. Many of the men, from the heat of the weather, and overſtraining themſelves to get on, through moraſſy and very difficult ground, ſuddenly dropped down on their march.

General Moſtyn, who was with the Britiſh cavalry that was formed on the right of our infantry, on the other ſide of a large wood, upon receiving the Duke's orders to come up with the cavalry as faſt as poſſible, made ſo much expedition, bringing them up at full trot, though the diſtance was near five miles, that the Britiſh cavalry had the happineſs to arrive in time, to ſhare the glory of the day, having ſucceſsfully charged, ſeveral times, both the enemy's cavalry and infantry.

Captain Phillips made ſo much expedition with his cannon, as to have an opportunity by a ſevere cannonade, to oblige thoſe who had paſſed the Dymel, and were formed on the other ſide, to retire with the utmoſt precipitation.

WARHAM, PLUNDERED. The Danes who had ſpread themſelves over great part of the Iſland, in 875 ſeized on and plundered Warham in Dorſetſhire, where they remained ſome time, and from thence went to Exeter, to which place they were purſued by Alfred.

WARREN, TOWN OF, DESTROYED. *See* HICKAMUCT.

WARSAW. *See* POLAND.

WASHINGTON, FORT OF, TAKEN. *See* YORK, NEW.

WATCHENDONK, BATTLE OF. *See* MEER.

WATERFORD. *See* IRELAND.

WEDNESFIELD, BATTLE AT. This place is in Staffordſhire, where, in 911, the Danes were defeated by Edward the Elder, when two of their leaders were killed, and both the Saxon and Daniſh therein ſlain were buried in thoſe fields now called North and South Low.

WEISSEMBOURG, A town in Alſace, on the River Lauter, twenty-three miles from Philipſburg.

September 29, 1793. On the night of the 27th the patriots were conſtructing a redoubt on our left, on which were to be placed ſixteen pieces of cannon, which at break of day were to play upon our camp; but the army being informed of this circumſtance proceeded to the place. The advanced ſentinel of the French called out, who is there? No anſwer was made. You muſt not jeſt, ſaid the ſentinel, who ſuppoſed it was a patrole of his own troops, I am going to fire. He fired, and was that inſtant killed. The ſecond ſentinel perceiving that it was the enemy, cried, fire every where; it is the enemy. But the Auſtrians fell on the redoubt; 300 of the French who were there, were killed or taken priſoners. The ditches of the redoubt were filled with their bodies.

Weiſſembourg, Oct. 14, 1793.
Auſtrian Head-Quarters.

Yeſterday morning, at three o'clock, General Wurmſer made his projected attack upon the lines of Lautre, on various points at the ſame time. I have the ſatiſfaction to ſay that he is in poſſeſſion of every part of them. Lauterbourg ſurrendered, without any conditions, between three and four in the evening, after being evacuated by the enemy, who, from the prodigious number of redoubts of which they were in poſſeſſion, and the natural ſtrength of the poſition, might have held out a ſiege of ſeveral days.

This town reſiſted ſome time longer. It is ſurrounded by a large ditch, and was defended by redoubts, from which the French cannonaded the Auſtrians for ſeveral hours. It is alſo connected with the Geilſberg, a mountain which ſo entirely commands that place, that if the French had determined on deriving every advantage from their ſituation, the Auſtrians could not have entered into poſſeſſion of it, without further ſucceſſes in the mountains. A part of the town was burnt in the courſe of the ſtruggle; and the French before they retreated, ſet fire to their magazines, both here and at Alſtade. In other parts of this complicated operation, in which ſix different columns had diſtinct plans to execute, great ſucceſs attended the Auſtrians. They ſucceſſively carried by aſſault all the different redoubts which had been conſtructed in front of the French camps, of which the principal one fell into their hands, with all their tents ſtanding, ſeveral caiſſons, nine ſtandards, and twenty-ſix cannon of very great calibre. The army has been fourteen hours under arms, almoſt continually engaged in a very active purſuit, and often expoſed to a tremendous fire.

This victory was ſtated to have been thus obtained. Prince Waldeck effected a paſſage over the Rhine, with a very conſiderable body of troops, near Reſtadt, upon the 12th, while the Duke of Brunſwick made a circuitous movement, as a diverſion; in conſequence of which, the enemy were taken, as it were by ſurpriſe, in the rear.

The loſs of the French on the 13th is eſtimated at 7000 killed; the armies were engaged from five in the morning till the afternoon, when the Allies entered Lauterbourg, and Weiſſembourg, three hours afterwards: not a French ſoldier was left in either.

A Letter

A Letter from Sir James Murray, of which the following is a copy.

Engel Fontaine, October 18, 1793.

I had the honour of informing you, in my laſt diſpatch, that his Royal Highneſs, at the earneſt requeſt of the Prince of Cobourg, had marched, with a part of the troops under his command, for this place. They arrived here upon the 16th. The Prince, being acquainted with his Royal Highneſs's intention, had been enabled to draw from thence four battalions, to ſtrengthen his other poſts; a fifth battalion followed cloſe upon his Royal Highneſs's arrival.

The enemy, having collected in extraordinary numbers, attacked the corps under the command of General Clairfayt, which was poſted with its right near Tirlemont, and its left near the village of Wattignies, upon the 15th and 16th. Upon the former day the left wing of the enemy was entirely defeated: having advanced into the plain which lay upon that ſide between the two armies, they were charged by the Imperial cavalry, and driven back, with great ſlaughter and the loſs of twelve pieces of cannon. The attack which they made upon the left of the Auſtrians was more obſtinately ſupported; they were, however, finally repulſed.

Upon the 16th the enemy having drawn the greateſt part of their force to the right, again attacked the left of General Clairfayt's corps, and the village of Wattignies.

They could upon this ſide approach within cannon ſhot of the Auſtrians, under cover of an immenſe wood called the Haye d'Aveſnes; which, when they were repulſed, ſecured their retreat. They brought a great quantity of heavy artillery to the edge, under the protection of which they attacked the village. The utmoſt firmneſs and bravery were diſplayed by the Auſtrian troops upon this occaſion. The enemy were ſeveral times repulſed with great loſs; they were repeatedly driven from the village after they had carried it; but being enabled, by great ſuperiority of numbers, to bring continually freſh troops to the point of attack, they at laſt ſucceeded in maintaining poſſeſſion of that poſt.

The communication between General Clairfayt's corps and that of General La Tour, which obſerved the intrenched camp near Maubeuge, being by this means cut off, it was judged neceſſary by the prince of Cobourg to abandon the poſition which had been taken for the purpoſe of inveſting Maubeuge; the army repaſſed the Sambre in the night without the ſmalleſt loſs. Lieutenant-General Benzowſky, who commanded a detached corps upon the left of the army, defeated a corps which was oppoſed to him, killed a great number of the enemy, took 400 priſoners and eleven pieces of cannon. Count Haddick, who was detached by General La Tour, likewiſe gained a conſiderable advantage, penetrated to Sorbe Chateau, and took three pieces of cannon.

In the two engagements, the Auſtrians took twenty-four pieces of cannon and two howitzers, without the loſs of one upon their part. They have had about 2000 killed and wounded.

JAMES MURRAY.

The French renewed the attack and the City of Weiſſembourg ſurrendered to them on Nov. 29 following.

WEMBERG, BATTLE AT. The Danes who frequently made viſits to different parts of the coaſts of Britain, having, in 851, landed on the Weſſex coaſt, in Devonſhire, were met here by Ethelwulph's general, and being encumbered with their ſpoils, fought in ſuch diſorder that they were entirely routed. This place was then called Wieganbeorche.

WERWICK, near Menin, Auſtrian Netherlands. The 13th of September 1793, the French having ſucceeded in their ſucceſſive attacks from the 6th to the 9th of September, in repulſing with loſs the corps under Marſhal Freytag, in making that under the Duke of York raiſe the ſiege of Dunkirk, and obliging both to fall back to Furnes, immediately bore down in a body, and attacked with ſuperior force the Dutch line, which was no longer ſupported on its right, and could be turned on the ſide of Ypres. On the 12th of September, in the afternoon, the French were already in great force in the woods before Boeſbeek and Roncq, and in the evening they ſurpriſed and carried off an advanced poſt of a captain and forty men of the regiment of Brakel. Some large detachments alſo appeared in ſight of Werwick. The next day, at five o'clock in the morning, the enemy, to the number of 30,000 men, formed into three columns, (our forces at Werwick, Menin, and in the environs, amounted to from 7000 to 8000 men.) The firſt column paſſed the Lys at Commines, to take our troops which defended Werwick both in flank and rear. The 2d column, with ſeventeen pieces of heavy artillery, directed its attack againſt Halluin. This place, which is in the Fauxbourg of Menin, was defended by four redoubts, but they had not time to mount them. Our troops at Werwick ſuſtained the efforts of the enemy for four whole hours; the fire was dreadful on both ſides, and the carnage proportionate to the fury of the action. Intelligence was received, that the third column of the enemy was in motion. The only ſuccour yet received from the Auſtrian army was 300 huſſars. Theſe, in concert with the Dutch huſſars, endeavoured, by reiterated attacks, to pierce the enemy, but in vain; Prince Frederick of Orange, who commanded that poſt, was wounded, and the French had already penetrated into Werwick. They were therefore obliged to retire to Ypres. In Halluin and Menin there were ſix Dutch battalions, but not very numerous; thoſe, after a deſperate defence, fell beneath the ſuperiority of the enemy, were moſt of them killed, and the reſt made priſoners. Menin of courſe remained in the power of the French, and the corps which retired from Werwick had no other alternative than to fall back to Ypres; but on their arrival between Geleive and Geluwelde they found the third French column, which had already doubled them on the right. As ſoon as our troops (fatigued by the deſperate action of Werwick) were within reach, they found themſelves aſſailed by a moſt terrible diſcharge of grape-ſhot, and general diſcharges from the enemy's infantry. Nothing was left them but to ſave themſelves precipitately in the woods,

to form anew there behind the corps of General Beaulieu, and retire towards Deynſe and Ghent. The detachment of Auſtrian cavalry, throwing themſelves on the rear of the Dutch infantry, contributed greatly to increaſe the diſorder, and render the loſs more conſiderable.

WEST INDIES, ENGAGEMENT THERE, April 12, 1782, between the Britiſh fleet commanded by Admiral Rodney, and the French fleet commanded by Count de Graſſe.

Formidable at Sea, April 14th 1782.

SIR,

I muſt deſire you will pleaſe to acquaint their Lordſhips, that notwithſtanding the diſpoſitions I had made of his Majeſty's fleet under my command, which was ſtationed to windward of the the French iſlands, in a line ſtretching from the latitude of Deſeada, to the latitude of St. Vincent's, with a line of frigates to windward, which their Lordſhip's may perceive, by the diſpoſition of the fleet I have the honour to encloſe, and which diſpoſition was thought by every officer in the fleet to be ſuch, as to render it impoſſible for any convoy bound to the French iſlands to eſcape, yet notwithſtanding the vigilance of every captain and officer, the enemy found means to eſcape, by making the Iſland of Deſeada, and keeping cloſe under Guadaloupe and Dominique, they arrived ſafe in the Bay of Fort Royal on the 20th and 21ſt of March.

Information having been given me of this unlucky event, I thought it my duty to return to the Bay of Gros Iſlet, St. Lucia, where I had ordered the ſtore ſhips, victuallers, and trade bound to Jamaica to rendezvous.

On my arrival in that Bay, every diſpatch poſſible was made in refitting the fleet, and taking in ſtores and proviſions for five months of all ſpecies for the whole fleet; a watchful eye being kept the whole time on the French fleet in the Bay of Fort Royal, as I knew that Count de Graſſe would haſten the refitting his fleet, and take the firſt opportunity of proceeding to the place of his deſtination.

On the 5th of April, I received intelligence that the enemy were embarking their troops on board the ſhips of war, and concluded they intended to ſail in a very few days.

Captain Byron, of the Andromache, an active, briſk, and diligent officer, watched their motions with ſuch attention, that on the 8th inſt. at day-light, he made the ſignal of the enemy's coming out, and ſtanding to the N. W. I inſtantly made the ſignal to weigh, and having looked into the Bays of Fort Royal and St. Pierre's, where no enemy's ſhip remained, I made the ſignal for a general chaſe, and before day-light came up with the enemy under Dominique, where both fleets were becalmed, and continued ſo for ſome time. The enemy firſt got the wind, and ſtood towards Guadaloupe. My van diviſion under that gallant officer Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, received it next, and ſtood after them. At nine the enemy began to cannonade my van, which was returned with the greateſt briſkneſs.

The baffling winds under Dominique, did not permit part of the centre diviſion to get into action with the enemy's rear till half paſt eleven, and then only the ſhip next to me in the line of battle.

Their Lordſhips may eaſily imagine the mortification it muſt have been to the ſixteen gallant officers commanding the ſhips of the rear, who could only be ſpectators in which it was not in their power to join, being detained by the calms under Dominique.

The enemy's cannonade ceaſed upon my rear's approach, but not before they had done conſiderable damage to the ſhips of the van, and diſabled the Royal Oak and Montague, and his Majeſty had loſt a gallant officer, viz. Captain Bayne, of the Alfred, and a number of officers and ſeamen, as mentioned in the account tranſmitted to their Lordſhips; but ſuch was the ſteady behaviour of Sir Samuel Hood, and the ſhips of the van, that the enemy received more damage than they occaſioned. The night of the 9th, the fleet lay-to to repair their damages. The 10th, they continued to turn to windward under an eaſy ſail, the enemy's fleet continuing to do the ſame, and always had it in their power to come to action, which they moſt cautiouſly avoided, and rendered it impoſſible for me to force them in the ſituation they were in, between the Saints and the iſland of Dominique. On the 11th of April, the enemy having gained conſiderably to windward, and the wind blowing a freſh and ſteady gale, I made the ſignal for a general chaſe to windward, which continued the whole day. Towards ſun ſet, ſome of the head-moſt ſhips of the fleet had approached near to one of the enemy's ſhips that had received damage in the late action, and had certainly taken her, if Count de Graſſe had not bore down with his whole fleet for her protection, which brought him ſo near that I flattered myſelf he would give me an opportunity of engaging him next day. With that view I threw out the ſignal for the form of ſailing, and ſtood with the whole fleet to the ſouthward till two o'clock in the morning; then tacked, and had the happineſs at day-light to find my moſt ſanguine deſire was near being accompliſhed, by my having it in my power to force the enemy to battle. Not one moment was loſt in putting it into execution. The conſequence has been ſuch as I have the honour to repreſent in my next letter.

I have the honour to be with great regard,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
G. B. RODNEY.

Formidable, at Sea, April 14, 1782.

SIR,

It has pleaſed God, out of his divine providence, to grant to his Majeſty's arms a moſt complete victory over the fleet of his enemy, commanded by the Count de Graſſe, who is himſelf captured with the Ville de Paris, and four other ſhips of his fleet, beſides one ſunk in the action.

This important victory was obtained on the 12th inſt. after a battle which laſted from ſeven in the morning till half paſt ſix in the evening, when the ſetting ſun put an end to the conflict.

Both fleets have greatly ſuffered; but it is with the higheſt ſatisfaction I can aſſure their Lordſhips, that though

THE WEST INDIES, and GULF of MEXICO.

Engraved by J. Cary.

GULF OF MEXICO

ATLANTIC OCEAN

GREAT SOUTH SEA

CARIBBEAN SEA

NEW KINGD.M OF LEON

WEST FLORIDA

EAST FLORIDA

NEW LEON

LUCAYOS OR BAHAMA ISLANDS

Tropic of Cancer

GREAT ANTILLES

LITTLE ANTILLES

HISPANIOLA OR ST. DOMINGO

JAMAICA

CUBA

HAVANA

YUCATAN

HONDURAS

NICARAGUA

COSTARICA

TIERRA FIRMA

VENEZUELA

CARACCAS

COMANA

PARIA

PORTO RICO

VIRGIN ISLES

CARIBBEE ISLES

BARBADOS I.

TABAGO N.

TRINIDAD

MARGARITA

CURAZOA D.

ARUBA D.

BONAIRE D.

MARTINICO F.

GUADALOUPE F.

ANTIGUA E.

BARBUDA E.

ST. CHRISTOPHER E.

GRANADA E.

ST. THOMAS

Bay of Campeche

Bay of Honduras

Bay of Panama

Gulf of Florida

Mouths of the Missisipi R.

Long. West from London

though the maſts, ſails, rigging, and hulls of the Britiſh fleet are damaged, yet the loſs of men has been but ſmall, conſidering the length of the battle, and the cloſe action they ſo long ſuſtained, in which both fleets looked upon the honour of their King and Country to be moſt eſſentially concerned.

The great ſupply of naval ſtores lately arrived in the Weſt-Indies, will, I flatter myſelf, ſoon repair all the damages his Majeſty's fleet has ſuſtained.

The gallant behaviour of the officers and men of the fleet I have the honour to command, has been ſuch as muſt for ever endear them to all lovers of their King and country.

The noble behaviour of my ſecond in command, Sir Samuel Hood, who in both actions moſt conſpicuouſly exerted himſelf, deſerves my warmeſt encomiums; my third in command, Rear-Admiral Drake, who, with his diviſion led the battle on the 12th inſt. deſerves the higheſt praiſe; nor leſs can be given to Commodore Affleck, for his gallant behaviour in leading the centre diviſion.

My own Captain, Sir Charles Douglas, merits every thing I can poſſibly ſay: his unremitted diligence and activity greatly eaſed me in the unavoidable fatigue of the day.

In ſhort, I want words to expreſs how ſenſible I am of the meritorous conduct of all the captains, officers, and men, who had a ſhare in this glorious victory, obtained by their gallant exertions.

The enemy's whole army, conſiſting of 5500 men, were on board their ſhips of war. The deſtruction among them muſt be prodigious, as for the greateſt part of the action, every gun told; and their Lordſhips may judge what havock muſt have been made, when the Formidable fired near eighty broadſides.

Lord Cranſton who acted as one of the Captains of the Formidable during both actions, and to whoſe gallant behaviour I am much indebted, will have the honour of delivering theſe diſpatches; to him I muſt refer their Lordſhips for every minute particular they may wiſh to know, he being perfectly acquainted with the whole tranſaction.

That the Britiſh flag may for ever flouriſh in every quarter of the globe, is the moſt ardent wiſh of him who has the honour of being with great regard, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

G. B. RODNEY.

Philip Stephens, Eſq.

Formidable, at Sea, April 20, 1782.

SIR,

Since my laſt diſpatches of the 14th inſt. ſent by Lord Cranſton, in his Majeſty's ſhip Andromache, I muſt deſire you will be pleaſed to acquaint their Lordſhips, that the fleet under my command, in their way to reconnoitre the Bays of Baſſeterre, St. Chriſtopher's, and St. Euſtatia; and obſerve if the enemy's fleet had attempted to ſhelter themſelves in thoſe Bays, we were becalmed for three days under the iſland of Guadaloupe, in which time we were employed in repairing the ſhattered condition of the ſhips under my command.

The moment we had a breeze, I diſpatched frigates to St. Chriſtopher's and St. Euſtatia. In the latter road, inſtead of the vaſt crowd of ſhips that uſed to be anchored, there were only two ſmall ſchooners. At St. Chriſtopher's, none but armed ſhips. Being by this convinced, that the enemy's defeated fleet were gone to leeward, I diſpatched Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood (whoſe diviſion having been in the rear of the battle, had received much leſs damage than the van or centre) to proceed, with all the ſail they could make, to the weſt end of St. Domingo, in hopes that ſhe might pick up ſome of the diſabled ſtraggling ſhips of the enemy, and am now following myſelf, with the remainder of the fleet, to join him off Cape Tiberon.

It is with great ſatisfaction I acquaint their Lordſhips that the enemy's battering cannon, travelling carriages, and train of artillery, are in the ſhips captured; which are not only a loſs to the enemy, but may be of the greateſt ſervice in the iſland of Jamaica.

Incloſed I ſend duplicates of my diſpatches by the Andromache, and have the honour to be, &c.

G. B. RODNEY.

Formidable, off Cape Tiberon, St. Domingo, April 26, 1782.

Since my laſt diſpatches of the 20th of April, by the Eurydice. I am happy to congratulate their Lordſhips on the capture of two more line of battle ſhips and two frigates, taken by the ſquadron I had detached under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, and incloſed have the honour to ſend a liſt of the ſhips taken, and a return of the killed and wounded, on board his Majeſty's ſhips that attacked them. I am now with the fleet off Cape Tiberon, and propoſe leaving Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood with twenty-five ſail of the line, or as many ſhips as are in a condition to keep the ſea to watch the motions of the enemy at Cape Francois; and ſhall go myſelf with the crippled ſhips to Port Royal, in order to haſten their refitting, and to take care that no delay be made.

Liſt of French ſhips of war, captured on the 19th of April, 1782, by a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Bart.

Caton, 64 guns, 650 men, excluſive of troops. Jaſon, 64 guns, 609 men, excluſive of troops. L'Aimable, 32 guns, twelve-pounders, 290 men. Ceres, 18 guns, 160 men.

Return of the killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips Valiant and Magnificent, on the 19th of April, 1792.—Valiant, 2 killed, and 6 wounded; Magnificent, 4 killed, 8 wounded.

SAMUEL HOOD.

Formidable, Port-Royal Harbour, Jamaica, May 5, 1782.

Since my letter of the 26th of April, acquainting their Lordſhips of my being off Cape Tiberon, and that I ſhould leave a ſtrong fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, to watch the motions of the combined fleets at Cape Francois; you will pleaſe to acquaint them that I arrived in this bay with ſuch ſhips

as

as were in the moſt diſtreſſed condition on the 29th of laſt month; ſince which, every diſpatch poſſible, both day and night, has been uſed towards refitting them. I have the pleaſure to acquaint their Lordſhips, that the Ville de Paris, of 104 guns, the Glory, of 74, the Hector, of 74, the Cato, of 64, the Jaſon, of 64, the Ardent, of 64, the Aimable, of 32, and the Ceres, (which I ſhall ſend with this expreſs) are all ſafe arrived at this harbour.

It is with concern I acquaint their Lordſhips, that the Cæſar of 74 guns, and looked upon as one of the beſt ſhips belonging to the French fleet, was burnt in the night of the action, and upwards of 400 men, with a lieutenant and fifty Engliſh ſeamen, periſhed with her, notwithſtanding every aſſiſtance poſſible was given.

This fatal accident was owing to the extreme bad diſcipline of the French ſeamen; all of whom, upon their ſhip's ſtriking, were guilty of every enormity and diſobedience to their officers.

By what I can learn from the priſoners, it was ſuppoſed to be the Diadem that ſunk in the action.

G. B. Rodney.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Major-General Bruce, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in the Weſt-Indies, dated at Sea, off Martinico, June 23, 1793.

I had the honour to acquaint you, that I waited for the report that Colonel Myers ſhould bring from Martinico before I came to a final determination reſpecting the expedition againſt that iſland. He returned the 31ſt ultimo, and the information he brought was, that the planters had expreſſed great confidence if we would come down immediately, though only with a very ſmall force; and on the 6th of this month a deputation arrived here from the Committee *intermediaire*, with a very earneſt requeſt for aſſiſtance, ſtating, that they were then in poſſeſſion of ſome very important poſts, and that our appearance, with a force even not exceeding 800 men, would encourage a great number of Royaliſts to declare themſelves, who only waited the arrival of the Engliſh for this purpoſe.

Theſe repreſentations induced me to undertake the expedition; and the Admiral, who has uniformly complied with every requeſt that I made him for forwarding the ſervice in which we were engaged, had previouſly conſented to receive on board the fleet ſuch part of the troops as he could conveniently carry, and by this means ſave a great expence in tranſports.

They embarked accordingly on the 10th, and arrived off Caze Navire, on the 11th. The officer who commanded the Royaliſts. immediately propoſed an attack upon the town of St. Pierre, which he ſaid we could eaſily make ourſelves maſters of, and that the influence of the merchants there was ſuch as would procure the ſubmiſſion of the reſt of the iſland, Fort Bourbon alone excepted, and that there was even a probability that this place would very ſoon ſurrender for want of proviſions.

The French engineers were all confident in the ſucceſs of this plan: willing, therefore, to ſhew how ready I was in the ſupport of their cauſe, I ordered the 21ſt regiment to land on the 14th at Caze Navire, and there take poſt, which enabled the officer who commanded the Royaliſts to collect all his force in the neighbourhood of St. Pierre; he accordingly moved, and I landed the reſt of our forces on the 16th, and joined him at a very ſtrong poſt within about five miles of St. Pierre.

The Britiſh troops conſiſted of the grenadiers, light infantry, and marines from the fleet, with the Carolina black corps, amounting in all to about 1100 men: the corps of Royaliſts was ſaid to be about 800. This force was thought to be perfectly adequate to the ſervice propoſed. We were retarded in our operations by the difficulty of bringing up the ſix pounders to their ſtations, where they did not arrive till the 17th in the afternoon, when the enemy made an attack upon one of them, but were very ſoon driven back by the picquets of the light infantry; but, I am ſorry to ſay, with the loſs of Capt. Dunlop, and three men of the Royal Americans.

The plan we had concerted was the attack of two batteries which defended St. Pierre, the taking of which would immediately put us in poſſeſſion of that town.

The morning of the 8th was the time fixed, and we were to move forward in two columns, the one conſiſting of the Britiſh troops were put in motion before day-break; but unfortunately ſome alarm having taken place amongſt the Royaliſts, they began, in a miſtake, firing on one another; and their Commander being ſeverely wounded on the occaſion, his troops were immediately diſconcerted, would not ſubmit to the controul of any of the other officers and inſtantly retired to the poſt from which they had marched.

This conduct ſtrongly proved that no dependence could be placed on them, and the attack againſt St. Pierre muſt ſolely have been carried on by the Britiſh troops, to which their numbers were not equal; and, as they luckily were not yet engaged with the enemy, they were ordered immediately to return to their former poſts, from whence they embarked on the 19th; and the 21ſt regiment likewiſe embarked from their poſt on the 21ſt, the navy, as uſual, giving the moſt ready aſſiſtance.

As the Royaliſts would certainly fall ſacrifices to the implacable hatred of the Republican army, as ſoon as we quitted the iſland, it became in a manner incumbent on us, in ſupport of the national character, to uſe our utmoſt exertions to bring theſe unhappy people from the ſhore; and although the neceſſity of impreſſing ſuch veſſels as could be found, and the purchaſing proviſions from the merchant veſſels attending the army, will incur a great expence, I have ventured upon it, truſting to that generous and humane diſpoſition exhibited by the nation on all ſimilar occaſions, and being aſſured of finding in you an advocate for reſcuing ſo many unfortunate perſons from certain death.

We therefore were employed in embarking theſe people from the 19th to the 21ſt. Beſides whites, there were a number of blacks, whoſe ſituation was equally perilous: I have diſtributed them amongſt the iſlands in the beſt manner that the ſhortneſs of our time would admit.

T. Bruce.

A Diſpatch

A Diſpatch of which the following is a Copy, was received from General the Hon. Sir John Vaughan, K. B.

Martinico, Dec. 18, 1794.

The evacuation of Fort Matilda, Guadaloupe, was an event to be expected; the poſition of the place is weak, the ground riſing inland immediately from the glacis. The work, which has been added at different times, is irregular, preſents a narrow front to the ſtrong ground to the eaſtward, and has been conſtructed with bad maſonry.

Under theſe circumſtances, Lieutenant-General Preſcott, with a ſmall garriſon, protracted the ſiege from the 14th of October to the 10th of December. Early in December the enemy's batteries were increaſed ſo as greatly to exceed the artillery of the garriſon. Their fire on the 6th inſtant diſmounted all our guns upon the cavalier, which is the higheſt and moſt commanding part of the fort; the curtain, from thence to the next baſtion near the town, and the faces and flanks of that baſtion in many places, threatened to fall into the ditch; the number of killed and wounded was proportional to the effect made upon the work; and the place became no longer tenable.

On the night of the 10th inſtant, Lieutenant-General Preſcott having previouſly arranged the order and time of retreat with Rear-Admiral Thompſon, the whole garriſon was embarked without loſs.

Lieutenant-General Preſcott reports, that it has been greatly owing to the ready aſſiſtance afforded to the garriſon by Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, and ſince by Rear-Admiral Thompſon, that he was enabled ſo long to reſiſt the efforts of the enemy. He alſo gives the higheſt encomiums to Captain Bowen, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Terpſichore, who ſuperintended the embarkation, and by whoſe able diſpoſition of the boats, every thing was managed with the moſt perfect order and regularity; unfortunately he was ſeverely wounded, but we hope not in ſuch a manner as to endanger his life.

Of the conduct of all the officers and men, the Lieutenant-Gen. makes a moſt favourable report, expreſſive of his intire ſatisfaction of their behaviour during the whole of the ſiege.

I beg to expreſs to you my approbation of the conduct of Lieutenant-General Preſcott in the defence of Fort Matilda. It has been judicious in a high degree; and throughout the whole tranſaction he has ſhewn the greateſt judgment and reſolution.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

On board his Majeſty's ſhip Vanguard, at Sea, December 11, 1794.

The evacuation of Fort Matilda in Guadaloupe, the defence of which devolved upon me, having unavoidably taken place, I find it neceſſary to give you a particular account thereof.

To enter into a minute detail of the ſiege, which commenced on the 14th of October, and terminated by evacuating it on the 10th of December, would not only too much occupy your time, but might be deemed equally unneceſſary. It may be ſufficient to remark, that on entering the fort, I found it totally out of repair, the materials compoſing the wall-work thereof being of the worſt kind, and having apparently but little lime to cement them properly. By the middle of laſt month the works were very much injured by the daily and heavy fire of the enemy, and almoſt all the carriages of our guns rendered uſeleſs. Theſe were in general in a very decayed ſtate, but even the new ones for the braſs mortars, that were made during the ſiege, gave way, from the almoſt inceſſant fire we kept up; ſo that, upon the whole, what from the nature of our defences, and the ſmall number of our garriſon, we were in a very unfit ſituation to reſiſt the very vigorous exertions of our enemy, who began to prepare additional forces about the 20th of laſt month, but who, from a number of cauſes, and eſpecially from heavy and continued rains, could not open their new batteries until the 6th of this month. On that day they began to fire from 23 pieces of cannon, four of which were 36-pounders, and the reſt 24, and from eight mortars, two of thirteen-inch, and two of ten. The fire was very heavy, and continued all day and night, and by it all the guns on the galleon baſtion were diſmounted, and the baſtion itſelf a heap of ruins. Every day after this grew worſe until the 9th; on the evening of which day I went into the ditch, accompanied by the engineer, when we were both but too well convinced of the tottering ſtate of the works from the gallcon along the curtain, and indeed the whole, from the eaſt to the north-eaſt. I could not heſitate a moment about the neceſſity of evacuating the fort. I therefore ſent off immediately my aid-de-camp Captain Thomas, to Rear-Admiral Thompſon, who commanded the detachment of the ſquadron left for our protection, to acquaint him with the neceſſity there was of evacuating the fort the next evening, and to requeſt that he would have boats ready to take off the garriſon by ſeven o'clock. I kept this my deſign, a profound ſecret until half-paſt ſix o'clock of the evening of the 10th, when I arranged the march of the garriſon.

One company of the 21ſt regiment occupied the ramparts, whilſt the light infantry of that regiment were poſted on the right flank on the beach which led to the town, and the third remaining company of that regiment, under the command of Captain Mackay, a moſt confidential officer, was poſted along the galleon river to cover our left. The 15th took poſt along the circular battery towards the ſea, and to the barrier near the town, which was quite open to the enemy, and which poſition was neceſſary to protect the ſally port we marched through to reach the ſhore. The enemy from the waterſide, near the town, fired ſome ſmall arms ſoon after our men began to embark, but were checked by the light company of the 21ſt regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Patterſon, a ſteady gallant officer, as well as by a boat from the Terpſichore frigate, into which Captain Bowen, who inſpected and regulated the embarkation, had, as unexpectedly as judiciouſly, put a gun, and by the fire of which I imagine the enemy were very much ſurpriſed; at the ſame time all poſſible aid was given from the ramparts, by ſuch guns as bore on the town, and on that particular ſpot where the enemy fired from.

The embarkation continued with little or no interruption, and was happily completed about ten o'clock

at

at night, without its being diſcovered by the enemy, who continued firing as uſual on the fort till two o'clock in the morning of the 11th, as we could plainly perceive from the ſhips. My ſatisfaction was great at having thus preſerved my brave garriſon to their King and country, and was embittered only by finding that Captain Bowen, of the Terpſichore, was badly wounded in the face by a muſket-ball, when bringing off the laſt of the men. A moſt active intelligent, and brave officer, to whom I am under the higheſt obligations, for his conſtant and unremitted exertions to ſerve the garriſon during the whole progreſs of the ſiege.

I cannot help acknowledging the great obligations I lie under to Sir John Jervis for the many and eſſential ſervices which he rendered me and my garriſon while he continued in the command, and which were always offered with the utmoſt alacrity, and performed with equal diligence. My beſt thanks are alſo due to Rear-Admiral Thompſon, acting under the orders of Vice-Admiral Caldwell, and in ſhort to all the officers of his Majeſty's navy who aſſiſted in the protection of the fort, and who conducted the evacuation in the moſt maſterly manner, as has been evinced by its promptitude and ſucceſs.

During the whole progreſs of this long and painful ſiege the officers and men under my command conducted themſelves in ſuch a manner as to deſerve my warmeſt praiſe, bearing their hardſhips with the utmoſt patience and fortitude and performing their duty with the utmoſt alacrity. The conduct of the whole garriſon was ſuch as to entitle them to my beſt thanks, and I cannot particularize the behaviour of any one officer without doing an injury to the reſt. Captain Thomas, of the 28th regiment, and Captain Beckwith, of the 56th, my Aides-de-camp, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their zeal and activity, and were truly aiding through this long ſervice, I cannot, however, omit mentioning Mr. Grant collector of Baſſeterre, Gaudaloupe, who commanded a few volunteers, and whoſe conduct during the whole ſiege was ſuch as did him the higheſt honour.

ROB. PRESCOTT.

Deſpatches, of which the following are a copy and an extract, were received from General Sir John Vaughan, K. B.

Martinico, April 16, 1795.

The enemy having gained to their cauſe many of the French inhabitants and negroes in Grenada, and concerted meaſures for raiſing an inſurrection in that colony, which, from the perfidy of the inhabitants alluded to, they were invited to attempt, they conveyed to that Iſland, early in laſt month, a quantity of arms and ammunition, with a ſmall number of troops; which, ſecretly joining themſelves to the conſpirators, appeared ſuddenly in arms.

Lieutenant-Governor Home and many other gentlemen in the country were ſurpriſed and made priſoners. His Majeſty's troops being employed on many points, this dangerous revolt could not be immediately ſuppreſſed; though, from the exertions of Captain Rogers, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Quebec, and of the garriſon there, joined to the militia, they were kept in check.

The unfortunate death of Brigadier-General Lindſay, (whom I had ſent to command there,) a few days after his arrival, retarded the operations againſt them. Upon the arrival of the reinforcement, under the convoy of Rear-Admiral Parker, at Barbadoes, two battalions, with a detachment of royal artillery, were ordered to Grenada. Several ſkirmiſhes happened ſince their landing, in one of which, on the 10th inſtant it is with concern I have learnt that Captain Stopford, of the 9th regiment, Captain Hewan, of the 25th, and Enſign Baillie, of the 29th, were killed; and about twenty men killed and ſixty wounded; owing entirely to their attempting the ſide of a ſteep mountain, defended with abbattis.

Brigadier-General Nicolls, whom I have ſent to command there, will, I am ſatisfied, make every exertion to ſubdue this enemy; and I truſt ſoon to receive good accounts from him.

I am ſorry to add, that the enemy have committed many acts of barbarity.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Madden, to General the Honourable Sir John Vaughan, dated Prince Rupert's, June 22, 1795.

I have the pleaſure to inform your Excelleucy, that Captain Bathe, having made a moſt judicious diſpoſition of his detachment, ſo as nearly to ſurround the enemy in both their encampments, on the 17th inſt. the firſt encampment ſent in a flag, requeſting liberty to lay down their arms, which Captain Bathe aſſented to. I have now twenty-five officers priſoners here, two they call Generals, and 249 rank and file. Captain Bathe, who is ſtill in camp, has ſeventeen more with him. There are a number of them diſperſed in twos and threes in the woods, that the Engliſh negroes are in purſuit of, and are hourly bringing ſome in. I am ſending out ſmall parties of militia, (who have behaved uncommonly well,) to the different pariſhes, in order to root them out entirely.

By diſpatches received from General the Honourable Sir John Vaughan, dated Martinico, the 28th of June, it appears, that in the Iſland of Grenada the white French people, who had joined the Brigands, were daily ſurrendering themſelves at the Britiſh outpoſts; that in the Windward part of the iſland moſt of the negroes had returned to their eſtates, and on ſome were making ſugar; that a party of the brigands, conſiſting of picked men, with their Chief Fedon at their head, had been routed with conſiderable ſlaughter, by a detachment of his Majeſty's troops under the command of Lieutenant Hinuber, of the 68th regiment. In this action Lieutenant Darling, of the 9th regiment, and four privates, were ſlightly wounded.

By a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton to General Sir John Vaughan, dated St. Vincent's, the 23d of June, it appears, that on the 12th of that month the enemy's poſt on the Vigie had been carried by aſſault, and that the commandant was wounded and taken. The enemy are ſaid to have loſt in this affair 250 men. The loſs of the Britiſh conſiſted of Captain Piguet, of the 60th regiment, and nine privates Killed.

Wounded,

Wounded, Captains Law and Forſter, of the 16th regiment; Lieutenant Tonſon, of the 60th; one ſerjeant, and forty-ſix privates.

The following extracts of letters from Admiral Sir John Laſorey, Bart. bearing the dates againſt each expreſſed.

Fort Royal, Martinique, June 23, 1795.

Lieutenant General Sir John Vaughan having ſignified to me on the 18th inſt, the neceſſity of withdrawing the garriſon of St. Lucia with all poſſible haſte, I diſpatched directly ſuch ſhips as I could collect upon the ſpot to cover and protect their embarkation; but the occaſion preſſing exceedingly, Captain John Barreit, commanding his Majeſty's ſhip Experiment, who was ſtationed at the mouth of the Carenage to co-operate with the garriſon, at the deſire of General Stewart, embarked the whole in his own ſhip and a tranſport, to the amount of 1200, between the hours of twelve at night and five in the morning, and got them ſafe out of gun-ſhot, except ſome ſick and ſome women, who were too diſtantly ſituated to benefit by his endeavours for them. The latter were, however, ſent over to us the next day.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Schaw, of the 68th regiment to Brigadier-General Nicholls, dated St. George's, October 17, 1795.

In obedience to your deſire I ſhould have earlier given you an account of the particulars which obliged me to evacuate the poſt of Goyave, but waited to aſcertain our loſs, which I find to be two ſerjeants, and thirty-four rank and file miſſing with one Lieutenant, (Carr) ſuppoſed to be mortally wounded.

The inſurgents attacked a ſtrong picquet, conſiſting of a captain, two ſubalterns, four ſerjeants, and ſixty rank and file, poſted on the hill commanding the town of Goyave: one ſubaltern of which, with twenty men, were detached along the ridge running weſt about two hundred yards from Captain Hamilton's poſt, in order to prevent their approach from coming up a valley in their front, which had the deſired effect, as Enſign Connor, of the 68th regiment, a very ſteady and brave officer, checked the column intended againſt him, by the vigilance and fire of his advanced ſentries. The column then (as he ſuppoſes) directed their route towards the Captain's poſt; but on his arrival fell in with Captain Hamilton, who told him that he had been ſurrounded with a very ſuperior body of the enemy, which had penetrated and driven his party from the works; and that Lieutenant Carr, with ſeveral of his men were badly wounded; all which circumſtances were confirmed to me by the arrival of Captain Hamilton at Goyave Houſe, who made me a ſimilar report. During this tranſaction a report prevailed that the inſurgents were advancing from our rear, and the part of the works below; and I was confirmed in it by firing being heard from the latter mentioned place. This prevented me from calling up Colonel Webſter's black corps, who had the defence of that town and the protection of the hoſpital; as alſo Captain Angus's black corps, who had been poſted to defend the ſugar-works, (and, as had been informed, had perceived an enemy approaching) to make an attempt to recover the hill again. An attempt, however, was made by all the men I could muſter of the 68th regiment; but they were not able to advance further than the poſt already mentioned, on the left of the ridge, which was gained with great difficulty, from the very ſteep and ſlippery ſtate, occaſioned by the conſtant rains; and finding the enemy ſo ſuperior in numbers, and in poſſeſſion of a field piece, from which they fired grape, as to make it too hazardous, and no probability of ſucceſs.

It was then the general ſenſe of the officers under my command, whoſe opinions I ſeverally took, to retreat to Sauteur; but that afterwards being found impracticable, it was reſolved to march to St. George's.

This, Sir, is a detail of facts, as nearly as I can ſtate to you, of this unfortunate buſineſs, but which, however to be lamented, will not, I truſt, appear to you either to have proceeded from any want of vigilance or neglect of duty on my ſide.

JOHN B. SCHAW,
Major of the 68th regiment, and Lieut. Col.

Return of the 68th regiment of foot, of officers, and non-commiſſioned officers, and rank and file, on the 16th of October. 1795.

Preſent. 10 Officers, 17 ſerjeants, 15 drummers, 170 rank and file.

Miſſing. 2 Serjeants, 34 rank and file.

Sick at Goyave, 29 rank and file.

Total. 10 Officers, 19 ſerjeants, 15 drummers, 170 rank and file.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Hamilton, of the 68th regiment, to Brigadier-General Nicolls dated St. George's, October 17, 1795.

I am this moment honoured with your letter of this date, in anſwer to which I beg leave to ſtate, that I joined the guard on Goyave-Hill after dark on the night of the 25th inſtant, and on enquiry, found it conſiſted of one ſerjeant, two corporals, and thirty-eight men, of which eleven were blacks. I then detached one corporal and three Britiſh ſoldiers to a path pointed out by Captain Pinuber, to Colonel Schaw, with orders, that ſhould the enemy approach that way to give them their fire, and then retire to the huts, and alarm the men there, and immediately to join Colonel Schaw at the houſe, it being impoſſible to rejoin me, from the nature of the ground. This left me with one ſerjeant, one corporal, and thirty-five men, including the blacks. I then fell them round in the breaſt-work, in order that each man ſhould know his poſt in caſe of alarm; on doing which I found that I was obliged to leave a ſpace of two yards and better between each man, to enable me to occupy the whole ground within the breaſt-work; and, as the night was extremely dark, I thought it neceſſary to put thirteen ſentries. At a little after eleven o'clock, Lieutenant Carr (who was my ſubaltern) viſited the ſentries, and, on his return, informed me he had found them perfectly alert: in about five minutes after which, we heard one of them fire, on which we immediately turned out, and had time to fire from four to five rounds per man, previous to the enemy's

getting up to the breaſt-work, after which we diſputed it with our bayonets, until overpowered by numbers. Some confuſion took place among the gunners, which prevented them from firing the field piece (the only gun we had) immediately on the attack; and, on the enemy's getting near the breaſt-work, it was impoſſible to fire it without endangering our own men; and, indeed, it would have been of little avail, as we were attacked on all ſides.

With reſpect to our loſs, or that of the enemy, I cannot take upon me to ſay what it may have been, as the night was ſo dark as to prevent me from ſeeing; neither can I attempt to ſay what was their ſtrength. Before Lieutenant Carr and I quitted the poſt, there appeared to be at leaſt 100 of the enemy within the breaſt-work, and from the noiſe without they ſeemed to be advancing in great force. I am inclined to think their loſs muſt have been conſiderable, as our fire appeared to be well directed, and our men diſputed the breaſt-work bravely with their bayonets, beſides which they, the enemy, fired on each other for ſome time after we had been obliged to quit the poſt. Lieutenant Carr remained with me within the works (though wounded) until we found that our men were all driven out, after which we retired. The man who bayonetted him attacked me, when I fortunately ſhot him, by which I eſcaped.

Letters of which the following are a Copy and an Extract, received from Major-General the Earl of Balcarras, Lieutenant-Governor of the Iſland of Jamaica.

Caſtle Wemys, January 30, 1796.

I had the honour to inform you, by my diſpatch of the 30th of December, 1795, that I had entered into a treaty of peace with the Trelawney Maroons. Two of the articles were very important, namely, the ſurrender of themſelves and arms, and their giving up all the runaway ſlaves who had joined them in rebellion. Notwithſtanding the treaty, I had not the ſmalleſt confidence in their ſincerity, and every preparation was made to continue the war with unabated vigour.

Three weeks having elapſed without any apparent intention, on the part of the Maroons, to fulfil the treaty, I ordered the Honourable Major-General Walpole to move forward on the 14th inſt. with a ſtrong column of regular troops.

He had only advanced ſome yards when a meſſage was delivered from the Maroon Chief, begging that no further hoſtile ſtep ſhould be taken.

As we had experienced much duplicity and evaſion, it was judged expedient to move ſlowly on, and the line of march was ſo arranged as to give the Maroons an opportunity of coming in with ſafety. This had the deſired effect. The Maroons, to the number of 500, ſurrendered themſelves, and were conducted within our poſts. Including thoſe whom I had formerly ſecured, I have in my poſſeſſion near 600.

Thirty Maroon men, and 100 women and children, ſtill remain out; of this number ſeveral men are ſeverely wounded, and others ſick. I do not compute the effective Maroon warriors now in rebellion to exceed fourteen, and theſe are afraid to come in from a conſciouſneſs of their crimes.

The Maroon rebellion I think is drawing to a cloſe; and a ſubſtantial proof of my aſſertion is, that public credit, which was deſtroyed by this revolt, is now completely reſtored. The general opinion is, that property has acquired a decree of ſecurity which it never heretofore had in this iſland.

His Majeſty's forces, regulars and militia, have fought the rebels in more than twenty actions. They have been impelled by one ſentiment, that of cruſhing a moſt daring, unprovoked and ungrateful rebellion.

I ſhould indeed find it a moſt arduous taſk to decide individual merit. The efforts of the whole community have been directed to ſhew their attachment to his Majeſty, and to maintain his government and their own happineſs againſt all banditti whatſoever. I muſt, however, recommend to his Majeſty's notice the Honourable Major Walpole; and I am proud to ſay, that much is owing to his perſonal activity and excellent conduct. Our ſucceſs, though great, is not without its alloy. The Maroon rebels, like to other rebels, have found it eaſier to raiſe rebellion than to quell it. Run-away ſlaves are ſtill in the woods, to the number of nearly 150, ill armed, and with very little ammunition. Their reduction may take ſome time, and create further expence and uneaſineſs to the country; but they merit the leſs conſideration, as I am happy to give the moſt unqualified aſſurances of the excellent and peaceable diſpoſition of the negro ſlaves throughout the iſland.

BALCARRAS.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Balcarras, dated February 15, 1796.

My letter of the 30th of January apprized you, that thirty Maroon men, and 100 women and children remained out in rebellion.

I have now the honour to inform you, that, after having ineffectually ſearched for them from four different points, forty-three more have ſurrendered themſelves, of which ſix are ſtout able Maroon men. The Maroons now out conſiſt of twenty-four men and ſixty-three women and children.

Horſe-Guards, April 23. — Diſpatches were received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, from Major-General Leigh, dated at Martinique, January 27, and Barbadoes, March 10, 1796: by the former of which it appears, that, on the 20th of January, the enemy at St. Vincent's made an attack on the Britiſh poſt at Millar's Ridge, which they continued with great violence from daylight until it was quite dark, but were finally repulſed with conſiderable loſs, after twice attempting to carry the redoubt. At the commencement of the action Lieutenant-Colonel Provoſt, having advanced with a view of ſurpriſing an advanced picquet of the enemy, was twice wounded, but is not thought to be in any danger. The behaviour of this officer, of Major M'Leod, of the 59th, who commanded at Millar's Ridge, and of the other officers,

is mentioned by General Leigh in the ſtrongeſt terms of commendation. The total loſs of the Britiſh during the action was, 2 ſerjeants and 22 rank and file killed, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel (Provoſt), 2 ſerjeants, and 31 rank and file wounded.

By the diſpatch of the 10th of March it appears, that Major Wright of the 25th regiment, who commanded at Pilot's Hill in the iſland of Grenada, was obliged to abandon that poſition, and fall back to the poſt of Sauteur, on the night of the 29th of February. It is ſtated, that the want of water, of which the ſupply had been entirely cut off by the enemy, rendered this retreat neceſſary, and that it was effected in good order, with the loſs of only two privates badly wounded. Previous to the retreat Major Wright had been frequently attacked by the enemy without ſucceſs. His loſs on theſe occaſions was:

25th Regiment, two rank and file killed; two ditto wounded.—Black Rangers, eight rank and file killed; ten ditto wounded; two ditto miſſing.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knight, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Queen, at Cape Nichola Mole, April 27.

Having on the 16th inſt. received information from Captain Biſſet of his Majeſty's ſhip Janus, that he had chaſed into Marigot the French frigate Harmonie the evening before, and being myſelf obliged, for want of proviſions, to return to this port with the Queen, Thunderer, and Valiant, I directed Captain Ogilvy to make ſail in the evening, and lay off the Bay of Marigot all night; and, on not diſcovering the French frigate there in the morning, he was directed to proceed cloſe along ſhore between the iſlands of Tortuga and Port au Paix; the Queen and Valiant keeping without Tortuga. On opening the Thunderer to the weſtward of Tortuga, Captain Ogilvy made the ſignal for an enemy in the S. E. and, on his coming within hail, had the ſatisfaction to find he had chaſed the frigate into Moſtique Bay; and it was his opinion ſhe might be deſtroyed, which I inſtantly gave him orders to uſe his utmoſt endeavours to execute, and directed the Valiant to aſſiſt. The ſequel their Lordſhips will beſt underſtand by a copy of Captain Ogilvy's report. Although there was no proportion as to force, yet the conſequences will be attended, I truſt, with the greateſt advantages to his Majeſty's ſervice, as from the very great ſcarcity of proviſions at Cape François, the French deputies had forced, contrary to the opinion of the captain and officers, this frigate to go out, in order to convoy a number of American veſſels, loaded with proviſions, that had been captured by their privateers, and carried into the port of Port au Paix and Jean Reubel up to Cape François.

In the road of Jean Reubel I found on my paſſage down fourteen lying there; and it appearing to me practicable to cut them out, I directed Captain Pigot, of the Hermione, to take under his command the Mermaid, Quebec, Drake brig, and Penelope cutter, and execute that ſervice, which, a copy of his report will prove to their Lordſhips he did in the moſt complete manner; and from Captain Pigot's able and officer-like diſpoſition, I have the ſatisfaction of ſaying, was executed without a man being hurt, although the road was defended by a battery of five guns (thirty-two pounders), and the veſſels anchored within half-muſquet ſhot of the ſhore.

You will alſo be pleaſed to lay before their Lordſhips the report of Captains Ricketts and Pigot, of veſſels cut out and deſtroyed from two anchorages at the weſt end of Porto Rico.

Thunderer, at Sea, April 16.

In conſequence of your order to attend to the French frigate I chaſed into Moſtique yeſterday morning, I beg leave to inform you, that, at a quarter paſt four yeſterday evening, the Valiant following in cloſe order, I bore up to examine the entrance of Moſtique Inlet, keeping ſo cloſe in ſhore as to be in four fathom water, when a-breaſt of the frigate, but the wind blew ſo hard, it was impoſſible to anchor, without a certainty of driving on the rocks. A little before five I opened my fire on the French frigate and battery, and ſhortly after, the Valiant did the ſame; but I was ſorry to find the force of wind did not allow the ſhips to remain long in our ſtations, though I had reduced the ſhip to her top-ſails, and braced the yards different ways for the purpoſe of ſtopping her way. Finding it too late to perform the ſame evolution that evening, I hauled off, and took ſuch a ſtation as I thought moſt likely to prevent her eſcape; and this morning I had the ſatisfaction to find that the well directed fire of the two ſhips had induced her to quit her anchorage, by which means ſhe fell into ſuch a ſituation between the two ſhips as made her eſcape impoſſible. At ſeven o'clock this morning, finding herſelf in that ſituation, ſhe was run on ſhore, and ſet fire to by the crew; and forty-ſeven minutes paſt eight ſhe blew up. What remains of the wreck is cloſe to the ſhore, about four miles to windward of Jean Reubel. I have every reaſon to think ſhe was the Harmonie, of forty-four guns. It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction I inform you, that this ſervice has been performed without the loſs of a man, though the ſhips ſuffered a little, in their maſts, ſails, rigging, and hull. I am much indebted to Captain Crawley, of the Valiant, for the cloſe order in which he followed me, and the ſtrict attention he paid to the orders I gave him before I bore up. From the ſmall ſpecimen I have had of the conduct of the officers and men belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Thunderer, under my command, I am convinced, that if an opportunity of real ſervice offered they would do credit to the country they belong to.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM OGILVY.

Hermione, at Cape St. Nicholas,
April 21, 1797.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that, purſuant to your order of the 18th inſt. I have proceeded with his Majeſty's ſhip Mermaid off the eaſt end of Tortuga, to endeavour to fall in with the Drake and Penelope, and was joined by them and his Majeſty's ſhip Quebec at ſun-ſet on the 19th.

The wind being very light, and a ſtrong current ſetting to the eaſtward, I judged we ſhould not reach Jean Reubel before day-light, therefore ſtood to the north-weſt until three o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th, keeping far enough from the land to prevent any ſuſpicion of our intentions, having determined to attempt ſurpriſing the veſſels with the boats under cover of the night.

I directed the ſeveral captains to make the neceſſary preparations for that purpoſe, and ſtood in, carrying a proportion of ſail to be cloſe in ſhore to the eaſtward of Jean Reubel, before the land wind came off, in which we ſucceeded to my wiſhes, and kept running down to the weſtward until I ſuppoſed we were within two miles of the veſſels, when the boats were ſent in with directions to row cloſe along ſhore until they diſcovered them, it being then ſo dark we could not ſee them from the ſhips; the frigates followed under an eaſy ſail, keeping about a mile from the ſhore, to draw the attention of the enemy, and thereby favour the attempt of the boats. At about one o'clock I perceived a fire of muſquetry, at which time the enemy had diſcovered the boats, but not until they were in poſſeſſion of many of the veſſels, and had one actually under way. The batteries almoſt immediately opened upon the ſhips, which was occaſionally returned by them, and about four o'clock the veſſels were all in poſſeſſion of our people, and ſtanding out with the land breeze, except two ſmall row-boats, which were hauled upon the beach, and could not be got off. I cannot omit expreſſing my thanks to Captains Cook, Otway, and Perkins, for their advice and ready aſſiſtance in the execution of the above ſervice, and my approbation of the conduct and exertion of the officers and crews belonging to the different ſhips, eſpecially thoſe employed in the boats; and it is with particular ſatisfaction I have to inform you, that it has been executed without a man being hurt. Encloſed I have the honour to tranſmit to you a liſt of the nine veſſels which were brought out by the boats.

And am, &c.
HUGH PIGOT.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. dated on board the Abergavenny, in Port Royal Harbour, October 25, 1799.

SIR,

I have the honour to encloſe, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Captain Philpot, Commander of his Majeſty's ſloop Echo, ſtating as gallant and daring an enterpriſe, under the command of Lieutenant Napier, of the ſame ſloop, as has been executed by any one officer in the ſervice during this war, when it is known that the two boats employed on this ſervice were manned with ſixteen men only, officers included; and that, from the confeſſion of the officers of the brig, they were in expectation of being attacked; and had held themſelves in a ſtate of preparation for two days and two nights.

Being well aſſured there needs no further comment from me to induce their Lordſhips to pay attention to men of ſuch diſtinguiſhed merit as Lieutenant Napier appears to have had on ſuch a hazardous and bold undertaking, I ſhall implicitly ſubmit it for their Lordſhips' conſideration.

I have the honour to be, &c.
H. PARKER.

SIR, Echo, at Sea, October 18, 1799.

I beg leave to inform you, that on the 14th inſt. I chaſed into Lagnadille, the north weſt end of Porto Rico, a brig; ſeeing ſeveral veſſels in the bay, ſome of them loaded, on the 15th I ſent the pinnace and jolly boat, under the command of Lieutenant's Napier and Rorie; they arrived too late to attempt boarding the veſſels at anchor; but had the good fortune to capture a Spaniſh brig from Camana (on the main) bound to Old Spain, laden with cocoa and indigo, and having on board two four-pounders and twenty men.

On the 16th I ſent the two boats under the command of Lieutenant Napier and Mr. Wood, the boatſwain, to cut out what they could from the bay. They arrived at the anchorage about two o'clock in the morning, and were hailed from the brig we chaſed in; they perceived her to be armed, and on the look out for them, moored about half a cable's length from the ſhore, with her broadſide to the ſea, protected by two field pieces, one eighteen-pounder, and ſome ſmaller carriage guns, all placed on the beach. The boats did not heſitate, but boarded her in the bow; the Frenchmen and Spaniards (about thirty in number, all upon deck, with matches lighted and guns primed, every way prepared for action) made the beſt of their way down the hatchways. By the time the cables were cut, the guns on the beach opened their fire upon the boats. The third ſhot, I am ſorry to ſay, ſunk the pinnace, while ſhe was a-head towing the jolly boat. The brig was ſeveral times hulled, but a light breeze favouring, ſhe ſoon got out of gun-ſhot.

I have every reaſon to be pleaſed with the conduct of Lieutenant Napier, and thoſe under him; had I known what they had to contend with, I ſhould not have conſidered myſelf juſtified in ſending ſo ſmall a force; luckily not a man killed or wounded; the only loſs is the boat, with the arms and ammunition.

The brig mounts twelve four-pounders; had thirty men on board; is a French letter of marque, commanded by Citizen Pierre Martin, Enſeigne de Vaiſſeau, is coppered, and a very faſt ſailer; was to ſail in two days for Curacou, there to be fitted as a privateer; ſhe is American built, and has a valuable cargo on board; the captain of her was on ſhore.

I remain, &c.
ROBERT PHILPOT.

Sir H. Parker, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, &c.

WEST INDIES, Daniſh and Swediſh iſlands in, taken by the Engliſh 1801. St. Thomas's lies in 65 deg. 26 min. weſt longitude, 18 deg. 22 min. north latitude; is fifteen miles in circumference, and poſſeſſes a fort, a town, and a harbour.

St.

St. Martin's is in 63 deg. weſt longitude, 18 deg. 4 min. north latitude. It is, in circumference, about forty-two miles.

St. Croix, purchaſed from the French, in the year 1733, for the ſum of 262,000l. ſterling, contains about 20,000 labourers, on 356 plantations, and affords an annual revenue of 210,000l. ſterling. It lies in 17 deg. 50 min. north latitude.

St. Bartholomew, in 18 deg. 20 min. N. lat. 62 deg. 20 min. W. long. was ceded by France to Sweden in 1785, on condition that the French ſhould, in future, have free acceſs to the harbour of Gothenburg. Its extent is about 32 miles ſquare. It is ſaid to yield the beſt cotton that grows in the Weſt-Indies. It has been uſually, in times of war, a noted haunt of privateers.

Diſpatches, of which the following are copies, received from Lieutenant-General Trigge, Commander in Chief in the Leeward and Windward Caribbee iſlands.

On board his Majeſty's ſhip Leviathan, at Sea, March 22, 1801.

Having already detailed in my diſpatches of the 1ſt, 14th, and 15th inſtant (Nos. 7, 8, and 9), the various arrangements that had been made to enable me to carry into effect his Majeſty's commands, communicated in your letters of the 14th and 31ſt of January, I have now the honour to acquaint you, that having been joined on the 16th, at St. John's, Antigua; the appointed rendezvous, by the 8th Weſt-India regiment, from Engliſh harbour, we ſailed the ſame evening, with the force there collected, conſiſting of a detachment of the Royal Artillery, the 3d and 11th regiments of foot, and the 8th Weſt-India regiment; but owing to the calms and light winds that prevailed, we made ſo little progreſs, as not to arrive at St. Bartholomew's until the morning of the 20th, although the paſſage is generally made in the courſe of a few hours.

Rear-Admiral Duckworth, conceiving it might be uſeful to order the Andromeda from Antigua, with a view to prevent any veſſels communicating with the iſland of St. Bartholomew, Captain Bradby was accordingly diſpatched on that ſervice, of which opportunity I availed myſelf to ſend Lieutenant-Colonel Shipley, the commanding engineer, for the purpoſe of making obſervations, and to diſcover where a landing might be made with the leaſt riſque to the troops. The report of Lieutenant-Colonel Shipley, and Captain Bradby, was very correct, and, had occaſion required us to have acted on their information, would no doubt have proved of very eſſential conſequence, in facilitating the reduction of the iſland.

A diſpoſition was made for landing on the morning of the 19th; but being becalmed the whole of that day, in ſight of the iſland, and thereby loſing the advantage that would have been derived from a ſudden and unexpected attack, together with the information we had received by a veſſel from St. Bartholomew, that the Governor was unprepared, and indeed poſſeſſed no means of defence, we determined at once to ſend in a ſummons, which was accordingly done on the morning of the 20th, and I am to happy to acquaint you was followed by the immediate ſurrender of the iſland.

I have the honour to tranſmit to you herewith, for your more particular information, copies of the ſummons and capitulation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. Trigge, Lt. Gen.

His Majeſty's ſhip Leviathan, at Sea, 27th March, 1801.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the iſland of St. Martin ſurrendered to the Britiſh forces on the 24th inſtant.

It being conſidered of much conſequence that the leaſt delay poſſible ſhould take place after the ſurrender of St. Bartholomew, every exertion was made to complete the arrangements neceſſary to enable us to leave that iſland, which were finally concluded on the 22d.

At the moment when we were about to ſail, the Proſelyte from England, with nine tranſports under convoy, hove in ſight, on which we immediately weighed, and joined them about ten o'clock that night, when we found that one tranſport was miſſing, with 200 men of the 64th regiment on board. On the following day at noon, we were alſo joined by the Coromandel, with the 2d Weſt-India regiment.

The ſhips of war and the tranſports, during the night of the 23d, drew as near to the iſland of St. Martin as appeared conſiſtent with ſafety, and at day light the following morning ſtood into Little Cole Bay.

The troops having been divided into two brigades, a diſpoſition was made for landing. The firſt brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Fuller, was compoſed of the 1ſt battalion of the Royals, the 11th regiment, and the 2d Weſt-India regiment, and was deſtined to make an attack on Fort Cheſterfield, near the town of Marigot, ſituated in the French quarter of the iſland.

The 2d brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Maitland, conſiſted of ſix companies of the 3d regiment, the 64th, and four companies of the 8th Weſt-India; and was intended for the attack of Fort Amſterdam, and the town of Philipſburgh in the Dutch quarter, a proportion of field artillery being attached to each brigade.

The bay fixed on for the troops to land in being in the Dutch quarter, and contiguous to Fort Amſterdam, the 2d brigade was in conſequence landed firſt, which was effected without oppoſition. During this operation, the tranſport arrived with the part of the 64th regiment, which had been miſſing, and being ordered to run cloſe in with the ſhore, the men were landed in time to join their regiment.

Brigadier-General Maitland, having gained the heights towards Fort Amſterdam, was ſoon oppoſed by detached parties of the enemy. The 8th Weſt-India regiment, being principally engaged on thoſe occaſions, was always ſucceſsful.

It appeared that almoſt the whole force of the enemy had been drawn to the Dutch quarter, whereas it was expected that the principal reſiſtance would have been made at Fort Cheſterfield.

The enemy, rather than await an attack from our troops, which they were led to expect, by our poſſeſſing the

the heights at no great diſtance from the fort and town, determined to attack, with a conſiderable part of their force, one of the poſitions which we occupied, and brought out two field pieces with about 300 men for the purpoſe.

The body of our troops on which this attack was made, conſiſted of four companies of the 64th regiment, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham, and two companies of the 8th Weſt-India regiment, who evinced, on this occaſion, the greateſt courage and ſteadineſs, repulſed and purſued the enemy, and took poſſeſſion of the two field pieces.

The loſs of the enemy, which they themſelves ſtate to be much more conſiderable, was certainly not leſs than between 50 and 60 killed and wounded, which muſt appear a great number when compared with the few men we had wounded in this affair.

That the 64th, one of the fineſt regiments I ever ſaw, commanded as it was, ſhould have behaved in a diſtinguiſhed manner, is not ſurpriſing; but I have peculiar ſatisfaction in being enabled to add, that the 8th Weſt-India regiment, formed within the laſt three years, and compoſed almoſt intirely of new negroes, who never had before ſeen an enemy, engaged with a degree of gallantry, and behaved in a manner that would do honour to any troops.

After the attack now mentioned, the enemy made no further attempt, but between four and five o'clock in the afternoon a communication was opened, and the capitulation finally concluded by twelve that night.

The firſt brigade, when landed, proceeded to the French quarter without oppoſition, and took poſſeſſion of Lee's Hill, which commands Fort Cheſterfield, and had prepared to commence an attack, which was ordered to be made on that poſt at day-break on the 25th.

The crews of ſome privateers, who formed a conſiderable part of the enemy's force, finding the attack on our poſition had failed, returned to their ſhips and put to ſea.

The regular troops, to the number of at leaſt 320, had laid down their arms before my departure; and it is probable there were ſtill more who had not then ſurrendered.

The officers of the navy and the ſeamen went through the laborious taſk of diſembarking the troops and dragging the guns up ſteep and rugged hills, with a ſpirit and cheerfulneſs highly honourable to themſelves and gratifying to thoſe who witneſſed their zeal and exertions. Were I merely to ſay that Rear-Admiral Duckworth gave every poſſible aſſiſtance, I might be underſtood only to mean that he did his duty; an expreſſion totally inadequate to convey what I feel, as, excluſive of all that can be comprehended under the moſt extenſive meaning of the word duty, his many acts of kindneſs muſt be remembered by me with gratitude, and by every officer and ſoldier ſerving on this expedition.

I have alſo much pleaſure in bearing teſtimony to the zeal manifeſted by the whole of the troops, whoſe conduct was ſo highly creditable, as to intitle them to my warmeſt praiſe.

It likewiſe affords me particular ſatisfaction to have an opportunity of expreſſing, through this channel, my acknowledgments to Brigadiers General Fuller and Maitland, for the manner in which they conducted the ſervices intruſted to them and to Lieutenant-Colonel Gledſtanes, the Adjutant-General, Lieut. Col. Laye, commanding the Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant-Col. Shipley, the commanding Engineer, for the unremitting exertions which they uſed in their reſpective ſituations, as well as to the officers commanding the ſeveral corps, for the attention and alacrity ſo eminently conſpicuous in the diſcharge of duty.

T. Trigge, Lt. Gen.

Head-quarters, St. Thomas,
29th March, 1801.

Having completed ſuch arrangements as appeared neceſſary for the ſecurity of St. Martin's, we were enabled to leave that iſland on the afternoon of the 26th, and arrived here yeſterday.

The ſhips of war and tranſports having anchored at noon, and the troops being immediately diſpoſed in the order of landing, the ſummons was ſent in without farther delay, and I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that the iſlands of St. Thomas and St. John, together with their dependencies, were ſurrendered on capitulation to his Majeſty's troops, and taken poſſeſſion of in the afternoon.

I have charged my aid-de-camp, Major Browne, with the delivery of this diſpatch, as well as of thoſe containing information of the ſurrender of the iſlands of St. Bartholomew and St. Martin, to whom I beg leave to refer you for ſuch further particulars as you may require, having no doubt but you will find him perfectly prepared to afford you every neceſſary information.

T. Trigge, Lt. Gen.

Head-quarters, St. Croix, April 1, 1801.

I have the honour to acquaint you that we ſailed from St. Thomas's on the evening of the 30th ult. and arrived off this iſland the following day.

Having iſſued orders to the troops preparatory to their landing, and made the arrangements neceſſary for that purpoſe, it was judged inexpedient to take any further ſteps until the ſummons had been ſent in, which was immediately done; and I have the honour to acquaint you that the iſland of St. Croix was ſurrendered to his Majeſty in the courſe of the afternoon; but it being then too late in the day to take poſſeſſion, it was deferred until this morning, when the Britiſh troops were landed, and marched into the different forts and towns of Chriſtianſtadt and Frederickſtadt.

I have the honour to incloſe for your information a copy of the Governor-General's reply to the ſummons.

Captain M'Mahon, of the 53d regiment, my aid-de-camp, will have the honour of preſenting this diſpatch, who I am perſuaded you will find ſufficiently prepared to afford you ſuch further information as you may wiſh to be in poſſeſſion of.

T. Trigge, Lt. Gen.

By

By his Excellency William Anthony Lindemann, Governor General of the Daniſh Weſt-India Iſlands to their Excellencies Lieutenant-General Trigge and Rear-Admiral John Thomas Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's forces, &c.

The ſummons delivered to me from your Excellencies, has greatly aſtoniſhed me, as I am unacquained with any rupture between the King my maſter and his Britannic Majeſty.

Participating in thoſe ſentiments of humanity your Excellencies have expreſſed in the ſaid ſummons, and deſirous to prevent an unneceſſary effuſion of blood, I here incloſe the terms on which I offer to ſurrender the iſland of St. Croix.

The officers bearers of this are authoriſed to treat and ſign.

(Signed) W. A. LINDEMANN.

R. Darling, Mil. Sur.

St. Croix, March 31, 1801.

Return of the priſoners of war who ſurrendered in theſe iſlands.—2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors; 8 captains, 16 lieutenants, 6 enſigns, 664 non-commiſſioned officers and privates.—Total 698.

(Signed) ALBERT GLADSTANES, Adjutant-General.

Leviathan at Sea, March 27, 1801.

Having conſulted with Lieutenant-General Trigge, on the ſubject of the orders of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, we determined not to wait for the expected reinforcements, but collected the troops that the General thought might be employed with diſpatch; and we ſailed on the 16th with about 1500 troops, for the purpoſe of attacking the various iſlands ſpecified in our orders, the General and myſelf conſidering it moſt judicious to commence with the weather-moſt one, St. Bartholomew, though by calms and very variable winds we were prevented from getting to Grand Saline Bay (our intended place of landing), till the morning of the 20th, when, having prepared every thing for that purpoſe, and placed the Andromeda, L'Unité, and Drake brig to cover it, the General and myſelf deemed it expedient to prevent delay, by ſending Brigadier-General Fuller, and Captain King, of the Leviathan, with a ſummons, which, after ſome little heſitation, was accepted, and the capitulation I tranſmit, entered into. I then detached the Andromeda with the Alexandria tender, to aſſiſt in watching St. Thomas's, when every exertion was uſed to land a garriſon, and form ſuch temporary arrangements as the urgency of the ſervice would admit; all of which were effected by the morning of the 22d. We found here two Swediſh ſhips, nearly laden with produce of this country, a Daniſh ſhip in ballaſt, beſides a variety of ſmall craft, Swediſh, and three ſmall French veſſels; and I left Captain Thomas Harvey, in L'Unité, to co-operate with the Commandant of that iſland, and at ten o'clock A. M. were in the act of weighing, when ten ſail were ſeen from the maſt-head. I, therefore, ordered the Drake brig, and L'Eclair ſchooner to reconnoitre, keeping the wind, myſelf concluding they were our troops from England, which the General and myſelf had ſent orders to Barbadoes to follow us after landing their ſick, with women and children; this, from light airs, was not aſcertained till ten o'clock at night, when they proved as conjectured, and the Proſelyte joined in the afternoon of the 24th. Upon this accumulation of force, the General and myſelf, after ſome deliberation, judged it would be highly injurious to his Majeſty's ſervice, and render St. Bartholomew very unſafe, if we omitted attacking the iſland of St. Martin: we, therefore (though it was not mentioned in our inſtructions), prompted by the rectitude of our intentions, decided upon endeavouring to reduce it, and at midnight of the 22d, bore away for that purpoſe; but the unprecedented variableneſs of the winds prevented our getting there till day-light of the 24th; and on the afternoon of the 23d the Coromandel joined with the 2d Weſt-India regiment, when, having placed Captain Fowke in the Proſelyte, with the Drake brig in Cole's Bay to cover the landing, under the direction of Captain Ekins, of the Amphitrite, (who had been ſick at Barbadoes, but joined me in the Proſelyte, and handſomely volunteered this ſervice) which commenced at half paſt eight o'clock; and with his judicious arrangements, the ſecond brigade, of near 1500 men, under Brigadier-General Maitland, were on ſhore with their field-pieces, and 100 ſeamen, by eleven o'clock, as was the firſt brigade of 1800, under Brigadier-General Fuller, by two o'clock, with their field-pieces, and 100 ſeamen; the 2d brigade directly proceeded on to take the heights in the approach to the town of Philipſburgh, which was quickly effected, though not without ſome ſmart ſkirmiſhing, which afterwards brought on a ſhort action, in which ſome companies of the 64th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham, and two companies of the 8th Weſt-India regiment, diſplayed great gallantry, beat the enemy, and took two field-pieces; at this time Brigadier-General Fuller, with the 1ſt brigade, marched on to take the heights above Fort Cheſterfield, or Marigot, where he had reaſon to expect the greateſt reſiſtance; but the former check (in which the enemy loſt from 50 to 60 killed and wounded) evinced that oppoſition could only lead to deſtruction; and they embraced a verbal ſummons (ſent in by Brigadier-General Maitland, at five o'clock) to propoſe their terms at nine; when Lieutenant-General Trigge and ſelf being on the ſpot, the capitulation was ſigned and exchanged by midnight of the 24th, of which I tranſmit a copy for their Lordſhip's information. At the commencement of the attack we obſerved in Great Bay, two privateer brigs, of twelve guns each, and a ſchooner of the ſame force, with a merchant ſhip, brig, and nine or ten ſmall craft; and as I conſidered them likely to attempt getting off in the courſe of the night, if it was found neceſſary to ſurrender, I ordered the Hornet and Fanny armed brig to work up to Great Bay, to prevent ſuch attempt from ſucceeding, and at ſunſet ſent the Drake to aid on that ſervice; but, unfortunately, the two firſt did not get far enough to windward to fulfil my intention, by which means one of the brigs and the ſchooner got out, with a few ſmall veſſels, five of which were taken; but I am to lament the brig and ſchooner getting away, after

after a chaſe of twenty-four hours, by the Hornet and Fanny. We found remaining in the Bay, one brig privateer of twelve guns, an Engliſh captured ſhip, a merchant brig, four ſmall ſchooners, and a ſloop; the particulars of which my time would not allow me to collect, as I began to embark the troops, ordnance, &c. the next morning, the 25th, and ſailed for St. Thomas's the afternoon of the 26th, leaving the Proſelyte, Hornet, and Drake, to aſſiſt in the arrangements neceſſary for the ſecurity of the iſland, and two tranſports to embark the garriſon, which conſiſted of between 300 and 400, beſides nearly a ſimilar number which got away in the brig, &c.

I have ordered the Proſelyte to relieve L'Unite keeping with her the Drake for the aſſiſting protection of the two iſlands, and L'Unite to conduct the priſoners to Martinique, arranging and getting ready to convoy the trade home.

I cannot conclude this account of our ſucceſsful proceedings, for their Lordſhip's information, without paying that grateful tribute which is due to Lieutenant-General Trigge, for his kind ſupport and concurrence in every inſtance, and for his anxious endeavours to preſerve that particular harmony and unanimity between the army and navy, which muſt always contribute to the ſucceſs of every undertaking. I ſhould not do juſtice to the officers and men ſerving under my command, if I was to omit aſſuring their Lordſhips they have performed the haraſſing and laborious ſervice they have been employed in highly to my ſatisfaction, and with an alacrity characteriſtic of Britiſh ſeamen; and I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

By Lieutenant-General Thomas Trigge and Rear-Admiral John Thomas Duckworth, Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's Land and Sea forces employed at the Windward and Leeward Iſlands, &c. &c. &c.

The King, our Maſter, having viewed with the deepeſt concern the unjuſt combination lately entered into between the courts of Sweden, Denmark, and Ruſſia, to ſupport the principles of an armed neutrality, contrary to the law of nations and the poſitive ſtipulation of treaties, his Majeſty, therefore, feels himſelf called upon to adopt ſuch meaſures, as a conduct ſo hoſtile to the juſt and ancient privileges of the Britiſh flag requires, on his part, for the maintenance and preſervation of the beſt rights of his people, and in ſupport of the moſt ſolemn treaties, thereby violated, and to conſider, though with the greateſt reluctance, thoſe courts as enemies of Great Britain.

Feeling that reſiſtance on your part would only tend to increaſe the calamities of war, which it is our moſt earneſt deſire to alleviate, we have ſent this ſummons by Brigadier-General Fuller, of the land forces, and Captain King, of the Royal Navy, requiring you to ſurrender the iſland of St. Bartholomew, together with all ſhips, veſſels, ſtores, and public property of every deſcription.

Knowing how ardently it is the deſire of our Royal Maſter to avert the ſufferings of individuals, and it being no leſs our own diſpoſition and wiſh to ſoften their diſtreſſes, we take this opportunity to declare, that the private property of the inhabitants will be reſpected, as well as whatever belongs to the ſubjects of the United States of America; and in caſe of immediate ſubmiſſion, that the laws, cuſtoms, and religious uſages of the iſland ſhall not be infringed.

Dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Leviathan, this 20th day of March, 1801.

(Signed) THOMAS TRIGGE, Lieut.-Gen.
J. T. DUCKWORTH, Rear-Adm.

His Excellency the Governor of St. Bartholomew.

His Majeſty's ſhip Leviathan,
March 20, 1801.

His Majeſty's friendly diſpoſition towards the intereſts of the United States of America, and their inhabitants, correſponding ſo perfectly with our own—We, in order the more certainly to prevent any cauſe of miſunderſtanding on the preſent occaſion, have taken this opportunity to expreſs our juſt expectation, that the ſubjects of America, at preſent reſiding in the iſland of St. Bartholomew, will not lend themſelves to any colluſive tranſactions, with a view of preventing ſuch property from coming into poſſeſſion of the forces under our command, as of right to be forfeited to the crown of Great Britain. As whatever reluctance we might feel in adopting a meaſure ſo extremely diſagreeable to us, it nevertheleſs would be our duty not only to reſiſt, in every inſtance, ſuch unbecoming proceedings, but be the means of obliging us to act againſt whoever might be concerned in a tranſaction of ſo improper a nature, in a manner which we would even wiſh to avoid. At the time of making this communication, we hope not to be underſtood as conceiving any thing of the nature now alluded to, at all likely to occur. We feel ſatisfied of the contrary, and have noticed it merely as a meaſure of precaution to thoſe who might otherwiſe have been unwarily led into a ſtep, without being aware of the conſequences attendant.

THOS. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-General.
J. T. DUCKWORTH, Rear-Admiral.

The ſuperiority of the force which it has pleaſed his Britannic Majeſty to place under our joint command, rendering every hope of reſiſtance, on your part, altogether ineffectual, we, in order to avert the conſequences that ſo evidently would attend any oppoſition which, from a vain expectation of ſucceſs, you might be induced to make, and to give you the only opportunity in our power to afford, of avoiding the effects ſo certainly to be apprehended, have taken this means of manifeſting the moderation with which it is our wiſh to proceed.

And we do therefore require you, in the name of the King our maſter, immediately to ſurrender into our poſſeſſion the iſland of St. Martin, as likewiſe all ſtores

and

and veſſels, together with the property of every deſcription.

Done on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Leviathan, this 24th day of March 1801.

(Signed) THOMAS TRIGGE, Lieut-Gen.
J. T. DUCKWORTH, Rear.Adm.

To his Excellency the Governor of St. Martin.

Leviathan, St. Thomas,
SIR, March 30, 1801.

Having had the honour of ſtating to you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the ſucceſsful proceedings of this armament to the 27th, I have now farther to add, that we arrived off this iſland at day-light of the 28th, having previouſly concerted with the General the arrangement for landing at Black-Point Bay, about three miles to the weſtward of the town; but from the wind blowing off the land, we were not able to obtain anchorage till noon, when I directed Captain Bradby in the Andromeda, with the Alexandria tender, to place themſelves as cloſe to the beach as the water would admit, to cover the landing: which ſervice was ably executed. I alſo ordered the Southampton, Diana, and Amphitrite, (which had been previouſly directed here, to prevent ſuccour from being thrown in,) to anchor cloſe off the town, to be in readineſs to attack the Forts, if requiſite. This ſervice performed, and the troops all ready to land, Lieutenant-General Trigge and ſelf were of opinion, that it would promote his Majeſty's ſervice to ſummon the Iſland, which was ſent by Brigadier-General Maitland, and Captain King of the Leviathan, when a capitulation was agreed on for this Iſland, St. John's, and its dependences (with the delay only of the Governor being permitted to ſend officers to aſcertain that our force was as formidable as repreſented;) and yeſterday morning we took poſſeſſion of the forts, &c. ſince when I have been conſtantly employed in landing a garriſon, and forming temporary regulations, to move for our next object, Santa Cruz, this evening, ſo that my time will not admit of my giving their Lordſhips an exact detail of the veſſels in harbour, but there was one man-of-war brig, of eighteen guns, which appears a very fine veſſel, and fit for his Majeſty's ſervice. Herewith I ſend a copy of the capitulation. This, with my other diſpatch of the 27th, I forward by my Firſt Lieutenant Charles Marſhall Gregory, an officer of great merit and activity, who has recently been employed as acting captain of the Amphitrite, and to whom I muſt refer their Lordſhips for further particulars.

I have the honour to be, &c.
J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Leviathan, off Chriſtianſtadt,
SIR, Santa Cruz, April, 2, 1801.

My letters of the 27th and 30th ult. (of which I now tranſmit duplicates) having given you information for the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty of our fortunate and ſucceſsful proceedings in the execution of their Lordſhips' orders to the ſurrender of St. Thomas's, (with the deviation of venturing to attack St. Martin's,) and my intention of leaving St. Thomas's for Santa Cruz that evening, the 30th, I now have the further pleaſure to acquaint you that we were off the town of Chriſtianſtadt at day-light of the 31ſt, and having formed the arrangments for landing, and ſounded to the eaſtward of the town, to aſcertain that it could be ſafely effected, Lieutenant-General Trigge and myſelf thought proper to ſend a ſummons ſimilar to that of St. Bartholomew: upon which confidential officers were ſent off by the Governor-General Lindemann, and the accompanying capitulation entered into, the whole of which, I hope, will meet with his Majeſty's and their Lordſhips' approbation; and as I conſider an expeditious account thereof, under the preſent circumſtances with the Northern Powers, may be very deſirable, I diſpatch the Fanny hired armed brig, and muſt defer giving any detail of the veſſels in the ports, as I have not yet been able to get an exact liſt. Captain Ekins, of the Amphitrite, having been much reduced from a fever, and by his exertions again brought on violently his complaint, I have thought it humanity to entruſt that valuable officer with my diſpatches, and beg leave to refer their Lordſhips to him for any farther particulars.

I intend giving an acting order to Captain John Miller Garnier, of the Hawke, and my Firſt Lieutenant George William Blamey, an officer whoſe exertions in the preſent expedition entitle him to my warmeſt ſupport.

I ſhould feel very remiſs was I to cloſe this without mentioning to their Lordſhips the aid I have received from my Captain, E. D. King, in this haraſſing ſervice; and I have the honour to be,

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

WEXFORD. *See* IRELAND.

WHITEHAVEN. A town ſituated on the coaſt of the county of Cumberland, in the Iriſh Channel, and which on the 23d of May, 1778, was attempted to be burnt by the crew of the Ranger, an American privateer, who had ſet fire to one of the ſhips in the harbour, but the exertion of the inhabitants prevented any further miſchief. The ſame privateer's crew plundered the houſe of Lord Selkirk, at Kirkcudbright in Scotland.

WHITE HILL. *See* BORDENTOWN.

WHITE MARSH, ACTION OF, IN 1777. A tract of land ſo called, ſituated near Philadelphia, North America. For the account of which ſee the following letter from the Honourable General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

Philadelphia, December 13, 1777.

MY LORD,

Lord Cornwallis having applied for leave of abſence to attend his private buſineſs in England, I take this opportunity of ſending my diſpatches by his Lordſhip in the Brilliant armed ſhip.

The enemy being joined by upwards of 4000 men, with cannon, from the northern army, aſſembled their whole

whole force in a ſtrong camp at White Marſh, covered in part by Sandy Run, fourteen miles diſtant from hence, with their right at Wiſſahichon Creek.

Upon a preſumption that a forward move might tempt the enemy, after receiving ſuch reinforcement, to give battle for the recovery of this place, or that a vulnerable part might be found to admit of an attack upon their camp, the army marched on the night of the 4th inſtant, the van commanded by Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, the main body by Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen, and on the next morning took poſt upon Cheſnut-hill in front of the enemy's right. The enemy ſoon after detached a corps of 1000 men to attack the light infantry, poſted in front, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby; the conſequence of which was, that, upon the firſt onſet of the ſecond battalion of light infantry, poſted in front, they were inſtantly defeated, with the loſs of between thirty and forty men killed and wounded, and a brigadier made priſoner.

Not judging it adviſable to attack the enemy's right, the army having remained in the ſame poſition during the 6th, marched at one o'clock in the morning of the 7th, the van and main body commanded as before, to take poſt on the Edge-hill, one mile diſtant from the enemy's left. A corps of 1000 men, compoſed of rifle-men and other troops from the enemy's northern army, were found by the van-guard poſted on the hill with cannon. Lord Cornwallis immediately attacked with the 1ſt light infantry, ſupported by the 33d regiment and defeated this body, with a conſiderable loſs of officers and men, their cannon narrowly eſcaping. The thickneſs of the wood, where the rebels were poſted, concealing them from the view of the light infantry, occaſioned the loſs of one officer killed, three wounded, and between twenty and thirty men killed and wounded, from their firſt fire.

Major-General Grey, with his brigade, light infantry of the guards, Queen's rangers, Heſſian and Anſpach chaſſeurs, took poſt upon the left, in front of the enemy's centre. A detachment ſent to haraſs this corps was immediately routed by the Generals advanced guard, compoſed of his light troops, with the loſs to the enemy of fifty men killed and wounded.

Your Lordſhip will ſee, by the incloſed return, the loſs ſuſtained by the King's troops in the above-mentioned attacks.

The enemy's camp being as ſtrong on their centre and left as upon the right, with their ſeeming determination to hold this poſition, and being unwilling to expoſe the troops longer to the weather, in this inclement ſeaſon, without tents or baggage of any kind for officers or men, I returned on the 8th to this place. The rear-guard, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, quitted Edge-hill, on the right, about four o'clock in the afternoon, without the ſmalleſt appearance of the enemy; and Major-General Grey retiring from his poſt, at the ſame time, without the leaſt moleſtation, the army arrived at this camp at nine o'clock in the evening.

On the 11th, at day-break, Lord Cornwallis, with Major-General Grant under his command, paſſed the Schuylkill with a ſtrong corps, and the waggons of the army, to collect forage for the winter ſupply, which his Lordſhip accompliſhed, and returned yeſterday evening.

The enemy having quitted their camp at White Marſh, ſome hours before Lord Cornwallis marched from hence, his Lordſhip met the head of their army at a bridge they had thrown over the Schuylkill, near to Matſon's Ford, about three miles below Swedes Ford, and fifteen miles diſtant from hence. Over this bridge the enemy had paſſed 800 men, who were immediately diſperſed by his lordſhips advanced troops, obliging part of them to recroſs it, which occaſioned ſuch an alarm to their army, that they broke the bridge; and his Lordſhip proceeded to forage without meeting with any interruption.

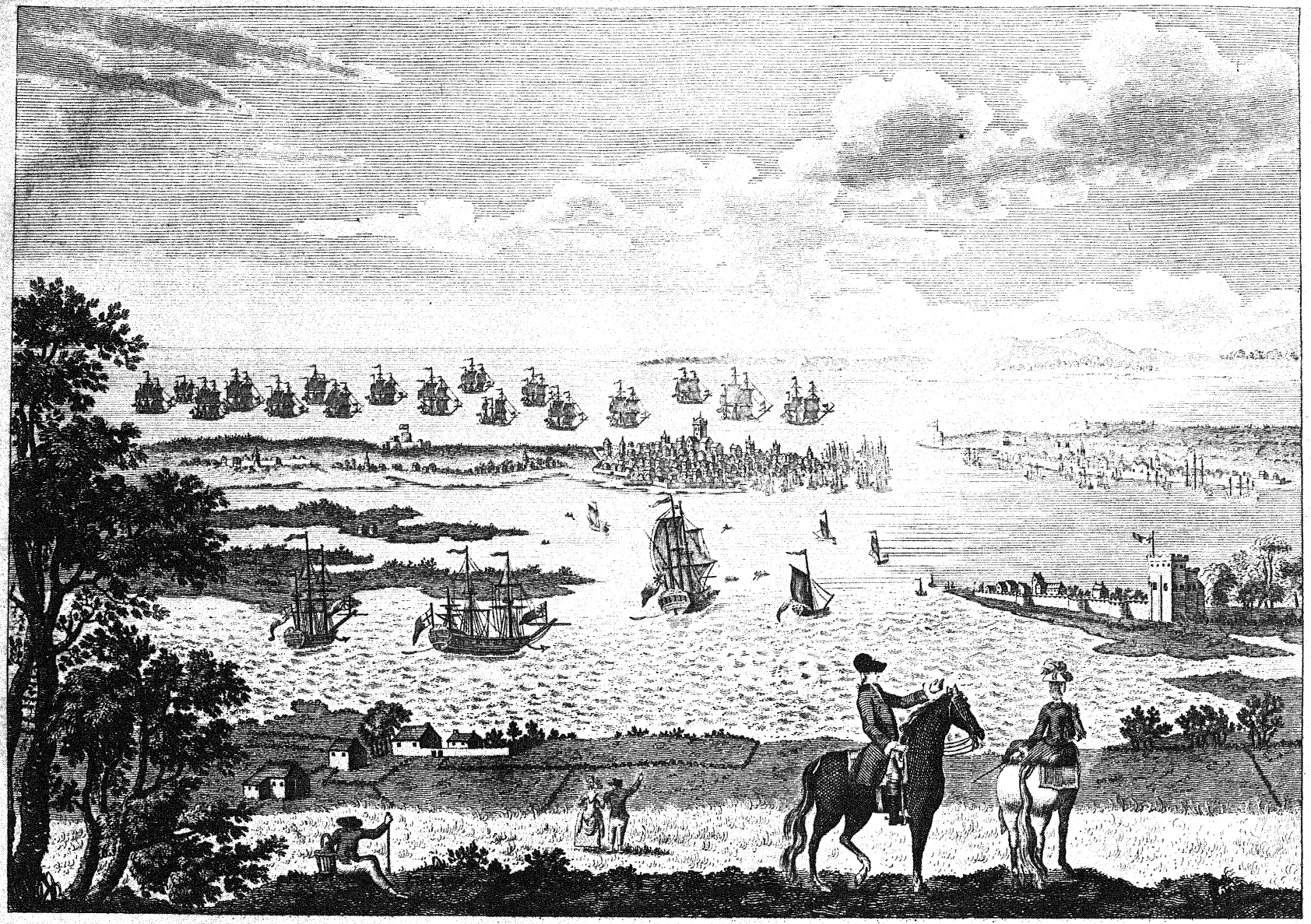
With the moſt perfect reſpect,
I have the honour to be, &c.
W. Howe.

WHITE PLAINS, BATTLE OF. *See* York, New.

WICKLOW. *See* Ireland.

WIGHT, ISLE OF, ENGAGEMENT NEAR, IN 1671. Situated in the Britiſh Channel on the coaſt of the county of Hampſhire. Hiſtorians about this time give plain hints of his Majeſty's being ſo far influenced by French councils, that there followed a total alteration of meaſures in the court of England; and that, by a ſecret treaty with the French King, it had been concerted to render the King of England abſolute; and that Charles ſhould aſſiſt France to humble the pride of the States-General. This is certain, the Britiſh Miniſtry (called the Cabal) began now to eſpouſe ſchemes to render the King abſolute; and every little diſguſt with the Dutch was magnified into a ſufficient reaſon for a freſh war with the States, till at laſt it broke out with great violence. For the Cabal engaged the King to liſten to the propoſitions of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, who, as he had before deceived him to ſerve the Dutch, ſo he now offered to deceive the Dutch, to gratify King Charles; and that the King might not heſitate at this ſtep, Louis le Grand betrayed his creature de Witt, and diſcovered a project he had ſent him, for entering into an offenſive alliance againſt England; which, with other articles for his private advantage, determined our Prince to take a ſtep prejudicial to the Proteſtant intereſt, repugnant to that of the nation, and dangerous to the balance of power in Europe.

In order to have a pretence for breaking with them, the captain of the Merlin yacht, with Sir William Temple's lady on board, had directions to paſs through the Dutch fleet, and on their not ſtriking to his flag, was commanded to fire; which he did, and was rewarded for it, with a gold chain. The pretence thus ſecured, the French next undertook to lull the Dutch aſleep, as they had done us, when our ſhips were burnt at Chatham; and this too they performed, by offering their mediation to accomodate that difference which they had procured, and upon which the execution of all their ſchemes depended. Yet de Witt truſted to this; till, as the dupe of France, and the ſcourge of his



The TOWN and HARBOUR of PORTSMOUTH.

his own nation, he fell a ſacrifice to the fury of a free people. The war once reſolved on, Sir Robert Holmes, who began the former by his repriſals in Guinea, had orders to open this too, though without any previous declaration, by attacking the Smyrna fleet.

The fleet deſtined for this previous ſervice conſiſted of thirty-ſix men of war, and were ordered to cruize off the Iſle of Wight. But the Dutch fleet which conſiſted of ſeventy-two, ſome ſay but fifty, or at moſt ſixty, ſail of merchantmen, under convoy of ſix men-of-war, came ſo unexpectedly, that Sir Robert could get no more than ſeven or eight, ſome ſay but five frigates, in readineſs to attack them; conſiderably inferior in force to the Dutch convoy.

Sir Robert, however, coming up with the convoy, ſhot at them, to make them ſtrike their flags, and lower their top-ſails: which they neglecting to do, he again fired upon them, when they lowered their top-ſails, but ſtill refuſed to ſtrike their flags; upon which he immediately engaged them.

The Dutch, who had previous notice that they were to be way-laid, having thrown great quantities of goods over-board, to clear their decks, divided themſelves into three ſquadrons, each guarded by two men-of-war, and together forming a half-moon.

In the beginning of the engagement, Sir Robert coming up with Adrian de Haes, a Zealand captain, who was commodore of the Dutch convoy, called to him to come on board; which he refuſing, and ſending one of his under-officers, Sir Robert ſaluted him with a broad-ſide. Upon this, a ſharp engagement enſued. The Lord Oſſory engaged another Dutch captain, called du Bois; and the reſt fell on where they ſaw the beſt advantage, ſtriving with their utmoſt force and ſkill to diſorder the Dutch ſquadrons. The convoys, on the contrary did their beſt; and the merchant-ſhips, among which were above twenty that carried from twenty to forty cannons, (and were as fit for battery as moſt of the Engliſh frigates) encouraged by the weakneſs of the Engliſh, were not backward to ſecond the convoys. The combat laſted with great fury about two hours, till near an hour paſt ſunſet, when the darkneſs put an end to it, after the Dutch Commodore de Haes had been killed by Sir Robert.

The following day, the Engliſh being reinforced by four other frigates, and a ketch or two, renewed the fight. Sir Robert again attacked the ſhip of de Haes, which was then commanded by the ſecond captain; and the Lord Oſſory boarded du Bois, who upon that occaſion loſt his left hand; but the Engliſh having to do with ſuch multitudes, could gain no conſiderable advantage the whole morning. Sir Robert, however, not being eaſily diſcouraged, and reſolving, though wounded, not to loſe altogether his labour, made a third and more deſperate attack in the afternoon, with eight ſhips, which was then his whole force, the reſt having been ſent home diſabled. This laſt attack ſucceeded ſo well, that he cut off a man-of-war from the line of fifty guns, (commanded by Captain John Van Nes, the Elder, who was killed in the action) which he boarded and took, after a ſtout reſiſtance; but the prize having received ſeveral ſhot under water, ſoon after ſunk. Then attacking the merchant-ſhips which were neareſt, he took two very richly laden, from Smyrna and Meſſina, and two or three more of leſs value. Baſnage allows the taking of but three merchant-ſhips, one from Smyrna, one from Meſſina, and the third from Malaga. This being after ſunſet, the Engliſh could reap no more fruit of the advantage they had gained, and the Dutch eſcaped by favour of the night. With this ſmall booty, in compariſon of what they expected, Sir Robert returned to the Thames, and it was reported at London that this engagement was caſual, becauſe the Dutch refuſed to ſtrike.

Not contented with this, a ſquadron was ordered out to meet four Dutch Indiamen, which were expected, and being ſoon taken, they were preſently condemned. The King at the ſame time ordered all the Dutch ſhips to be ſeized. On the 17th of March, the King publiſhed his declaration of war againſt the Dutch. The ſame day war was likewiſe declared againſt the Dutch at Paris.

The States, who were very unwilling to engage in this war, endeavoured to avoid it by offering the King of England all reaſonable ſatisfaction. They propoſed to agree to whatever he deſired, with regard to the flag, and thinking it would be an obligation to him, made his nephew, the Prince of Orange, captain-general and admiral, though he was but twenty-two years of age.

WIGHT, ISLE OF, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1689, and which was thought of great moment by the taking of two celebrated ſea officers in the French ſervice, viz. the celebrated Chevalier de Fourbin, and the famous Jean Bart. They commanded two ſmall frigates, and had under their convoy ſix rich merchantmen, outward bound.

The Count de Fourbin (in his memoirs) gives this relation thereof.

At our arrival (ſays he, himſelf, with a frigate of ſixteen guns, and 190 men, and the famous Jean Bart, with a frigate of twenty-four guns) at Havre de Grace, we found twenty merchant-ſhips ready to ſail, who deſired our convoy. Off the Iſle of Wight we were chaſed by two Engliſh ſhips of fifty guns. I found the only way to ſecure ourſelves, would have been to have abandoned our fleet, but not the moſt honourable; I therefore told Bart, if he would follow my advice, we would run the hazard of a bold ſtroke, which would certainly be for our reputation; that the only thing we could do, was to arm two of the biggeſt merchant-ſhips, and to ſtrengthen the crew by taking ſailors out of the other ſhips: that, with this reinforcement we would venture to attack the two Engliſh ſhips, if they continued the chaſe: that he and I would board the commodore, while the two merchantmen kept the other employed, by cannonading him; and, in ſhort, that if we were ſo happy to take the ſhip we propoſed to engage, we would make uſe of her to attack the other. As he approved of my propoſal, I attacked and boarded the Engliſh ſhip: but, by misfortune, Bart miſcarried in his attempt of boarding her, which I perceiving, ſaw plainly we ſhould be taken. The ſoldiers and ſailors of our frigates, which could not

board, plied the head of her with ſhot and grenades pretty warmly. The two merchantmen, inſtead of fighting, abandoned us; upon which the other Engliſh ſhip came to the aſſiſtance of her companion. We ſaw it was, in a manner, impoſſible for us to eſcape; we continued, however, the fight, to give the fleet time to make off. The engagement was very bloody for two long hours. Two thirds of my crew were killed, and I myſelf had received ſix wounds, which were more troubleſome than dangerous; but, as I loſt much blood, I was obliged to go off deck to be dreſſed. This gave occaſion for ſome of the crew, who ſaw the deck covered with dead bodies, to eſcape to the merchant-ſhips. Bart fared, in the mean time no better; the greater part of his men were killed, or wounded, and he himſelf wounded in the head. When we ſaw it was in vain to hold out any longer, we yielded our two frigates, and went on board the Engliſh ſhip we had been engaged with, which had loſt her captain in the fight, and in which we were carried priſoners to Plymouth.

Among the ravages during the Heptarchy, this Iſle was not exempted, for in 661, it was taken and pillaged by Wulpher King of Mercia, in oppoſition to Adelwalch King of Suſſex. In 686 it was ſeized by Cedwalla King of Weſſex, who compelled the inhabitants to embrace Chriſtianity. It was ſeized by the Danes in 1001, and in 1052 by Earl Goodwin, who raiſed conſiderable contributions. In 1066, Toſton, brother to Harold II. landed troops here and plundered the inhabitants.

WILLIAM-HENRY, FORT OF, TAKEN, IN 1757. Situated in the province of New-York, in the county of Albany, North-America. For the account of which ſee the following

Extract of a Letter from Albany, from a gentleman on the Expedition, dated Auguſt 15.

I ſat out from Fort Edward laſt Tueſday, about ten in the morning, and found a numerous militia along the road. Three miles on this ſide the fort I met an expreſs, who informed me Fort William-Henry had ſurrendered that morning about ſeven o'clock. This news obliged me to ride ſmartly along, though the night was dark, and about half an hour after eight I got oppoſite the fort, this ſide the river, where I found Sir William Johnſon encamped with about 2500 of the militia. A little before mid-night I got into the fort, and in about ſeven minutes time we were alarmed by a heavy firing of muſquetry at the camp over the river, on which the ramparts, and all the lines without, were manned, expecting the place to be inveſted. About a quarter of an hour after, Sir William ſent word, that their ſentries had ſeen ſome Indians in the woods, on whom they fired, and that it had not been in his power to hinder the bulk of the militia from doing the ſame; but that he had got them ſettled, and ſent ſcouts into the woods, to make what diſcoveries they could. After this was over a gentleman gave the following account of the ſiege and ſurrender of Fort William-Henry.

That a runner had brought an account, that in the morning, on the 9th, they held a council of war, and finding no ſuccours could be expected time enough, and they having burſt their two thirty-two pounders, two eighteen-pounders, two twelve-pounders, two nine-pounders, and two braſs mortars, and but ſeventeen ſhells left, they concluded to hoiſt the white flag; which Montcalm anſwered, and the general officers met half way between the two camps, and agreed to the following capitulation: that we were to march out with all the honours of war, with drums beating, colours flying, with their arms charged a field-piece and match lighted; that they were to take as much baggage as the men could carry on their backs, and that they were to be eſcorted by their grenadiers within two miles of Fort Edward, where we were to receive them with 500 of our troops, and Colonel Young to remain as an hoſtage for the ſafe return of their eſcort. This day our officers and men ſpent in packing up their moſt valuable effects. Next morning General Webb ordered 500 picked grenadiers to be drawn out in order to meet our men and the eſcort; but at ſeven o'clock we ſaw about thirty of our men coming running down the hill out of the woods, along the road that comes from Fort William-Henry, moſtly ſtript to their ſhirts and breeches, and many without ſhirts, who gave the following account: that agreeable to the capitulation, our men, with their eſcort, were drawn out in their lines, when Montcalm called aſide our field-officers, and ſaid, the Indians always expected, and would have plunder; and for fear of bad conſequences, adviſed them to give their packs to them, which they did, though with reluctance; as ſoon as the Indians got them, they began to maſſacre all the ſick and wounded within the lines, and before both armies; next they hauled all the negroes, mulattoes, and Indian ſoldiers, out of ranks, butchering and ſcalping them; when our men began to march, they then began without diſtinction, ſtript and tomahawked both officers and men, and all in the greateſt confuſion took to their heels; and thus thoſe that came in made their eſcape. General Webb ordered out 500 men to meet and cover our flying parties.

New-York, Auguſt 22. Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated Auguſt 17.

This morning arrived here ſeveral officers, which had been miſſing, and thought to be killed, who ſay, they all turned back to Montcalm at Fort William-Henry, with Colonel Monro, who, with Colonel Young, are all ſafe arrived at Fort Edward, and may be expected here to-morrow, Colonel Young excepted, he being wounded. They do not think we had above ten or twelve killed after the place was taken; but the Indians had carried off ſeveral priſoners, whom Montcalm engaged, upon his honour, to return as ſoon as he could come up with them. The fort is entirely deſtroyed, and the intrenchments filled up.

WILLIAMSTADT in 1793 was attempted by the French, by a ſiege, but met with great reſiſtance, and the garriſon on March 13, made a ſucceſsful ſally. At four o'clock in the morning, a very gallant ſortie from the garriſon of Williamſtadt took place, with a view to deſtroy a battery that did much miſchief, and annoyed the river communication with the fort. It

was

was propoſed by the Governor as an expedition of danger, and he aſked the men which of them choſe to turn out as volunteers in the ſervice? forty-five of the garriſon deſired the honour of preference, and an enſign of the grenadier company, not twenty years of age commanded them.

They all embarked in boats, and very quietly rowed and landed without oppoſition upon the Moer Dyke. The French being aſleep, were ſurprized; the French officer, refuſing to ſurrender, was ran through the body, and a battery of three 18-pounders and forty men was completely deſtroyed without loſs.

March 23.

Two ſquadrons of dragoons, one of the Leyden, and the other of the Heſſian regiment, in the Dutch ſervice, were brought into this garriſon in ſchuyts, and alſo a battalion of Dutch infantry, under the convoy of Britiſh bomb-boats, commanded by Captain V. C. Berkeley: in coming down the Maeſe they were obliged to paſs within gun-ſhot of the Klunderſide, and of the fort the country round, in poſſeſſion of the French, contrary to the opinion entertained by Lieutenant-General Boetzelaar, when he tranſmitted his diſpatches to the Hague. The enemy fired on the convoy from two batteries erected on the ſhore, but were driven from them with ſome loſs, by a well-directed fire from the gun-boats, and the troops arrived here ſafe in the evening. On the ſame night, eight of thoſe armed veſſels were diſpatched, under command of Lieutenant Haſkett, firſt lieutenant of the Syren frigate, in order to deſtroy the French veſſels on the North Schanſe, at the mouth of the Klundert canal. About eleven o'clock, the French diſcovered, and began to fire upon them from ſome maſqued batteries, in conſequence of which the veſſels ſteered cloſe in ſhore, to avoid the artillery; but, in doing this, they were unavoidably expoſed to a hot fire of muſquetry from the dykes for more than two hours, during which time the bomb-veſſels diſcharged their ordnance with great readineſs. Unfortunately, in this attack Lieutenant John Weſtern, third lieutenant of the Syren, was killed by a muſket-ball, which paſſed through his head on the left temple, juſt as he was levelling his twelve-pounder. The Dutch pilots had ſo ill directed the navigation of the gun-boats, that they had nearly been all aſhore; and were unable to retreat, but by backing out of the North Schanſe aſtern; however, though innumerable balls penetrated the boats, no loſs of men was ſuſtained; they got back to Williamſtadt about five o'clock this morning.

The cannon, &c. the enemy left behind them at this place were this day brought into the garriſon, and conſiſt of ſix long twelve-pounders, two heavy braſs howitzers, with great quantities of ball and ſhells of various dimenſions. Only two houſes in the town have been burnt by the enemy's ſhells; not one, however, but is pierced through with cannon-ſhot.

It is remarkable, that, during the whole of this tremendous ſiege, only twelve inhabitants, and eight ſoldiers were killed. The French, it is conjectured, loſt about 800 men. Williamſtadt was defended by 600 German troops, viz. 450 of the 1ſt battalion of Saxe-Gotha, and 150 of the regiment of Calmette. The enemy before it were full 6000.

WILMINGTON, TAKEN IN 1781. A town in the county of New Hanover, ſituated at the fork of the N. W. and S. W. branches of Cape Fear river, in North Carolina, North America. For the particulars of which ſee the following

Extract of a Letter from Captain Berkeley, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Blonde, to Mr. Stephens, dated Charles-Town, South-Carolina, February 24, 1781.

In the letter I wrote to you, dated the 15th of January laſt, by the Antelope packet, I mentioned I was preparing to proceed to Cape Fear, upon an expedition, by the requiſition of Lord Cornwallis.

A body of troops being embarked, conſiſting of about 2 or 300 men, under the command of Major Craig, of the 82d regiment, I got over the Bar of Charles-Town the 21ſt of January, and arrived at Cape Fear river the 25th; contrary winds, and the intricate navigation of the river, prevented us getting to the place where the landing was determined upon, till the 28th.

Colonel Balfour, commandant of Charles-Town, not being able to ſpare more troops from the defence of Charles-Town, induced me to land the marines of the Blonde, Delight, and Otter, conſiſting of eighty-one men, under the command of Lieutenant Griffiths, of the Blonde, with orders to him to join Major Craig.

On the evening of the 27th, deputations came from Wilmington, with propoſals for delivering up the town.

The next morning the troops landed at Ellis's plantation, nine miles below the town; at the ſame time I puſhed up the river with the galleys and gun-boats. In the afternoon of the ſame day we took poſſeſſion of the town of Wilmington, without the leaſt oppoſition; the rebels who were in arms, conſiſting of about 150 men, marched out early in the morning of the ſame.

We found two batteries erected towards the river: one of ten guns, twelve and nine pounders, the other of ſeven, twelve pounders, moſt of them ſpiked. We having received information of ſeveral veſſels being ſent up the N. E. river with proviſions, ammunition, and the effects of the rebels in arms, and likewiſe the effects of ſome Spaniards and French who had ſettled at Cape Fear, Major Craig marched out with a detachment of the troops; the ſame time I ſent one of the galleys, with two gun-boats, up the river; they were fortunate to get poſſeſſion of thoſe veſſels the next morning, which they brought down with them, except a ſchooner and a ſloop laden with proviſions and ammunition, which they were obliged to burn; I incloſe a liſt of thoſe captured.

The inhabitants remaining in town, and in the neigbouring poſts, have delivered up their arms, and alſo given their paroles. They moſt ardently wiſh, once more, to enjoy the bleſſings of peace, and reunion with the mother-country.

The having poſſeſſion of Wilmington and Cape Fear river is of the utmoſt importance to Lord Cornwallis's army.

army. The works being all closed in, and the different batteries completed, I proceeded to this port, to put the admiral's orders in execution.

A. BERKELEY.

WILTON, BATTLE AT. This place is near Salisbury, and was formerly the county town, though now an obscure village. This was the first battle between Alfred and the Danes after the death of Ethelred. Though the Danes were victorious, they agreed with Alfred to quit that part of the island, and retired to London. It was burnt by the Danes in 1003.

WIMBLEDON, BATTLE AT, IN 567. At this place Ethelbert King of Kent was defeated by Chevelien, King of Wessex, in the first civil war between the Saxon kings during the Heptarchy.

WINBURN, SEIZED. During the disputes between Edward the Elder, and Ethelward, the latter, who was supported by the Danes, seized on Winburn in Dorsetshire, in 901, which being fortified, he swore he would either keep or die in defending, but not being supported agreeable to his expectations, he was obliged to abandon, and escape by night, and the town again became the property of England.

WINCHESTER. A city of great antiquity, in the county of Hampshire, in the castle of which the Empress Maud defended herself seven weeks, in 1141, against the Bishop of Winchester, who was in the interest of King Stephen, and who during the siege burnt the greatest part of the city. This city, in 663, was suddenly attacked by the Danes, who had landed unmolested, and was in a great degree destroyed by fire before the invaders were repulsed.

WOLFENBUTTLE. A city surrounded by the river Ocker in Westphalia, Germany, taken in 1761, after a bombardment of five days by Prince Xavier, at the head of a detachment of French troops.

WOLNEY. A place in the county of Warwickshire, about four miles from the city of Warwick, and where King Edward the IVth was surprised in his tent, and made prisoner by the Make-King, Earl of Warwick, who confined him at Middleham Castle, in Yorkshire, till he found means to make his escape, and to re-ascend his throne.

WORCESTER, BATTLE AT. Capital of Worcestershire, situated on the Severn. This was the battle which ruined the affairs of Charles II. it was fought on the 3d day of September, 1651. At the beginning of the season Charles began his march from Scotland, at the head of his Scottish and English friends, intending to continue his route till he should reach London; but Cromwell having received intimation of his design, resolved to frustrate it, and marched after him as fast as possible. When Cromwell advanced he received re-inforcements from several parts, which induced Charles to lay aside his design of advancing to London, and proceeded to Worcester; where, instead of being augmented, his army was daily diminishing by desertion and disease. The Protector with a superior force, came and encamped within a mile of the city, but resolving to make a diversion on the other side of the Severn, he detached Lambert for that purpose, which obliged Charles to weaken his army, by also sending a detachment to oppose Lambert. Things were in this situation when Cromwell attacked the royalists at both ends of the town: the engagement lasted several hours, during which, the brigade commanded by the Duke of Hamilton and General Middleton, fought with great gallantry, until Middleton was dangerously hurt, the Duke mortally wounded, and the greatest part of the officers and soldiers disabled or slain. No other part of the royalists made the least resistance. The cavalry were immediately driven back into the town, which was filled with confusion and dismay. In vain did the King endeavour to rally and lead them back to the charge. They fled at full gallop, and being pursued by the enemy's horse, were killed, taken, or dispersed. The infantry, thus abandoned, were seized with consternation, and stood tamely to be butchered by the victors: 2000 perished by the sword, and four times that number being taken, were sold as slaves to the American planters. The King fled through St. Martin's gate, and with great difficulty escaped. He rambled about the kingdom in disguise; one while he lodged among the boughs of a spreading oak, on the borders of Staffordshire: then in a peasant's cottage; at another time in some town. At length, after two months great fatigues and infinite dangers, escaping, he arrived safe in Normandy.

The curious reader may find a particular account of all his sufferings in Lord Clarendon's history, who received a minute detail from the mouth of Charles himself.

WORMS, ATTACKS OF. It is reckoned the second city of the palatinate of the Rhine, Germany, twenty-six miles S. of Franckfort; and has been often taken and retaken in the civil wars; but it suffered most by the French, in 1689, who laid in ashes in a few hours the work of ages, leaving enough indeed to contain a garrison of 300 of their men; and these being attacked in 1692 by the Landgrave of Hesse, intrenching themselves in a church, were put to the sword.

WORMS was taken possession of by the French in October 1792, and was laid under large contributions, when they evacuated it, but in a few days returned.

On the 31st of March 1793, near this place was an engagement between the combined armies, and that of the French. The engagement was very warm for some time, the French set fire to their own magazines at Neuhausen. The combined armies took from Bingen, Kreutzenach, Alzey, and Nierstein four magazines. In the expedition they made 2000 prisoners. The combined armies had 100 killed and wounded.

November 11, 1795.

The Imperialists entered this city this morning. Yesterday was a dreadful day; the battle lasted from ten in the forenoon till six in the evening. The French supported themselves with great bravery all the way from Molsheim to Pfeddersheim, but were at length obliged to give way to the Imperialists. Their centre

centre near Alzey held out the longeſt, but after their left wing was broke, the centre was obliged to retire. The Red-mantles (a body of Auſtrian cavalry ſo called) have now penetrated as far as Lautern; and on the other ſide, they ſometimes approach cloſe to the gates of Treves. Here the Imperialiſts have ſeized upon eighteen pieces of cannon, which will be immediately turned againſt the enemy.

The French yeſterday impoſed a tax of 1000 Louis d'ors upon the municipality; but as the money was not paid, they carried off ſeveral of the burgomaſters as hoſtages. Since the Imperial army have not their magazines with them, and the enemy are but badly provided, both parties obtain proviſions from the farmers, &c. by requiſition. The price of ſeveral articles is enormous. After the Auſtrians had taken poſſeſſion of Frankenthal yeſterday evening, they ſent their advanced poſts from this quarter towards Manheim.

WURTSBURG, TAKEN. A city of Franconia, in Germany, ſixty miles eaſt of Franckfort, on the banks of the Mayne, and as remarkable as Heidelberg for its great magazine of wine. It was taken by the Swedes under Guſtavus Adolphus, who ſurpriſed the garriſon, and put them all to the ſword; but ſpared the governor on condition of his diſcovering where the biſhop had hid his treaſure. The caſtle is mounted with 160 braſs cannon, from twenty-four to forty-eight pounders, and it had a well furniſhed arſenal, with a magazine containing proviſion for 6000 men for twelve months. The arſenal contained arms for 40,000 men, and all the baſtions of the caſtle were full of bombs. It was taken by the peaſants of Suabia and Franconia in 1526, in favour of the Lutheran adherents, and 50,000 perſons loſt their lives before it was reſtored to its former government. In 1563, a revolt, headed by William of Grumbach, with 1200 men, ſurpriſed this city and pillaged it.

WURTSBURG was taken by the French under General Jourdan on, July 26, 1796.

WURTSBURG was retaken by the Auſtrians in September 1796, when the French military cheſt which fell into the hands of the Auſtrians at Wurtſburg, contained 150,000 livres in crown pieces, and 12,000,000 in mandats.

The French garriſon, which ſurrendered priſoners of war in the citadel, had 500 beautiful horſes. The following articles, amongſt others, were agreed upon: all ammunition and proviſions ſhall be given up to the Auſtrians; the French commiſſaries of war ſhall be retained as ſecurities for the hoſtages taken from Wurtſburg, till the return of the latter; on the marching of the garriſon, the Auſtrian deſerters ſhall be given up. The French Commandant, amongſt other things, demanded a free return of the garriſon into France, which, however, was refuſed.

The victory of the Auſtrians at Wurtſburg, on the 3d, was one of the moſt deciſive which has occurred during the whole courſe of the war. The French left ſome thouſands dead on the field of battle, loſt 2000 in priſoners, and nineteen pieces of cannon.

WYBURGH, the chief town of Jutland, in Denmark. Near this place was an engagement between the Ruſſian fleet of eighteen ſail of the line, and nine frigates, and the Swediſh fleet of fifteen ſail of the line, and ten frigates, in July 1788.

The Ruſſians began the attack, having the wind, and Admiral Greig in the beginning ſeemed to have the advantage of the Duke of Sudermania, who, through exceſs of zeal, run the hazard of breaking the line, and attacking, him and two other ſhips, would probably have been taken, if two of the Swediſh fleet, one commanded by Captain Lillenſtierne, and the other by Lieutenant-Colonel Balthazar Horn, had not alſo quitted the line to go to his aſſiſtance.

Theſe two officers attacked the Ruſſians with ſo much vigour and ſucceſs, that they not only relieved their admiral, but ſunk one of the Ruſſians, and took another, commanded by Vice-Admiral Berger, with 800 men, on board of whom 300 were killed and wounded.

After this the action became general, and continued with great loſs of men on both ſides for upwards of five hours, during which the Swedes loſt one ſhip of the line, but the Ruſſians loſt four frigates and thirteen leſſer veſſels. At the end of the action, the Ruſſians retired towards the Gulph of Revel, moſtly diſmaſted and very much ſhattered.

WYNENDALE, BATTLE AT. A ſmall village of Spaniſh Flanders, bordering on a wood of its own name, about eleven miles ſouth-weſt from Bruges, and twenty-eight north from Liſle. We have already ſpoke of this battle under the ſiege of Liſle. (See LISLE). This affair was at firſt miſrepreſented at the Hague, which occaſioned Major-General Webb to come over to England, and give a true account of it to the Queen; we ſhall therefore give the reader his relation, written by himſelf.

After that the detachments, which were ſent to cover the march of the waggons from Oſtend to the ſiege of Liſle, had joined at Thourout, the 27th of September, 1708, General Webb (who, as eldeſt major-general, commanded in chief) received advice, that Major Savory, of the regiment of Gethem, had poſſeſſed himſelf of the poſt at Oudenburg; whereupon he ſent 600 grenadiers, under the command of Colonel Preſton, a battalion of Orkeney's, under the command of Colonel Hamilton, with that of Fune, commanded by Colonel Vogt, the whole under the command of Brigadier Landſberg, to re-inforce that poſt. The 28th, at eight in the morning, all the horſe, under Major-General Cadogan, were ordered to Hoglede, to wait the arrival of the convoy there, except 150 horſe, which were ſent the night before, under the command of Count Lottum, to Oudenburg, to carry orders to the two battalions, and 600 grenadiers, to guard the convoy to Cocklaer, and afterwards to rejoin the foot at Thourout. About noon Count Lottum returned to Thourout, with advice that in his way to Ichtegem, he met with an advanced guard of the enemy, which he puſhed into the plain, where he obſerved ſixteen ſquadrons mounting in great haſte on the alarm, which their advanced guard gave them; whereupon he thought it neceſſary to return in all haſte, to give the General an account of it.

On

On this advice, all the foot, conſiſting of twenty-two battalions, Count Lottum, with his 150 horſe, making the advanced guard, with the quarter-maſters, and grenadiers that were not detached, were ordered to march immediately, to gain the village of Ichtegem, by the way of Wynendale.

As ſoon as the advanced guard got to Wynendale, they perceived the enemy in the opening of the plain, whereupon the quarter-maſters and grenadiers were drawn up in order of battle. Major-General Webb and Count Naſſau Woudenburgh, at the head of the 150 horſe, advanced to reconnoitre the enemy, giving orders at the ſame time to the foot, to advance and form themſelves as faſt as poſſible in the plain. The 150 horſe were left at the opening of the plain, under the command of Count Lottum, to amuſe the enemy; and to embarraſs them the more, the quarter-maſters and grenadiers were poſted in a low coppice, on that ſide of the plain where the enemy were expected to paſs.

As ſoon as our troops paſſed out of the defile into the plain, Major-General Webb drew them up in order of battle, poſting them in the opening, between the wood of Wynendale and the coppice on the other ſide, where the quarter-maſters and grenadiers were poſted. We had ſcarce got ſix battalions into the opening, when the enemy began to cannonade us with forty pieces of cannon, whereof ten were of three bores.

(A relation printed at the Hague, by the printer in ordinary to the States, from which Monſieur Rouſſet has likewiſe copied, ſays only nineteen pieces, nine whereof were of a triple bore).

But notwithſtanding the great fire of the enemy, the 150 horſe kept ther ground, which produced the deſired effect, in giving the General time to form his foot in two lines. The left wing was extended beyond the low coppice, as well to prevent the enemy from paſſing that way, as to cover our flank. On our right flank was poſted, in the wood of Wynendale, the regiment of Heukelum; and on our flank on the left, the regiment of the Hereditary Prince of Pruſſia, commanded by Colonel Rhader, with orders not to diſcover themſelves, nor fire, till they could take the enemy in flank. Some platoons of grenadiers were advanced forty paces upon the right and left, with the ſame orders; and the quarter-maſters were alſo poſted in a road on the left, that croſſed through the before-mentioned low coppice.

The enemy, after three hours cannonading, advanced towards us on the plain, in twelve lines, ſix whereof were foot, and ſix horſe. (The Hague relation, mentioned above, ſays only four lines of foot, and as many of horſe). Count Lottum was hereupon ordered to retire, and poſt himſelf 300 paces behind the foot, which he did in very good order. The French continued to march ſtraight up to us, with forty battalions and ſixty ſquadrons. (The Hague relation ſays only forty-eight ſquadrons). But the General perceiving they extended themſelves to the right, in the coppice, he ſent Count Naſſau to obſerve their motion, who immediately ordered thither the regiment of Grumkau, commanded by Colonel Beſchefer; and Brigadier Eltz being come up with the laſt regiment, was poſted on the right, in the wood of Wynendale.

About half a quarter of an hour before the engagement began, Brigadier Lanſberg, with the two battalions, and 600 grenadiers, that had been detached, having advice that the enemy advanced to attack us, rejoined us juſt time enough to form a third line. Some minutes after the enemy began the attack, marching within 150 paces (the Hague relation ſays fifteen) of our flank, on the right, where the battalions who hid themſelves, (another account ſays they lay flat on the ground), according to the General's order, and who were not to fire till the French flank came oppoſite to them, gave them ſuch a warm welcome, that their left wing gave into their centre; and the regiment of the Hereditary Prince, which was poſted on the flank, on our left, much about the ſame diſtance, did not miſs the opportunity of their diſorder, to give them a very vigorous diſcharge, which put their whole line in confuſion. Nevertheleſs, the enemy puſhed on, and put two of our battalions in diſorder; but the Swiſs regiment of Albemarle, under the command of Colonel Hirtzell, advancing upon their horſe, that were endeavouring to penetrate, engaged them long enough to give time to the General and Count Naſſau, to bring up the regiments of Bernſdorff, Gauvain, and Lindeboom (the Hague relation does not mention Gauvain's regiment), to ſupply the room of thoſe that were preſſed, which was done in a moment. However, the enemy, ſupported by ſo many lines, made another attempt to penetrate; but our battalions rather advanced than gave way; though the General gave orders againſt advancing, fearing leſt that might render the fire of our flanks uſeleſs.

This precaution had all the deſired ſucceſs; the regiments and grenadiers making ſuch a continual fire, as forced their two wings upon their centre, and obliged the whole to retire in the greateſt confuſion, notwithſtanding all the efforts their officers could make, by encouragement or violence, to keep them up; ſo that they only fired at a great diſtance on our lines, which ours returned, advancing by platoons, as at their exerciſe, with all the order imaginable.

Major-General Cadogan, who came up ſome time after the action began, offered to charge the enemy in their diſorder, with two ſquadrons of horſe, the other four which he had ſent for, not being arrived till near ſeven at night; but it was not thought adviſable to expoſe ſo ſmall a number to charge the enemy, who had brought up all their horſe to favour their retreat. The battle laſted two hours, and was very hot, in which we had 912 officers and ſoldiers killed or wounded. (According to a liſt ſent to the States-General, the Allies had 3 colonels, and 2 lieutenant-colonels, wounded; 2 majors killed, and 1 wounded; 4 captains killed, and 18 wounded; 4 lieutenants killed, and 38 wounded; 111 private men killed, and 680 wounded.) The enemy, as we were aſſured by letters from Ghent and Bruges, and by report of priſoners and deſerters, loſt between 6000 and 7000 men. (The Hague account

ſays

ſays only 3000 or 4000.) They made their retreat in ſo great a confuſion, that they left moſt of their cannon in a wood, which they did not carry off till next day at eleven o'clock, after hearing that our convoy had paſſed Rouſſelaar. We remained on the field of battle till two o'clock the next morning, having firſt carried off all our wounded, and ſeveral of the enemy. This victory is the more ſurpriſing, that by reaſon of ſeveral detachments, we had not above 6000 men in the action; and the enemy, by their own accounts, had 24,000. (The Hague account ſays between 6000 and 7000, and the enemy between 23,000 and 24,000.)

The Spaniſh troops were the greateſt ſufferers in this action; and they made terrible complaints of the French, who formed the left wing of the enemy's detachment, for not having ſupported them as they might, or ought to have done: but the French, on their ſide, were as forward of complaining of the Spaniards, and laid the ill ſucceſs of this enterprize on their want of courage and conduct.

The Marquis de Quincy, who allows the French detachment to have been far ſuperior to that of the Allies, and gives General Webb the honour of the victory, pretends this misfortune was owing to the orders given by M. de la Motte not being executed; and leſſens the number of the killed and wounded on their ſide, to about 2500 men: but even this account, partial as it is, does great honour to our brave Britiſh officers, and the troops under their command.

Notwithſtanding this great ſuperiority of the enemy, Major-General Webb made this bold and noble ſtand with ſo much preſence of mind, poſted his men ſo advantageouſly, aſked the advice of the officers under him with ſuch modeſty, (a rare and commendable virtue in ſo young a commander!) and ſuſtained the enemy's repeated efforts with ſo much bravery, reſolution, and conduct, as will tend to his immortal honour; and as this critical victory, which prevented the raiſing of the ſiege of Liſle, was owing chiefly to his prudent management, and other military abilities, ſo that eminent ſervice was afterwards deſervedly acknowledged, not only by the unanimous thanks of the Commons of Great Britain, but alſo in a diſtinguiſhing manner by the King of Pruſſia, who beſtowed upon him the *Order of Generoſity*. To give this brave and prudent commander the honour juſtly due to him, though he could not venture, being ſo inferior in number, to leave the advantageous ground he was on to purſue the enemy, which, in the conſternation they were in, might probably have ended in the total deſtruction of their whole detachment, yet ſo unequal an action, and ſo ſhameful a flight of the enemy, with ſuch a conſiderable loſs, was looked upon as one of the moſt extraordinary things which had happened during the whole war.

Whilſt Major-General Webb engaged the enemy with ſo unequal a force at Wynendale, the convoy marching undiſturbed, arrived that night in ſafety at Rouſſelaar, the next day at Menin, and on the laſt of September, N. S. paſſed through the Duke of Marlborough's army, (which the day before moved from Lannoy to Roncq, with the right at Pont a Marque, and the left at Menin), in its way to the camp before Liſle.

YORK, SIEGE OF, IN 495. Colgrin, the ſon of Ella, King of Suſſex, not being able to oppoſe the forces of the Britons under Arthur, ſhut himſelf up in York, where Arthur immediately went and beſieged him, but was attempted to be driven away by Baldulphus, whom Arthur's nephew defeated. The beſieged made a vigorous defence; and Cerdic having landed at Yarmouth from Germany, with freſh troops to aſſiſt the Saxons, Arthur was obliged to raiſe the ſiege, and retire.

YORK, BATTLE NEAR. In 867, this city was taken poſſeſſion of by Ivar, of Denmark, after having been abandoned by Oſbert, of Northumberland, whoſe conduct had alienated the affections of his ſubjects, by a rape on one of his noble's ladies. Oſbert, who had kept his court in this city, attempted to repel the Danes, who were approaching, but was defeated and ſlain. Having obtained the victory over Oſbert, they again took the field againſt Ella, the opponent againſt Oſbert, who had been elected by the diſguſted party of Northumbrians. This ſecond battle proved as favourable to the Danes as the former. The field of battle was called Elleſcroft, that is, Ella's Overthrow.

YORK INVESTED. On the death of Athelſtan, in 941, Anlaff, the Daniſh Chief, invaded Northumberland, in conjunction with Olaus, of Norway. They appeared before York, and the gates were opened to them.

YORK SEIZED. In 1066, the Norwegians, who had landed with an intention to depoſe Harold II. made a deſcent on the north ſide of the river Humber, where they ravaged and pillaged the country with inexpreſſible cruelties. Indeed their troops were here oppoſed, but without ſucceſs, as the army that endeavoured to repel them, conſiſted of troops levied in haſte. Fluſhed with their conqueſt, the Norwegians advanced towards York, and laid ſiege to that city, which they quickly became maſters of; the inhabitants, who were unprovided with things neceſſary for their defence, chooſing rather to ſurrender upon moderate terms, than expoſe themſelves to certain ruin.

YORK BURNT AND TAKEN. The Engliſh being diſſatisfied with the extortions of William the Conqueror, the Northumbrians were the moſt impatient, and in 1069, invited the Danes to their aſſiſtance, who arrived with a fleet of 200 ſail, and entered the Humber under Oſbern. They proceeded to Durham, and there defeated Cumin, the Norman, and his followers. The malcontents were joined by all the diſcontented lords, who had retired to Scotland, and returned with above 2000 men. All theſe under Oſbern, marched directly to York. The Norman garriſon, upon the approach of the Danes, reſolved to hold out to the laſt extremity, expecting to be ſupported by the King. In this ſituation the beſieged ſet fire to the ſuburbs at the foot of the caſtle, that the houſes might not be of ſervice to the beſiegers; but the fire ſpreading further than was deſigned, a great part of the city was reduced to aſhes. The cathedral, the monaſtery of St. Peter, and a famous

famous library began about the year 800, intirely periſhed in the flames, and the Danes took poſſeſſion of the city without further oppoſition. William having bribed the Danes to retire, beſieged York, which was defended by Earl Walthoff, till diſtreſſed for want of proviſions, when he ſurrendered York on honourable terms. William ravaged the country between York and Durham in ſo mercileſs a manner, that for ſixty miles he did not leave a ſingle houſe ſtanding.

YORK, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE NEAR. Prince Rupert, after his victory at Newark, (ſee NEWARK), marched to the relief of York, at this time beſieged by Fairfax, and vigorouſly defended by the Marquis of Newcaſtle. About the beginning of July 1644, the Prince approached at the head of an army little inferior to the beſiegers, who immediately abandoned their enterpriſe, while the Prince entered the city in triumph. He there, in a conference with the Marquis, propoſed to give battle to the enemy, and paid no regard to the remonſtrances of that nobleman, who aſſured him, that the Scots and Engliſh in the enemy's army being at variance, would ſeparate in a few days on their own accord; and that he expected a reinforcement of 5000 men from the north. The Prince, on this occaſion, demeaned himſelf in ſuch an imperious manner, as ſhocked and incenſed the Marquis, whoſe birth and ſervices intitled him to the utmoſt reſpect. When the Prince ordered the troops to be in readineſs to engage next day, the Marquis told him, he ſhould not heſitate in obeying his Majeſty's nephew, but that for his own part, he would ſerve as a volunteer in the battle. On the 3d of July, the Prince advanced againſt the enemy; and about two in the afternoon, both armies were drawn up in order of battle on Marſton-moor; but as there was a ditch between them, ſome time elapſed before the action began. Prince Rupert charged the right wing of the enemy, commanded by Fairfax, with ſuch impetuoſity, that they were totally routed. But the battle was reſtored by the valour and conduct of Oliver Cromwell, who, at the head of the enemy's left wing, intirely defeated, after an obſtinate diſpute, the right wing of the Royaliſts. The Prince, who had beat Fairfax out of the field, now returning from the purſuit, was attacked by the victorious Cromwell before he had formed, and quickly broken and diſperſed. So that the forces of the Parliament obtained a complete victory. The Prince loſt 6000 men, one half of whom fell in battle, together with all his artillery, baggage, and ammunition. He was ſo much chagrined and confounded at this misfortune, that inſtead of retiring into York until he ſhould receive orders from the King, he retreated to Shropſhire with the wreck of his army; while the Marquis of Newcaſtle, diſguſted by his imperious deportment, embarked for the continent, where he remained till the Reſtoration. York was in a few days ſurrendered to the victors by Sir Thomas Glenham, the Governor, who found himſelf unable to hold out for any length of time, and deſpaired of relief.

YORK, (NEW.) Formerly called by the Dutch New Amſterdam, a city ſituated on Manahattan iſland, in Hudſon's river, about 25 miles from the ſea, and in the province of New York. This province was firſt called Nova Belgia, becauſe planted by the Dutch, who pretended to be its proprietors, by buying it of Captain Hudſon, its diſcoverer. But this being without the conſent of the Engliſh, they were diſpoſſeſſed of it by Sir Samuel Argall, Governor of Virginia, in his way to Nova Scotia. They then obtained leave of King James I. to build ſome cottages for the conveniency of their ſhips touching here to water in their way to the Braſils, and at length kept incroaching till they built and fortified towns, as well as making plantations, and by their trading with the Indians from Quebec, it became a flouriſhing colony. King Charles II. laid claim to this province, and giving it to his brother the Duke of York, ſent Sir Robert Carr, in 1664, with ſome men of war, and between 2000 and 3000 land forces; on the arrival of whom, the city of New Amſterdam, and all the ſettlements in the province, were ſurrendered to them. They then reduced Staten and Lord Iſlands, and gave the province and city the name of New-York, in honour of the Duke; leaving Colonel Nicholls, Governor, who continued in that ſtation near twenty years; and thus it remained from that period under the power of the crown of Great Britain, till the breaking out of the preſent troubles, when the Americans made the city a place of arms, and fortified it in a ſtrong manner: but it was taken from them in 1776, by the Britiſh forces; for the particulars of which, ſee the following letters from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine.

Head-Quarters, York Iſland, Sept. 21, 1776.

My Lord,

I have the ſatisfaction to inform your Lordſhip of his Majeſty's troops being in poſſeſſion of the city of New-York.

Upon the rebels abandoning their lines at Brooklyn, (ſee LONG ISLAND,) the King's army moved from Bedford, leaving Lieutenant-General Heiſter encamped on the heights of Brooklyn with two brigades of Heſſians, and one brigade of Britiſh at Bedford, and took five poſitions in the neighbourhood of Newtown, Buſhwick, Hell-gate, and Fluſhing.

The two iſlands of Montroſor and Buchanan were occupied, and batteries raiſed againſt the enemy's work at Horen's hook, commanding the paſſage at Hell-gate.

On the 15th inſtant, in the morning, three ſhips of war paſſed up the North-River as far as Bloomingdale, to draw the enemy's attention to that ſide; and the firſt diviſion of troops, conſiſting of the light infantry, the Britiſh reſerve, the Heſſian grenadiers and chaſſeurs, under the command of Lieutenant-General Clinton, having with him Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, Major-General Vaughan, Brigadier-General Leſlie, and Colonel Donop, embarked at the head of Newtown Creek, and landed about noon upon New-York Iſland, three miles from the town, at a place called Keep's bay, under the fire of two 40 gun ſhips, and three frigates; Commodore Hotham having the direction of the ſhips and boats.

The rebels had troops in their works round Keep's bay; but their attention being engaged in expecta-

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tion of the King's troops landing at Stuvesant's cove, Horen's hook, and at Harlem, which they had reason to expect, Keep's bay became only a secondary object of their care. The fire of the shipping being so well directed, and so incessant, the enemy could not remain in their works, and the descent was made without the least opposition.

The conduct of the officers of the navy does them much honour; and the behaviour of the seamen belonging to the ships of war and transports, employed to row the boats, was highly meritorious. Much praise in particular is due to the masters and men of six transports, that passed the town on the evening of the 14th under a heavy fire, being volunteers, to take troops on board for the more speedy disembarkation of the second division.

The British immediately took post upon the commanding height of Inclenberg; and the Hessians, moving towards New-York, fell in with a body of rebels that were retiring from Stuvesant's cove; some firing ensued, by which a brigadier-general, other officers, and several of the rebels were killed and wounded, with the loss of four men killed, and eight wounded, on the part of the Hessians.

As soon as the second embarkation was landed, the troops advanced towards a corps of the enemy upon a rising ground, three miles from Inclenberg, towards King's-bridge, having M'Gowan's pass in their rear, upon which they immediately retired to the main body of their army upon Morris's-height.

The enemy having evacuated New-York soon after the army landed, a brigade took possession of the work in the evening.

The prisoners made in the course of this day were about 20 officers and 300 men.——The inclosed return will shew the artillery and stores taken.

The position the King's army took, on the 15th in the evening, was with the right to Horen's hook, and the left at the North-River, near Bloomingdale; the rebel army occupying the ground with extensive works on both sides of King's-bridge, and a redoubt with cannon upon a height on the west-side of the North-River, opposite to Blue Bell, where the enemy had their principal work; in which positions both armies still continue.

On the 16th, in the morning, a large party of the enemy having passed, under cover of the woods, near to the advanced post of the army by way of Vanderwater's-heights, the 2d and 3d battalions of light infantry, supported by the 42d regiment, pushed forward and drove them back to their intrenchments, from whence the enemy, observing they were not in force, attacked them with near 3000 men, which occasioned the march of the reserve with two field-pieces, a battalion of Hessian grenadiers, and the company of chasseurs, to prevent the corps engaged from being surrounded; but the light infantry and 42d regiment, with the assistance of the chasseurs and field-pieces, repulsed the enemy with considerable loss, and obliged them to retire within their works. The enemy's loss was not ascertained; but from the account of deserters it is agreed, that they had not less than 300 killed and wounded, and among them a colonel and major killed. We had eight officers wounded, most of them very slightly, 14 men killed, and about 70 wounded.

Major-General Vaughan was slightly wounded in the thigh, on the 15th, by a random shot, as he was ascending the heights of Inclenburg with the grenadiers: and I have the pleasure of informing your Lordship, that Lieutenant-Colonel Monckton is so well recovered, he has been walking about some days.

Captain Balfour, my second aid-de-camp, will have the honour of delivering your Lordship this dispatch; and with the most profound respect, I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Howe.

Head-Quarters, York Island, Sept. 23, 1776.

My Lord,

Between the 20th and 21st instant, at midnight, a most horrid attempt was made by a number of wretches to burn the town of New-York, in which they succeeded too well, having set it on fire in several places, with matches and combustibles that had been prepared with great art and ingenuity. Many were detected in the fact, and some killed upon the spot by the enraged troops in garrison; and had it not been for the exertions of Major-General Robertson, the officers under his command in the town, and the brigade of guards detached from the camp, the whole must infallibly have been consumed, as the night was extremely windy.

The destruction is computed to be about one quarter of the town; and we have reasons to suspect there are villains still lurking there, ready to finish the work they have begun; one person, escaping the pursuit of a centinel the following night, having declared, that he would again set fire to the town the first opportunity. The strictest search is making after these incendiaries, and the most effectual measures taken to guard against the perpetration of their villainous and wicked designs.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Howe.

Head-Quarters, York Island, Sept. 24, 1776.

My Lord,

After waiting two days for a favourable wind to move the ships of war up to the batteries upon Paulus-Hook, it was effected yesterday at noon, and the troops landed and took possession of the works without the least resistance, the enemy having abandoned their batteries and redoubts, upon the approach of his Majesty's ship Roebuck and two frigates.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Howe.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Howe, to Mr. Stephens, dated Eagle, New-York River, September 18.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 4.

I have the satisfaction of being able to inform their Lordships, that, a disposition having been made for landing the army on New-York Island on the morning of the 15th, the Captains Parker and Wallace, whose

abilities and diſtinguiſhed reſolution point them out for the moſt important ſervices, with the Captains Fanſhaw, Hamond, and Hudſon, officers of great merit, paſſed the fire of the town of New-York, with their ſhips on the evening of the 13th, to wait off Buſhwyck-creek, oppoſite to Keep's-bay, where the landing was propoſed to be forced, in the Eaſt-river. The flat-boats, batteaux, and galleys, under the direction of Commodore Hotham, but arranged in diviſions commanded by the Captains Vandeput, Caldwell, Dickſon, Caulfield, Phipps, and Molloy, and the Lieutenant Howorth of the Eagle, aſſiſted by the Lieutenants Henry, Parry, Chads, and Briſtow, Agents of tranſports, were manned from the two-decked ſhips and tranſports, as on the former debarkation, and ſent up at different times under the ſhore of Long-Iſland, undiſcovered by the enemy on the oppoſite ſide.

Six tranſports, which Meſſieurs Robert Roughhead, Richard Fowler, John Randall, Thomas Brown, —— Chambers, and —— Stuart, (the different maſters making a voluntary offer of their ſervices) engaged to conduct, were ſent up the Eaſt-river on the 14th, under the direction of the Agent Lieutenent Knowles, with Lieutenant Laird, whoſe active aſſiſtance in the moſt fatiguing parts of the debarkation duty, the conveyance of the artillery, has marked his zeal for the King's ſervice in a particular manner. They were appointed to take in a number of troops from Buſhwyck, for facilitating the more timely ſupport of the firſt diviſion embarked in the flat boats at New-town creek.

The pilots declining, on account of the ſtrength of the tide, to take charge of the particular covering ſhips that were intended to be placed towards Hell-gate, for countenancing the appearance of a deſcent on that part of the coaſt, all the five were placed in Keep's bay, on the morning of the 15th: And, having, by the effect of their well directed fire, compelled the rebels to quit their intrenchments upon the ſhore, the debarkation was made without further oppoſition.

The General's public acknowledgments, addreſſed to the commodore, and the ſeveral officers and ſeamen employed, will be the beſt teſtimony I can render of their meritorious ſervices on this occaſion.

In order to facilitate the operations of the army in the Eaſt-river, another detachment of the ſhips of war was appointed by the General's deſire to proceed upon the North-river, to give jealouſy to the enemy on this ſide. The Renown, Captain Banks, with the Captains Davis and Wilkinſon, in the Repulſe and Pearl, were ordered for that purpoſe. They paſſed the enemy's battery without material injury, early on the 15th, to a ſtation about ſix miles to the northward of the town. On the enſuing night, the enemy directed four fire-veſſels in ſucceſſion againſt them; but with no other effect than that of obliging the ſhips to move their ſtations, the Repulſe excepted. The Renown returned on this ſide the town; but the two frigates remain ſtill in the North-river, with the Tryal armed ſchooner, to ſtrengthen the left flank of the army, extending to the weſtern ſhore of York Iſland, as circumſtances will admit.

New-York, November 30, 1776.

My Lord,

The ſervice in which I have been employed ſince the departure of Captain Balfour, with advice of the reduction of New-York, would not allow of an earlier time to ſend an account to your Lordſhip of the progreſs made from that period.

The very ſtrong poſitions the enemy had taken on this iſland, and fortified with incredible labour, determined me to get upon their principal communication with Connecticut, with a view of forcing them to quit the ſtrong-holds in the neighbourhood of King's-bridge, and, if poſſible, to bring them to action.

All previous arrangements being made, the army embarked on the 12th of October, in flat boats and other craft, and preſſing through the dangerous navigation of Hell-gate, in a very thick fog, landed on Frog's neck, near the town of Weſt-Cheſter, about nine in the morning, the Carysfort frigate being placed to cover the deſcent. The preſence of Lord Howe, the activity of Commodore Hotham, moſt of the captains of the fleet, and of the navy officers in general, were infinitely conducive to the King's ſervice in this difficult movement; only one artillery-boat was overſet, having three ſix-pounders on board, which were loſt, and three men drowned.

Lieutenant-General Earl Percy remained with two brigades of Britiſh and one of the Heſſians in the lines near Harlem, to cover New-York.

The army remained in this ſituation until the ſtores and proviſions could be brought up, and three battalions of Heſſians drawn from Staten Iſland, which, together with ſome bad weather intervening, occaſioned a delay of five days.

On the 18th, ſeveral corps re-imbarked in flat boats, and paſſing round Frog's neck, landed on Pell's point, at the mouth of Hutchinſon's river; after which the main body croſſed the mouth of that river to the ſame place, advanced immediately, and lay that night upon their arms, with the left upon a creek oppoſite to Eaſt-Cheſter, and the right near to Rochelle.

On the march to this ground, a ſkirmiſh enſued with a ſmall party of the enemy poſted to defend a narrow cauſeway, who were purſued for a mile, where a conſiderable body appearing in front behind ſtone walls, and in woods, ſome companies of light infantry, and a party of the chaſſeurs, were detached to diſlodge them, which they did effectually; Lieutenant-Colonel Muſgrave commanding the firſt battalion of light infantry, and Captain Evelyn of the 4th regiment, were both wounded; the latter is ſince dead, and much to be regretted as a gallant officer, but Lieutenant-Colonel Muſgrave is in a fair way of recovery: three ſoldiers were killed and twenty wounded.

The enemy's loſs on this occaſion was a lieutenant-colonel killed, a major wounded, and about ninety men killed and wounded.

The part of the 16th light dragoon, that arrived with Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt on the 3d inſtant, (one tranſport

transport being ſtill miſſing) and the whole of the 17th light dragoons joined the army on the 20th.

On the 21ſt, the right and centre of the army moved to a poſition about two miles to the northward of Rochelle, on the road to the White Plains, leaving Lieutenant-General Heiſter, with two brigades of Heſſians and one of Britiſh, to occupy the former ground. Lieutenant Colonel Rogers, with his corps of rangers, was detached to take poſſeſſion of Mamaroneck, where the careleſſneſs of his ſentries expoſed him to a ſurpriſe from a large body of the enemy; by which he loſt a few men killed or taken; nevertheleſs, by a ſpirited exertion, he obliged them to retreat, leaving behind them ſome priſoners, and ſeveral killed and wounded.

The 6th brigade, commanded by Brigadier Agnew, was moved the 22d to ſuſtain the poſt of Mamaroneck. On the ſame day Lieutenat-General Knyphauſen, with the 2d diviſion of Heſſians, and regiment of Waldeckers, having arrived the 18th at New York, landed at Rochelle, was ordered to remain there to cover the diſembarkation of the ſtores and proviſions.

Upon the movement of the army to Frog's neck, the enemy detached a corps to White Plains, and quitted their poſition about King's-bridge with ſome precipitation, leaving 2000 men for the defence of Fort Waſhington, extending their force behind the Brunx, from Valentine's-hill to the White Plains, in detached camps, every where entrenched; their left by this means covering an upper communication with Connecticut, as well as the road along the North river, it was judged expedient to move to White Plains, and endeavour to bring them to action.

Lieutenant-General Heiſter, with his corps, having orders to join on the march, the army moved in two columns on the 25th, and took a poſition with the Brunx in front, the right of the line being at the diſtance of four miles from the White Plains, upon which the rebels immediately quitted their detached camps between King's-bridge and White Plains, aſſembling their whole force at the latter place, behind intrenchments that had been thrown up by the advanced corps.

The army marched by the right in two columns towards White Plains early on the 21ſt, Lieutenant-General Clinton leading the right, and Lieutenant-General Heiſter the left column.

Before noon all the enemy's advanced parties were drove back to their works by the light infantry and chaſſeurs, and the army formed with the right upon the road from Mamaroneck to the White Plains, about the centre of their lines; and the left to the Brunx, near the ſame diſtance from the right flank of their intrenchments.

A corps of the enemy was formed on a commanding ground, ſeparated from the right flank of their intrenchments by the Brunx; which alſo, by changing its courſe nearly at right angles, ſeparated this corps in front from the left of the King's army.

Colonel Rahl, who commanded a brigade of Heſſians on the left, obſerving this poſition of the enemy, and ſeeing a height on the other ſide of the Brunx unoccupied by them, from whence their flank might be galled, took poſſeſſion of it with great alacrity, to the approbation of Lieutenant-General Heiſter, who was acquainted with this movement by Sir William Erſkine.

Upon viewing the ſituation, orders were given for a battalion of Heſſians to paſs the Brunx, and attack this detached corps, ſupported by the ſecond brigade of Britiſh, under the command of Brigadier-General Leſlie, and the Heſſian grenadiers, ſent from the right commanded by Colonel Donop; giving direction, at the ſame time, for Colonel Rahl to charge the enemy's flank as the Heſſian battalion advanced to them in front; but, there being ſome difficulty in paſſing the Brunx, the 28th and 35th regiments, who were the firſt to ſupport, paſſed it in a place moſt practicable, and formed on the oppoſite ſide, though under the enemy's fire, with the greateſt ſteadineſs; aſcended the ſteep hill in defiance to all oppoſition, and ruſhing on the enemy, routed, and drove them back from their works.

Theſe two battalions were cloſely ſupported by the 5th and 49th regiments, who ſhewed the ſame zeal to diſtinguiſh themſelves; the Heſſian grenadiers alſo coming up, and paſſing the Brunx, aſcended the height with the greateſt alacrity, and in the beſt order.

This material poſt being gained, the Heſſian grenadiers were ordered forward upon the heights within cannon-ſhot of the intrenchments, the Brunx from its winding courſe being ſtill between them and the enemy's right flank; the 2d brigade of Britiſh formed in the rear of the Heſſians on the left upon the road leading from Terry town to White Plains.

The right and centre of the army did not remove from their ground. In this poſition the troops lay upon their arms that night, and with very little alteration encamped the next day.

The officers and men of the Britiſh and Heſſian artillery deſerve much commendation for their active ſervices on this occaſion.

The killed, wounded, and priſoners, taken from the enemy, during the courſe of this day, are ſaid to be not leſs than 250.

The loſs of his Majeſty's troops and Allies was ſmall, as your Lordſhip will obſerve by the general return, conſidering the ſtrength of the ground from whence the enemy was forced; though the loſs of Lieutenant-Colonel Carr, of the 35th regiment, who died the next day of his wounds, is much to be regretted.

The enemy drew back their encampment on the night of the 28th; and obſerving their lines next morning much ſtrengthened by additional works, the deſigned attack upon them was deferred; and the 4th brigade, left with Lord Percy, with two battalions of the 6th brigade, were ordered to join the army.

Theſe battalions having joined on the 30th in the afternoon, a diſpoſition was made for the attack next day; but the night and morning proving very wet, it was poſtponed. In the mean time the rebels, having intelligence by a deſerter of their danger, moſt prudently evacuated their camp in the night of the 1ſt of November, after ſetting fire to all the houſes in and near their lines, moſt of which were conſumed, and retired with their main force towards North-caſtle, leaving

leaving a ſtrong rear-guard upon the heights, and in the woods, for one mile back from their intrenchments, the poſſeſſion of which was immediately taken, and the Heſſian grenadiers remained upon the ground.

All theſe motions plainly indicated the enemy's deſign to avoid coming to action. I did not think the driving their rear-guard further back an object of the leaſt conſequence.

Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen, being ordered, on the 28th of October to leave the regiment of Waldeck at Rochelle, and to move with the ſix battalions of Heſſians of his corps towards King's-bridge, took poſt at Miles-ſquare and Valentine's-hill, and on the 2d of November encamped on the iſland of New-York near to King's-bridge; the enemy, quitting the heights of Fordham upon his approach, retired to Fort Waſhington.

The army was ordered on the 3d to provide three days forage; and the next day Major-General Grant marched with the 4th brigade, to Miles-Square and Valentine's-hill: the 6th brigade, to a bridge over the Brunx in Weſt-Cheſter, near De Lancy's mills; and the Waldeck regiment took poſt at another, three miles above the former on the ſame river.

On the 8th the army encamped at Dobbs's Ferry, upon the North-river.

When this movement was made, the rebels came down from their ſtrong holds, burning what they had not before deſtroyed at White Plains, and diſtreſſed the inhabitants by ſmall parties, in a moſt wanton degree.

The park of artillery moved to King's-bridge on the 7th, under a ſtrong eſcort, with a detachment of chaſſeurs, to join Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen.

Two battalions of light infantry, and the remainder of the chaſſeurs, with four field-pieces, took poſt next day on the communication to King's-bridge.

On the 10th a brigade of Heſſians was ſent as a reinforcement to Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen.

On the 12th, the army marched in two columns towards King's-bridge, and encamped the day following upon the heights of Fordham, forming a line with the right to the Brunx upon the Weſt-Cheſter road, and the left to the North-river.

During the continuance of the army at Dobbs's Ferry, the enemy ſent a large detachment over the North-river by King's ferry to Jerſey, and were employed in intrenching at Croton Bridge and White Plains, and building barracks at thoſe places, and at Peck's-hill, near the foot of the high lands, for their winter habitations.

Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen had for ſome days eſtabliſhed his poſt on the York ſide of King's-bridge, within cannon-ſhot of Fort-Waſhington, which was covered by very ſtrong ground, and exceeding difficult of acceſs; but the importance of this poſt, which, with Fort Lee on the oppoſite ſhore of Jerſey, kept the enemy in command of the navigation of the North-river, while it barred the communication with York by land, made the poſſeſſion of it abſolutely neceſſary. Preparations were therefore made for a general attack, and thirty flat boats under the directions of Captains Wilkinſon and Molloy, paſſed up the North-river on the night of the 14th, undiſcovered by the enemy.

Every thing being prepared, and the attack fixed for the morning of the 16th, Lieutenant-Colonel Patterſon, adjutant general, was ſent the 15th to ſummon the commanding officer to ſurrender, and to warn him of the conſequences that muſt attend a general attack; to which he replied, he would defend himſelf to the laſt extremity.

Four attacks were determined upon; the firſt, under the command of Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen, againſt the enemy's left on the ſide of King's-bridge, in two columns, formed by detachments from the Heſſians of his corps, the brigade of Rahl, and regiment of Waldeck.

The 2d by the 1ſt and 2d battalions of light infantry, and two battalions of guards, under the Brigadier-General Matthew, to land by Harlem creek upon the enemy's right from thirty flat boats; which attack was to be ſupported by the 1ſt and 2d grenadiers, and 33d regiment, under the command of Lord Cornwallis. The 3d attack intended as a feint by the 42d regiment, to be embarked in batteaux in a creek oppoſite to Colonel Morris's houſe, and upon the left of the enemy's lines towards New-York. The 4th by Lord Percy, with the corps under his command, on York Iſland, to aſſault the right flank of the enemy's intrenchments on that ſide.

The field artillery and batteries being properly diſpoſed for the three attacks on the ſide of King's-bridge and Harlem creek, Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen moved forward about noon; but having a very thick wood to paſs, in which the enemy was very advantageouſly poſted, it was ſome time before he could penetrate; from which difficulties his corps was for a conſiderable time expoſed to the fire of three pieces of cannon. As ſoon as this attack began, the light infantry moved, and landed under a briſk fire, before and after they quitted the boats, from a party of rebels poſted behind rocks and trees; however, by getting up a very ſteep uneven mountain with their uſual activity, they ſoon diſperſed the enemy. The guards, followed by the grenadiers and 33d, landed without any loſs.

Intelligence in the mean time being received that Lord Percy had carried on an advanced work, orders were ſent to Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling, commanding the 42d regiment, to endeavour to land, and for two battalions of the 2d brigade to ſupport him. Upon which he immediately advanced in his boats through a heavy fire with great perſeverance; and forcing his way up a ſteep height, which was well defended by a body of the rebels, he gained the ſummit, took 170 priſoners, and penetrating acroſs the Iſland, facilitated Lord Percy's ſucceſs againſt the enemy's lines oppoſed to him, which his Lordſhip paſſed.

Colonel Rahl, who led the right column of Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen's attack, having, after a conſiderable oppoſition, forced the enemy from their ſtrong holds, puſhed forward to their advanced works, and lodged his column within 200 yards of the fort, from whence he ſummoned them to ſurrender, upon which they readily deſired to treat.

Lieutenant-

Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen's column, having more impediments to encounter in paſſing through the wood, could not join the right column until they had got up to the fort. The enemy, upon his appearance, ſurrendered priſoners of war, to the number of 2700, including officers; beſides the priſoners made by the 42d regiment.

The enemy had three officers and fifty men killed, and ſix officers and ninety men wounded, in the different attacks.

Fort Lee being the next object for the entire command of the North-river, and a ready road to penetrate into Jerſey, an addition of boats, under the command of Captain Phipps, was ſent by the Admiral to King's-bridge, in the night of the 17th, without being diſcovered by the enemy. The firſt diviſion, for embarkation, landed next day at eight o'clock in the morning, about ſeven miles above the fort, while the ſecond diviſion marched up the eaſt ſide of the river, by which movement the whole corps, conſiſting of the 1ſt and 2d battalions of light infantry, two companies of chaſſeurs, two battalions of Britiſh, two battalions of guards, and two battalions of Heſſian grenadiers, with the 33d and 42d regiments, were landed wi h their cannon by ten o'clock, under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis. The ſeamen diſtinguiſhed themſelves remarkably upon this occaſion, by their readineſs to drag the cannon up a narrow rocky road, for near half a mile, to the top of a precipice, which bounds the ſhore for ſome miles on the weſt ſide.

Lord Cornwallis immediately began his march, and, had not the enemy at Fort Lee been appriſed of his moving towards them by a countryman, after he had proceeded ſome diſtance, he would have ſurrounded 2000 men at the fort, who eſcaped in the utmoſt confuſion, leaving all their artillery, and a large quantity of ſtores and proviſions; their tents ſtanding, and kettles upon the fire.

His Lordſhip encamped that night near the fort, making uſe of the enemy's tents.

The next day Major-General Vaughan, with the light infantry and Britiſh grenadiers, was detached to the New-bridge, upon Hackinſac river, and a detachment of the 16th dragoons, under the command of Colonel Harcourt, was ſent over to Fort Lee. This detachment, with ſome companies of light infantry, ſcoured the country on the 22d, as far as Piſaick river, and found that the enemy had abandoned all the intermediate country, their advanced guard being at Aquakinunc.

On the 24th, the 2d and 4th brigades of Britiſh, and one battalion of the 71ſt regiment, joined his Lordſhip, who, leaving the 2d brigade at Fort Lee, advanced with the main body on the 25th, to the New-bridge. On the enemy's retiring from Newark, as his Lordſhip approached, he took poſſeſſion of that place on the 28th, and is now following them, retreating towards Brunſwick.

I cannot too highly acknowledge the active ſervices of Lieutenant-General Clinton on every occaſion; the ſupport I have at all times received from the other general officers, and the zealous ardour of all ranks whatſoever, during the courſe of this campaign.

The Heſſian troops, under the command of Lieutenant-Generals Heiſter and Knyphauſen, have alſo exhibited every good diſpoſition to promote his Majeſty's intereſts, and juſtly merit my acknowledgment of their ſervices.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

W. Howe.

Letter from Lord Howe, Commander of the Fleet on this ſervice, to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Eagle, off New-York,

Sir, November, 23, 1776.

The General thinking fit to move with a large party of the army to the right of the rebel forces, who were preparing to eſtabliſh themſelves for the winter on the heights above King's-bridge, as well as on the north part of York Iſland, the embarkation of the troops, in the flat boats and ſmall veſſels provided, was made from Keep's bay, in the night of the 11th of laſt month, under the direction of Commodore Hotham, with the captains of the ſhips from which the boats were manned, as in their former inſtances; and the troops were landed in the morning on the peninſula of Frogs' neck, in the Sound, about ten miles eaſtward from New York, without oppoſition.

A thick fog prevailing when the boats entered the dangerous paſſage through Hell-gate, every ill conſequence was to be apprehended; but it fortunately happened, that no other injury was ſuſtained beſides the overſetting of an artillery boat, by which accident two field-pieces and three men were loſt.

It had been ſome time before reſolved, in order to prevent the enemy from receiving ſupplies by the North-river, to ſend a detachment of ſhips above their works at Jeffery's Hook on York Iſland, and the oppoſite ſhore of Jerſey, between which they had been lately making freſh attempts to block the channel. Captain Parker, in the Phœnix, was again choſen for this ſervice, with the Roebuck and Tartar. The wind did not permit the ſhips to paſs the enemy's works until the 9th. By the accounts I have a few days ſince received from Captain Parker, I find the ſhips had ſuffered much in their maſts and rigging; the loſs of men was leſs conſiderable. Of four of the enemy's galleys chaſed from their ſtations, behind the lines of ſunken frames and veſſels placed to obſtruct the paſſage of the river, two were taken; one mounting a thirty-two-pounder with ſwivels, the other two nine-pounders. The two remaining galleys, with ſome ſmall veſſels, being favoured by the tide and weather, eſcaped the ſhips in ſhoal water, where they had ſufficient protection from the ſhore, which was in the enemy's poſſeſſion.

The General judging it neceſſary to make a ſecond movement with the troops, he conducted further to the eaſtward of Frog's neck, the light infantry, grenadiers, and other corps of the firſt embarkation, were again taken into the flat-bottomed boats, and landed the 18th on Pell's neck, ſeparated from Frog's neck by Hutchinſon's river. The reſt of the army, which had only the narrow

narrow ſtream to paſs, were conveyed over with the artillery and baggage a few hours after. And the ſecond diviſion of the Heſſians that came under convoy of the Diamond the 19th, were carried up in the flat boats, and landed the 23d on Myer's neck, the poſt of communication with the fleet laſt eſtabliſhed nearer to New Rochelle.

This poſition of the army requiring further proviſion to be made for keeping the intercourſe open by water with York Iſland, the Roſe and Senegal were added to the ſmall armed veſſels before ſtationed in the Sound for that purpoſe.

It is incumbent on me to repreſent to your Lordſhips on this occaſion, and I cannot too pointedly expreſs, the unabating perſeverance and alacrity with which the ſeveral claſſes of officers and ſeamen of the ſhips of war and tranſports have ſupported a long attendance, and unuſual degree of fatigue, conſequent of theſe different movements of the army. Captain Phipps, and the detachment of ſeamen under his command, who were further appointed to aſſiſt in the ſervice of the artillery, upon an emergency, have acquired much credit by their ſpirited conduct on that duty.

The enemy retreating on every occaſion as the army advanced, were forced from the White Plains (where they ſeemed to make ſome ſtand) into the North-Caſtle diſtrict, and have finally retired with the greateſt part of their forces, behind the Croton river, whereby the communication was opened from New-York Iſland with the continent, by King's-bridge.

On the 16th inſtant, the General directed an attack to be made on their lines adjacent to Fort Waſhington, a regular work conſtructed upon the high grounds above Jeffery's hook. It was appointed to be carried on from the ſide of New-York, off King's-bridge, and two ſeparate embarkations from the continent, acroſs the Eaſt river. Thirty flat boats were ordered up to King's-bridge by the North-river the night of the 14th, under the direction of Captain Wilkinſon, (who has diſtinguiſhed himſelf much in the different parts of this and the ſubſequent operation) aſſiſted by Captain Molloy. The batteaus, moſtly manned from tranſports, were commanded by Lieutenant Botham of the Brune, Lieutenant Loggie of the Mercury, and the Agent Lieutenant Henry.

The troops, embarked in boats, had a conſiderable fire to ſuſtain from the enemy, in their paſſage acroſs the North-river, and at their landing; but having ſurmounted every obſtacle under the farther diſadvantage of a very ſteep aſcent, to gain the flank of the enemy's lines, and the other attacks ſucceeding at the ſame time, the fort was completely inveſted in the evening. The rebels, in number about 2700, were thereupon induced to ſurrender priſoners of war, and ſeveral pieces of cannon, with a conſiderable proportion of military ſtores were taken in the fort and outworks.

Captain Wilkinſon's preſence being deemed moſt material with the flat boats, the Pearl was left under the direction of the Firſt Lieutenant Scot, to be placed for covering the march of the Heſſian troops, and to flank the enemy's lines on the ſide of the North-river, in which ſervice his behaviour was much approved. The ſame commendations are due to the officers and ſeamen in the boats: only one of the laſt was killed, and five wounded, the loſs of men at the landing, having happened chiefly amongſt the troops.

Twenty more flat boats, which were ſent up the North-river, under Captain Phipps, paſſed the enemy's forts undiſcovered in the night of the 18th; and a detachment from the army, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, being landed on the Jerſey ſhore the 20th in the morning, above the enemy's redoubts, oppoſite to Jeffery's hook, and unperceived by the rebels for ſome time, they ſoon became poſſeſſed of the redoubts without loſs. Some few of the enemy were killed, and about ſeventy taken, and many pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition and ſtores.

The ſudden effect of theſe two unexpected attacks ſeems to have made great impreſſion upon them.

In my report to their Lordſhips upon theſe ſeveral tranſactions, particular notice is due to the ability teſtified in the direction and conduct of many difficult and very fatiguing ſervices which Captain Ferguſon, of the Brune, was charged with preparatory to and in the progreſs of the various movements of the army, from the time of the firſt deſcent on York Iſland to the period. Lieutenant Botham of the ſame ſhip, and the agents, and Lieutenant Knowles, (the laſt more eſpecially) having had a conſiderable ſhare in the arrangements as well as execution of ſuch ſervices, are likewiſe entitled to a particular diſtinction on this occaſion; and the unwearied ſpirit of the ſeamen from the tranſports as well as ſhips of war in dragging the artillery up the difficult heights for ſuſtaining the infantry on their landing, can never be exceeded.

YPRES, a city in Auſtrian Flanders was taken by the French after a noble reſiſtance in June 1794.

ZENTA, BATTLE AT. A village of Hungary, in the government of Buda, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Tibiſcus, below Segedin. This battle was fought in the year 1697, between the Imperialiſts, commanded by Prince Eugene, and the Turks, commanded by their Sultan. The latter having invaded Hungary, and penetrated as far as Peterwaradin, with an intention to beſiege that place, made a precipitate retreat as ſoon as he heard Prince Eugene was advancing to give him battle. But being incumbered with a great deal of baggage, he could not march ſo faſt as the Prince, who came up with him on the 11th of September, near Zenta. A few hours before he arrived at this place, he heard the Turks were paſſing the Tibiſcus with all poſſible diſpatch, upon which he redoubled his ſpeed to intercept them. But ſoon found there was an army ſuperior to his, intrenched, excluſive of thoſe troops that were going over the bridge. However, he reſolved to give them battle.

About three o'clock the Imperialiſts advanced in order of battle, and being come pretty near Zenta, they could perceive 2000 of the enemy's horſe. The vanquiers alſo reported, they had viewed the Turks bridge, over which troops were continually paſſing, inſomuch,

inſomuch, that, there was a great deal of confuſion upon the bridge. Prince Eugene then took three regiments of dragoons out of both the wings, and two more out of the ſecond line of the flank, with ſome pieces of cannon, and putting himſelf at the head of that detachment, advanced towards the enemy with all the ſpeed he could, giving orders for the reſt of the army to follow him in order of battle. All this while the enemy's horſe made over the bridge as faſt as they could; ſo that the Prince could eaſily perceive the confuſion they were in, a large quantity of baggage ſtill remaining on this ſide.

Being thus advanced within cannon-ſhot of the enemy's intrenchments, the Turks began to play upon the Imperialiſts with their great guns, which the Chriſtians anſwered, while the army ſtill advanced, and the regiments which had been detached, were ordered to their ſtations in the main body. In this order the army came up within half cannon ſhot of the enemy's intrenchments; there remaining now no more than two hours of day-light. The right wing was then, as it were, lined by the river, together with ſome regiments of the flank on the left, when they perceived that the enemy's horſe were endeavouring to ſlide between them and the river, and ſo fall upon that wing. Immediately after the fight began on every ſide. To prevent the Turkiſh cavalry, the Imperialiſts obſerving that there was a ſpace of ground between thirty and forty paces broad, between the river and the enemy, from whence they might fall upon their rear, they planted ſome cannon there immediately, and ordered the enemy to be attacked by the infantry of the flank and left wing, ſome time before the main body and the foot of the right wing could fall on.

This luckily ſucceeded, notwithſtanding the ſmart fire of the enemy with their great guns loaded with cartridge-ſhot, and the continual volleys of their ſmall arms; ſo that the infantry of the left wing broke in upon them. Then the army, as well horſe as foot, fell on at the ſame inſtant that the enemy was already in ſome diſorder, by reaſon of thoſe who had fallen upon their backs. There were two intrenchments, one behind another, beſides a barricade of waggons; and theſe were ſo good, that it is not eaſy to apprehend how the foot could force them. The victors paſſed them both in half an hour's time, during which there was nothing but fire and ſmoke on both ſides. The horſe alſo advanced at the ſame time with the infantry to the very moat of the Turkiſh intrenchment, where they ſtood the enemy's fire, and charged in the ſame manner as the foot, which perhaps was hardly ever ſeen before. As ſoon as the infantry of the left wing had broken into the intrenchments, all the army acted together with equal force; nor was it poſſible to reſtrain the ſoldiers. One part of the cavalry alighted from their horſes, and paſſed the ditch over the bodies of the ſlain enemy. In the mean time, the Germans of the left wing and flank, cut off the Turks' way to the bridge, whence followed a moſt horrible ſlaughter, as well within the intrenchments as upon the bridge, and in the river, into which they threw themſelves, to eſcape the Imperialiſts; for the ſoldiers were ſo eager after blood, that they gave no quarter to any body, neither baſhaws nor officers, though they promiſed large ranſoms. This was the reaſon who ſo few priſoners were taken, and thoſe only ſuch as were found among the ſlain, or in the barks that compoſed the bridge. By thoſe it was underſtood, that all the Turkiſh infantry was in the fight, there not being any on the other ſide of the river, but about 2000 men for the Grand Seignior's guard; whence it might be concluded, that the foot were all deſtroyed, and that ſeveral thouſands were ſlain.

The fight ended with the day; nor can we ſufficiently ſet forth the valour and courage of the generals, the officers, and ſoldiers, from the higheſt to the loweſt; but principally the ſkill and dexterity of Prince Eugene was to be extolled, who, though much inferior to the Sultan, knew ſo well how to watch an opportunity, that he made himſelf equal to him in ſome meaſure, by falling upon him at a time that but one part of his army could fight; the other being on the other ſide of the river, and not able to ſuccour thoſe that were diſtreſſed.

All the Imperialiſts retreated out of the trenches after two hours within night, and ſpent the reſt of it as well as they could. It was ſo ordered, however, that the greateſt number were poſted along the Tibiſcus; but it was impoſſible to rally them all again under their proper colours. Some were appointed to guard the bridge, beyond which was ſet an advanced guard.

The next day, being the 12th, a camp was marked out for the army; and it was found that the action was much more advantageous than had at firſt been thought, as well for the multitude of the ſlain, as the number of cannon, the vaſt quantities of bombs, cartouches, grenades, ammunition, and proviſions; beſides great and ſmall cattle, that were taken in the enemy's camp beyond the river, which was half a league wide, and which the Turks had quitted. The fugitives reported, that the Grand Seignior fled in great conſternation to Temeſwaer. In their camp were found all their tents, with that of the Grand Seignior himſelf; ſeveral camels, and other beaſts; heavy artillery, bombs, and other ammunition; beſides a prodigious quantity of proviſions, and about 6000 waggons on both ſides the river. Parties were detached to go and make themſelves maſters of this booty; but, as it uſually happens in ſuch caſes, the ammunition took fire that day beyond the bridge, as it had done the night before on the Imperialiſts ſide; ſo that a good part thereof was conſumed, with a great quantity of victuals, and other booty.

In the morning, a Tranſilvanian commiſſary brought in the Grand Seignior's ſeal, a curious piece of workmanſhip, which never happened before in any of the battles that had been fought during the war. This confirmed what the fugitives and priſoners reported, that the Grand Vizier was killed, becauſe he is bound to carry this ſeal always about his neck. In the mean time, the huſſars, and ſome other troops of the army, purſued the enemy for four or five leagues, from the

place where the battle was fought. They found ſtore of booty by the way, and ſome weary Turks, whom they made priſoners.

The ſame day alſo, Colonel Glockelſberg was ſent out in purſuit of the enemy, with 600 horſe, to pick up what booty and priſoners he could. He purſued the flying enemy as far as Aranga, within half a mile of Temeſwaer; and after his return with a conſiderable booty, which he met with all along upon the road, he confirmed what had been reported of the Grand Seignior's conſternation, and of the ſmall number of foot that were left him.

As for the loſs which the Turks ſuſtained, it augmented every day by new relations; the laſt of which aſſured the public, that beſides the Grand Vizier, and the Aga of the Janiſſaries, there were twenty-ſeven baſhaws ſlain upon the ſpot; above 20,000 men killed, between 10 and 12,000 drowned in the Tibiſcus, 6000 wounded, and many taken priſoners.

The booty conſiſted of 6000 waggons laden with ammunition and proviſion, 6000 camels, 5000 horſes, 12,000 oxen, and a very great number of other cattle; 100 pieces of large cannon, and ſixty field-pieces; 500 drums, and as many colours; forty-eight pair of kettle-drums; the Grand Seignior's tent, valued at above 40,000 florins; and a chariot with ſix horſes, wherein were ten women of the Sultan's ſeraglio. The value of the whole amounted to ſeveral millions.

This victory was ſo much the more glorious, becauſe it was gained with little loſs to the Imperialiſts; a loſs ſo ſmall, that it is an uncommon thing to read of ſuch a deciſive battle, won with ſo little effuſion of blood on the victor's ſide; ſome regiments not loſing above one, two, or three, others not above fourteen or fifteen, and the higheſt but twenty-nine men. The whole number ſlain was but 430, and the wounded about 1600.

ZIERENBERG TAKEN IN 1760. It is ſituated in a bailiwick of its own name, in Heſſe, in Germany, on the river Warne, on an eminence betwixt Dornberg and Behrenberg. His Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince, September the 9th, 1760, perfectly informed, both from his own perſonal obſervation, and other undoubted intelligence, of the enemy's poſts leading to, and in the environs of Zierenberg, and alſo of their careleſs ſituation, formed a project for the ſurpriſe of that place, in which were cantoned the volunteers of Clermont and Dauphiné. He gave his orders accordingly about ſun-ſet of the 5th. In obedience to them, the troops deſtined for this ſervice aſſembled at eight o'clock that night, at the ſtone bridge upon the Dymel, and from thence were put in motion by his Serene Highneſs. Major-General Bock had the command of all the cavalry, conſiſting of two ſquadrons of the greys, and two of the Inniſkillin dragoons, two of Buſch, two of Malakouſeby, and four of Bock. His Serene Highneſs put all the infantry under the command of Major-General Griffin: Maxwell's grenadiers, 150 Highlanders, Kingſley's regiment, and the three battalions of grenadiers, viz. one of Blocke, one of Mirbach, and one of Redecke, compoſed this corps. The cavalry, and the three laſt battalions were ſo poſted, as to ſecure the retreat, and prevent the enemy from going out of the town, or any aſſiſtance coming to them, till the enterpriſe was over. The Britiſh infantry was entruſted with the executive part; and the ſignal for retreat was the ſounding of a poſt-horn. Major Maxwell was ordered with his grenadiers to force the gate on the ſide of Durenberg. Captain Grey, who commanded Kingſley's regiment, was ordered to force his way in at the gate on the Warburg ſide, with the right wing of that battalion. Captain Carleton, who commanded the left wing, was ordered to paſs through a breach of the wall, to facilitate the entrance to theſe two corps. Captain M'Cleane, who commanded the 150 Highlanders, was alſo to enter at the breach, and was ordered to endeavour to ſeize the perſon of the commanding officer.

This was the general diſpoſition: but the activity and ſpirit of Kingſley's firſt diviſion, made the entrance at the breach unneceſſary; for puſhing and driving before them all they met with great rapidity, they were ſo near the heels of the fugitives, that they had not time to ſhut the gates after them. Captain Grey, who led this diviſion, and was the firſt man in the town, advanced with part of his people, as faſt as poſſible, to the other end of it, to let in Maxwell with his grenadiers, at the Durenberg gate, who, on his ſide, had the ſame good ſucceſs, and was juſt coming in as his friend got to the gate. The unfortunate French poſts, that had been driven in by Maxwell, finding themſelves thus ſituated between two foes, were all put to death. M'Cleane and Carleton followed Grey in at the gate. All the troops were now in the town; and each commanding officer having previouſly had his orders given him by his Serene Highneſs, ſet about the execution of them.

Captain Grey puſhed for the church-yard, and had the good fortune to find Brigadier-General Nortman on horſeback, who had the chief command at Zierenberg, at the head of above 100 men ready formed and under arms, and made him priſoner; his people, on our's advancing, though at that time not one fourth of their number, (the remainder of this diviſion being diſperſed on their duty in different parts of the town), giving way. This event happening thus early, contributed chiefly to the ſucceſs of the whole enterpriſe; for had the enemy collected their force, the affair was over. Captain M'Cleane made M. Cameirus, colonel of the Clermont volunteers, priſoner. Captain Carleton made M. Bacon, major of the volunteers of Dauphiné, priſoner; as did Major Maxwell ſome other officers of note.

Never ſure was a plan better concerted, or orders for its execution given more judiciouſly, than were thoſe by his Serene Highneſs on this occaſion; and never, on the other hand, were troops found to obey orders more implicitly. Quarter was given wherever it would be taken, and where no reſiſtance was made. The generoſity of the Britiſh ſoldier ſhewed itſelf in many inſtances of humanity, of which the French officers, who were made priſoners, frequently expreſſed their gratitude. It is ſurpriſing, that with the temptations of plunder

plunder that offered in every houſe, the ſoldier did not ſtop from doing his duty; nor when done, delayed a moment retreating after the ſignal was made. In ſhort, it is impoſſible to commend enough the conduct of every officer, and the ſtrict obedience of every ſoldier.

It is almoſt incredible to conceive, that in ſo complete an affair, executed too in the dark, we ſhould have left behind but five of our own men: our wounded alſo were very few: among them was General Griffin, who commanded the attack, and went in with Kingſley's; the wound he received was in his breaſt, by the puſh of a bayonet, but proved of no dangerous conſequence. The other Britiſh officers of rank, who attended his Serene Highneſs, and had their ſhare of honour in this affair, were Colonel Boyd, Colonel Beckwith, and Lord George Lenox, whoſe horſe was ſhot under him.

The troops might be altogether about an hour in the town, from two to three o'clock, and brought out of it three pieces of cannon, and 428 priſoners, of whom 36 were officers; and returned back to our camp between eight and nine the next morning, without the leaſt moleſtation from the enemy.

ZINTSHEIM, BATTLE AT. A ſmall town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, not far from Phillipſburg. In the year 1674, the Imperial General, the Duke of Lorraine, had formed a deſign to throw himſelf into Franche Comte, and thereby become no inconſiderable thorn in the ſide of Louis XIV. but that Monarch's General, M. de Turenne, having penetrated into this deſign, was beforehand with the Duke in that province. His Highneſs, who had advanced to the frontiers, now reſolved to retreat, and began his march towards Zintſheim. Turenne followed with all imaginable diligence, and having found him at Zintſheim, determined to give him battle. The Duke was putting his troops in order of battle upon a little elevation on the other ſide of the town, and of a brook, in a ground ſtrait enough for them to cover it intirely. He had alſo thrown ſome dragoons into Zintſheim, inſomuch that it was neceſſary to take the town, the walls of which were whole, and to paſs the brook, before it was poſſible to give him battle.

Turenne loſt no time, but made his infantry attack the town, which they took without oppoſition. Afterwards he placed them in the hedges, on the right and left of the other ſide of the brook, and began to make his cavalry file off by four abreaſt through the gate of the town, and at firſt form a line of a few ſquadrons, under the ſhelter of the fire of his infantry. As the former gained ground, the latter advanced on both ſides of the hedges to ſuſtain them. The enemy, who were in front, coming to charge them when they were half over, and having put them into ſome diſorder, they rallied again under the fire of the infantry, which the enemy could not ſuſtain. In the mean time the reſt of the French troops paſſed on, and formed a ſecond line; but it being neceſſary that the firſt line ſhould advance, to make room for the ſecond, the Duke of Lorraine, like an experienced general, took that opportunity of making a ſecond diſcharge. The fault which M. St. Abre had committed, in quitting the hedges too ſoon, and leaving his flank uncovered, before an enemy more in front than himſelf, was the occaſion that one part of his line was beaten, and himſelf killed. But the damage was repaired by the ſecond line, and the good conduct of M. de Turenne. When this general ſaw all his troops paſſed, and had drawn them out on both ſides, ſo that he had a front equal to that of the enemy, he charged himſelf, ſword in hand, at the head of the 1ſt regiment, with ſo much bravery, that he put the Duke of Lorraine's army to flight, and purſued them as far as the woods and defiles, where he took and killed a great number of them.

This victory gave a happy beginning to the campaign, which at firſt was in all appearance like to prove fatal to France. Louis XIV. had never till then ſo many enemies to oppoſe, nor had ſeen ſuch great armies: and the kingdom within appeared ill-diſpoſed, the provinces of Guienne, Normandy, and Bretagne, being ready to revolt. It muſt be acknowledged, that on this occaſion, too much praiſe cannot be given to M. de Turenne, who alone was capable of deſigning, and executing an action like this, which he ſupported by four other battles this campaign, the laſt he ever made.

ZITTAU TAKEN. After the battle near Caurzin, June the 18th, 1757, the King of Pruſſia, with one part of his army, fixed his camp at Leutomeritz; and Marſhal Keith, with the other part, on the oppoſite ſide of the Elbe, having a communication by bridges between them. As this prevented the Auſtrian army from being able to penetrate, by the way of the Elbe, into Saxony, they moved, by ſhort marches, into the circle of Buntzlau, and at laſt, by a detachment, commanded by the Duke d'Aremberg and M. Macguire, reduced the important poſt of Gabel, after an obſtinate defence made by the Pruſſian garriſon, under Major-General Putkammer, who were obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war. This opened a way for the Auſtrians into Luſatia, and on the 23d ult. they attacked Zittau, where the Pruſſians had large magazines, and a numerous garriſon. This made the Auſtrians attack the place with a moſt furious bombardment and cannonade, leſt the King of Pruſſia ſhould have time to march to its relief; and the garriſon finding themſelves unable to withſtand ſuch an attack, moſt of them made their eſcape, and carried off as much as they could of the magazine, leaving only 300 or 400 men in the town, under Colonel Diricke, to hold it out as long as poſſible, which he accordingly did, till the whole town was almoſt deſtroyed; the account of which ſo affected the Queen of Poland, that upon hearing it ſhe fainted away; and indeed it is a moſt melancholy one, which we have as follows, from the magiſtrates of that unfortunate city: "The cannonading began on the 23d of June, at eleven in the morning, and laſted till five in the evening. In this interval 4000 balls were fired. The buildings laid in aſhes are 547 houſes, including 104 brew-houſes; all the ſteeples, except that of Bautzen; the two cathedrals of St. John and St. James; the orphan houſe; eight parſonage houſes, and eight ſchools; the town-houſe, with every thing contained in it; the public weigh-

houſe; the priſon; the archives, with all the other documents of the town council; the plate, and other things of value, preſented to the town, from time to time, by emperors, kings, and other princes, and noblemen. There are left ſtanding only 138 houſes, with the council library, the cloiſter church, the Bohemian church, and the ſalt work. Ninety perſons have been dug out of the ruins. Dr. Stroumelius's widow, with her whole family, conſiſting of 14 perſons, and 56 others, were found dead in their houſes, and 40 are ſtill miſſing."

As this city belonged to their friend, the King of Poland, the Auſtrians thought fit to publiſh an excuſe for their conduct, aſcribing it intirely to the neceſſity they were under, and the obſtinate defence made by the Pruſſian garriſon; but they took care, it ſeems, to ſpare thoſe parts where the Pruſſian magazines were lodged; for it is ſaid they had in it a very large magazine of powder, and another of meal and flour.

ZORNDORF, BATTLE AT. A little village of Brandenburg, not far from Cuſtrin. This battle was the immediate conſequence of the ſiege of Cuſtrin, an account of which we have given. The King of Pruſſia having been obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Olmutz, advanced to face the Ruſſian army, who were exerciſing the moſt cruel and horrid barbarities in the countries through which they marched.

The protector and avenger of his dominions, was now, however, at hand. On the 23d of Auguſt, 1758, the King of Pruſſia's whole army paſſed the Oder at Gluſtebiſſel, about twenty Engliſh miles to the north-eaſt of Cuſtrin. The Ruſſians, on the firſt notice of his approach, broke up the ſiege of that place, and marched towards the villages of Zwicker and Zorndorff. It was the King's intention to wind round the left flank of their army, and to take them in the rear, by which he hoped to throw them into confuſion. But in this he found himſelf diſappointed. The Ruſſian generals had foreſeen his purpoſe, and made excellent diſpoſitions. As the ground did not admit them to extend greatly in length, they threw themſelves into a ſquare body, compoſed of four lines, forming a front almoſt equal on every ſide, and on every ſide ſurrounded by cannon and chevaux de frize. In this formidable diſpoſition they waited the attack of the Pruſſians.

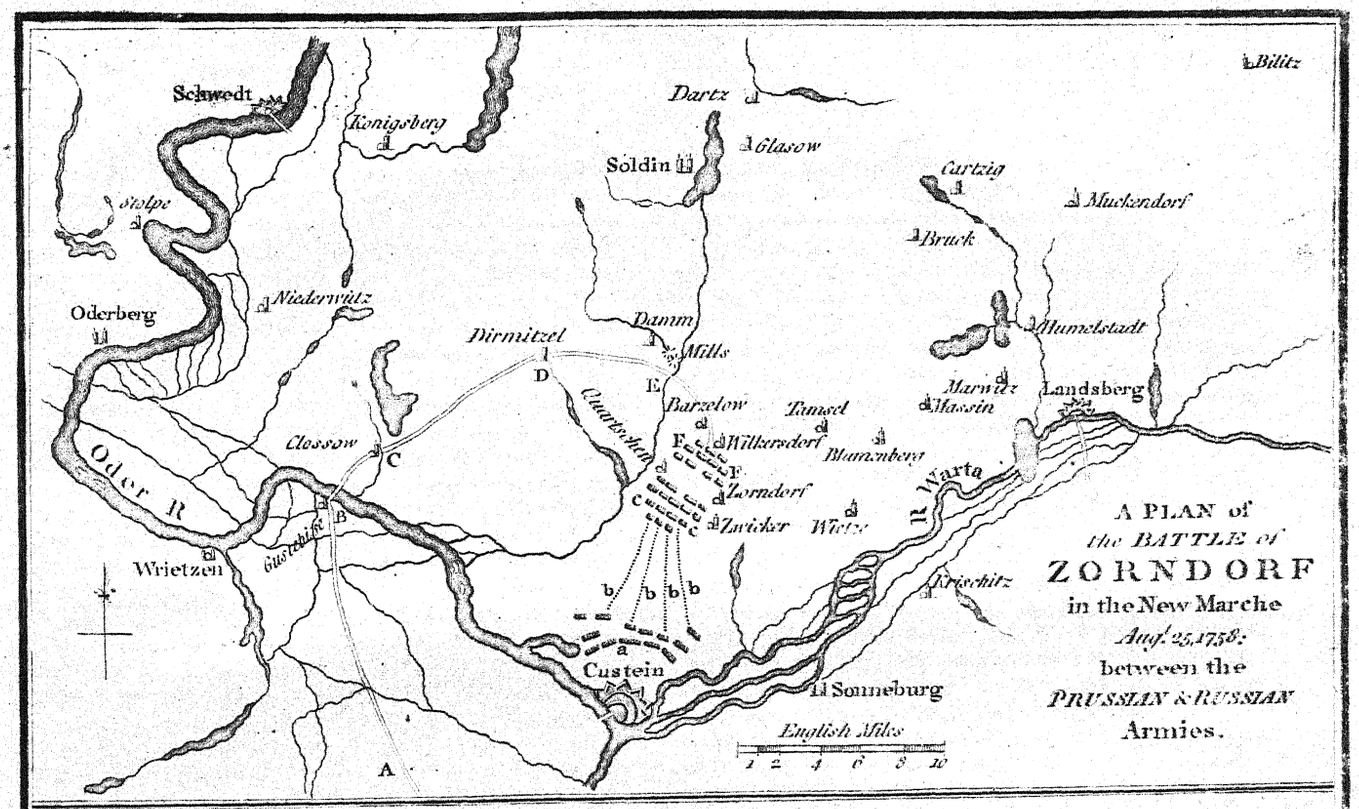
It was on the 25th, that the King of Pruſſia, after a march of 56 days, from the midſt of Moravia, brought his army in the preſence of the Ruſſians. The King had never been perſonally engaged with that enemy before. His troops had never obtained any advantage over them. The whole fortune of the war depended upon the event of this day.

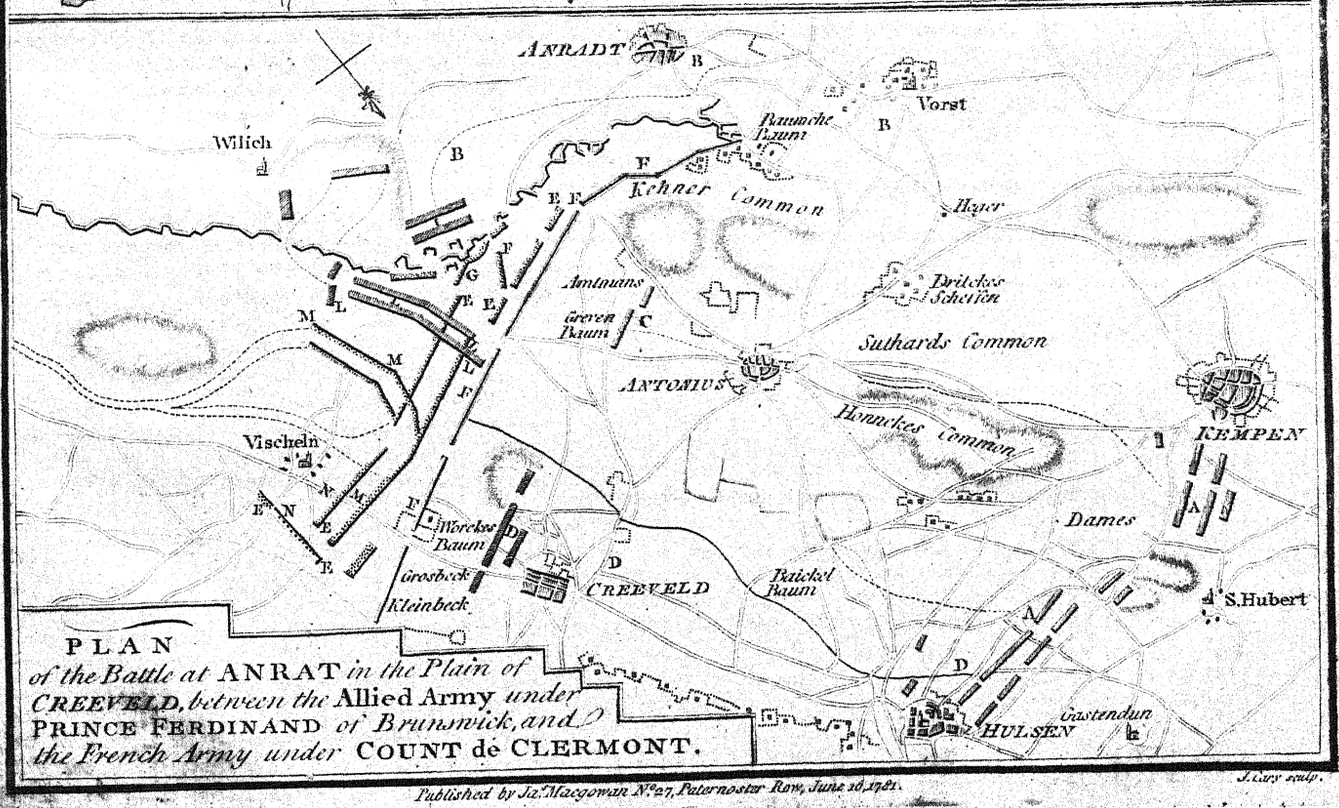
The Pruſſians were now in the cloſeſt ſenſe to fight for their country, which was ready to fall under one of the ſevereſt ſcourges with which Providence has chaſtiſed a nation. Nothing was wanting which could inſpire the ſoldiers with revenge. Every where the marks of the enemy's cruelty were before their eyes; the country defolated on every ſide; and the villages in flames all around the field of battle.

At nine o'clock in the morning, the battle began by a fire of cannon and mortars, which rained on the right wing of the Ruſſians, without the leaſt intermiſſion, for near two hours. Nothing could exceed the havock made by this terrible fire, nor the conſtancy with which the Muſcovite foot, raw and inexperienced, ſuſtained a ſlaughter that would have confounded and diſperſed the completeſt veterans. They fell in their ranks; new regiments ſtill preſſed forward to fill their places, and to ſupply new ſlaughter. When the firſt line had fired away all their charges, they ruſhed forward on the Pruſſians. That firm body of the Pruſſian infantry, which had often ſtood, and often given ſo many terrible ſhocks, by one of thoſe unaccountable movements of the human mind, that render every thing in war ſo precarious, gave way in the preſence of their ſovereign, and when they had in a manner ſecured the victory, retired in diſorder, before the half broken battalions of the Muſcovites. Had the Ruſſian officers known how to profit of this diſorder; had they immediately thrown in their horſe with vigour to complete it, and intirely break that body, this had probably been the laſt day of the Pruſſian greatneſs. The King was not ſo negligent. For juſt in this anxious moment, whilſt the battle was yet in ſuſpence, by a very rapid and maſterly motion, he brought all the cavalry of the right to the centre, which with General Sedlitz at their head, burſting in upon the Ruſſian foot, uncovered by their horſe, and diſordered even by their advantage, they puſhed them back with a moſt miſerable ſlaughter. The repulſed battalions of Pruſſia had time to recollect, and to form themſelves; and now returning to the onſet with a rage exaſperated by their late diſgrace, they intirely turned the balance of the fight.

The Ruſſians were thrown into the moſt horrible confuſion. The wind blew the duſt and ſmoke full in their faces. They no longer diſtinguiſhed friends or enemies. They fired upon each other. In this diſtraction they plundered their own baggage which ſtood between the lines, and intoxicated themſelves with brandy. Orders were now no more heard or obeyed. The ranks fell in upon one another; and being crammed together in a narrow ſpace, every ſhot diſcharged by the Pruſſians had its full effect; whilſt the Ruſſians kept up only a ſcattered fire, without direction or effect, and quite over the heads of their enemies. It was now no longer a battle, but a horrid and undiſtinguiſhing carnage. Yet ſtill (which is a wonderful circumſtance) the Ruſſians, thus diſtracted and ſlaughtered, kept their ground. The action continued without intermiſſion, from nine in the morning till ſeven at night. At laſt the night itſelf, the fatigue of the Pruſſians, and a judicious attack on their right wing, which drew their attention on that ſide, gave the Ruſſian army ſome reſpite to recover their order, and an opportunity of retiring a little from the ſcene of their diſaſter. On their ſide, near 10,000 fell upon the ſpot; they had more than 10,000 wounded, moſt of them mortally. 939 officers, not including the inferior, were killed, wounded, and taken priſoners: of two particular regiments, conſiſting before the battle of 1505 effective men, only 1475 were left: their whole loſs on this bloody day, was 21,529 men. That of the Pruſſians in every way, did not amount to 20000.

The





Published by Jas. Macgowan N°27, Paternoster Row, June 26, 1781.

J. Lars sculp.

The gazettes of both parties, warmly diſputed the vain honour of the field of battle. On the moſt diligent inquiry, it appears that both parties ſpent the night on, or very near the place of action. But this is an affair of little conſequence. The Pruſſians had all the fruits, and moſt of the proofs of a victory the moſt complete and deciſive. A vaſt train of artillery taken, the military cheſt, a number of priſoners, many of them officers of high rank; the retreat of the Ruſſian army the next and the following days; their General Fermor's requeſt for leave to bury the dead; their incapacity to advance, and form any new enterprize; the King of Pruſſia's unmoleſted operations againſt his other enemies; all theſe form the moſt clear and certain demonſtration of a victory in all the points, for which a victory is deſirable.

Nothing leſs, indeed, than a very complete victory, could have done any eſſential ſervice to the King's affairs at that time, when four armies of his enemies were making their way to one common centre, and threatened to unite in the heart of Brandenburg. The King renewed the attack on the Ruſſians the next morning. The event of the laſt day had ſhewn them, that there was no way of ſafety but in a retreat, and in effect, they retreated before the Pruſſians as far as Landſperg, on the frontiers of Poland. The King of Pruſſia was convinced, that their late check muſt wholly diſable them from attempting any thing material againſt his dominions on that ſide; and he ſaw clearly, that whatever he might hope to gain by improving his advantage againſt the Ruſſians, he muſt loſe far more by allowing his other enemies to make a progreſs on the ſide of Saxony. He ſatisfied himſelf therefore, with leaving a ſmall body of troops under Count Dohna, to obſerve the motions of the Muſcovite army, and marched with the greateſt part of his forces, and the utmoſt expedition, to the relief of Saxony.

ZULICHAU, BATTLE AT, 1759. A town on the river Oder, in Sileſia, in the principality of Croſſen, about thirty miles eaſt of Franckfort. Count Dohna having had leave as he deſired, to quit the command of the army againſt the Ruſſians, and retire to Berlin for the recovery of his health, Lieutenant-General Wedel was appointed to ſucceed him, who accordingly arrived at the camp of Zulichau on the 22d of July, eſcorted by 200 dragoons of Scorlemmer's regiment, commanded by Major Podewils. That officer had, in his march, defeated one of the enemy's detachments, (that was then plundering the village of Radnitz,) of which he took 69 priſoners, and killed upwards of 80. General Wedel's firſt ſtep on his arrival, was to reconnoitre the poſition of the Ruſſian camp at Langemeil. On the 23d, it appearing by the motions of the enemy, that their intention was to quit that camp, and again draw nearer the Oder, General Wedel, on his ſide, in order to oppoſe their paſſing that river, marched the army in two columns, one towards Kay, and the other towards Moze. The head of his vanguard, conſiſting of cavalry, had hardly paſſed the defile of Kay, before they attacked the enemy's light troops, which were repulſed with great loſs. The enemy were afterwards continually haraſſed on their march; and the cavalry, commanded by General Scorlemmer, fell upon them at different times, with great impetuoſity and ſucceſs. Lieutenant-General Manteuffel made alſo an attack with ſix battalions, and poſſeſſed himſelf of ſeveral of the enemy's batteries. But as the Ruſſians were advancing under cover of the batteries they had placed on the heights, from whence they fired very briſkly while the artillery on our ſide could be of no ſervice, General Wedel thought proper to content himſelf with the advantages he had gained, without returning to the charge. He therefore pitched his camp within cannon-ſhot of the enemy; his right wing extending to the hill of Kay, where the attack began. The loſs cannot have exceeded 1000 men, killed and wounded. That of the enemy, which is not exactly known, was very conſiderable. He loſt General Woperſnow in one of the attacks, and General Manteuffel was wounded.

The following, by Prince Ferdinand's order, was delivered to the army under his command.

Head-quarters at Sudhermen, Aug. 2, 1759.

His Highneſs orders his warmeſt thanks to be given to the whole army, for their great bravery and good behaviour yeſterday; particularly to the Britiſh infantry, and the two battalions of Hanoverian guards; to all the cavalry of the left wing; and to General Wangenheim's corps, particularly the regiment of Holſtein, the Heſſian cavalry, and the Hanoverian regiment du corps, and Hammerſtein; the ſame to all the brigades of heavy artillery. His Highneſs declares publicly, that, next to God, he attributes the glory of the day to the intrepidity, and extraordinary good behaviour, of theſe troops, which he aſſures them he ſhall retain the ſtrongeſt ſenſe of as long as he lives; and if ever, upon any occaſion, he ſhall be able to ſerve theſe brave troops, or any one of them in particular, it will give him the utmoſt pleaſure. His Highneſs orders his particular thanks to be likewiſe given to General Sporcken, the Duke of Holſtein, and Lieutenant-Generals Imhoff and Weff. His Highneſs is extremely obliged to the Count de Buckebourg, for all his care and trouble, in the management of the artillery, which was ſerved with great effect. Likewiſe to the commanding officers of the ſeveral brigades of artillery, viz. Colonel Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel Huſke, Major Haſſe, and the Engliſh Captains Philips, Drummond, and Foy. His Highneſs thinks himſelf infinitely obliged to Major-Generals Waldegrave and Kingſley, for their great conduct, and the good order in which they conducted their brigades. His Highneſs further orders it to be declared to Lieutenant-General the Marquis of Granby, that he is perſuaded, that if he had had the good fortune to have had him at the head of the cavalry of the right wing, his preſence would have greatly contributed to make the deciſion of the day more complete, and more brilliant. In ſhort, his Highneſs orders thoſe of his ſuite, whoſe behaviour he moſt admired, to be particularly named, as the Duke of Richmond, Colonel Fitzroy, Captain Ligonier, Colonel Watſon, Captain Wilſon, aids-de-camp; Adjutants Eſtorff, Bulau, Derendold, the Counts Taub

and

and Mallerk, his Highneſs having much reaſon to be ſatisfied with their conduct. His Highneſs deſires and orders the generals of his army, that, upon all occaſions, when orders are brought to them by his aid-de-camp, that they may be obeyed punctually, and without delay.

ZURICH, in Swiſſerland June 7, 1799.—*A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd.*

In conſequence of a very ſevere action which took place on the 4th inſtant, Maſſena has been obliged to abandon his intrenched camp before this place, and the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of the town yeſterday afternoon. In my diſpatch of the 21ſt ult. I had the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip that after the affair of Winterthur the enemy retreated behind the Glat. In the ſubſequent days the right wing of the Archduke's army under General Nauendorf, advanced towards Buelach, the centre of Prince Reuſs's column towards Kloten, and General Hotze's to Baſſerſdorf. In order to threaten the enemy's right flank, and in hopes of thereby inducing him to quit the poſition of Zurich, (the real ſtrength of which was not known), General Yellachich was ſent with a column round the Greifenſee, and afterwards advanced towards Zurich, in connection with another part of General Hotze's Corps, which croſſed the Glat below Greifenſee, but conſiderably to the enemy's right. As theſe demonſtrations, however, were without effect, an attack was determined upon. Between the Glat and Limmat is a conſiderable chain of hills, running nearly parallel to theſe rivers, and covered in moſt parts with thick woods. On this ridge, juſt in the front of Zurich, Maſſena had choſen a moſt excellent and not very extenſive poſition, which for ſeveral weeks paſt he had cauſed to be ſtrengthened by numerous intrenchments, and in which, after the affair of Winterthur, he collected a conſiderable part of the army. The right wing was poſted on the hill called the Zurich-Berg, which is greatly elevated above every other part of the ridge within its reach, and is covered with very thick woods, in which the enemy had made conſiderable abattis, entirely ſurrounding the hill, and defended by redoubts: and this being the moſt intereſting and deciſive point of the poſition, it was occupied by a large body of Infantry; the right flank of which was thrown back en potence towards the town. The left wing of the army was placed on the continuance of the above-mentioned chain of hills; likewiſe protected by extenſive woods, abattis, and intrenchments: in the centre the ground was much lower, quite free from wood and of eaſy acceſs. Through this open ſpace (which is not quite a cannon-ſhot in extent from wood to wood), paſs the roads leading from Kloten and Winterthur to Zurich. This is the only part of the poſition in which cavalry could have acted; but it was completely covered by a chain of cloſed redoubts, conſiderably retired and ſerving as a curtain to connect the two wings, by which it was ſo flanked and defended as to render the attack of this line extremely difficult ſo long as the wings of the army maintained the heights on each ſide of it. The left flank was further covered by a corps poſted between Regensberg and the Glat, having its retreat towards Baden. The only defect of the poſition in front of Zurich was, that in caſe of defeat the whole would have been obliged to defile through the town, ſituated cloſe behind the right of the poſition, and in which there is but one bridge over the Limmat: for (whether owing to the rapidity of the river or what other cauſe I know not) the enemy had not, as it was ſuppoſed he would have done, conſtructed any ponton bridges in the rear of his centre or left. From the above-mentioned circumſtances of the enemy's ſituation, it was evident that if the Zurich-berg was forced, it muſt have brought on the total defeat of their army; whoſe retreat through the town, juſt at the foot of this hill, would have been attended with the greateſt difficulty. Early in the morning of the 4th inſtant the army marched to attack the enemy. General Hotze's corps marched off to the left, croſſed the Glat, formed on the enemy's right flank, and began the attack of the Zurich-Berg. The enemy defended this poſt with the greateſt obſtinacy, and although a conſiderable part of Prince Reuſs's column was afterwards ſent to aſſiſt in the attack, it was found impoſſible to force it. The enemy was driven indeed from ſome of the abattis and intrenchments, but maintained his principal poſition in the Zurich-berg, till night put an end to the action. During the night and the whole of the next day, both parties remained exactly where they had ſtood at the end of the affair, the Auſtrian infantry of the left wing being in many places almoſt within muſket-ſhot of the enemy's abattis and works. The great fatigue which the troops had undergone on the 4th, determined the Archduke to defer till the 6th the renewal of the attack. But the enemy, whoſe loſs in the affair of the 4th had been very great, and who foreſaw the total ruin of his army if the Zurich-Berg ſhould be forced, retired in the night from the 5th to the 6th, leaving in his intrenchments thirty-five pieces of cannon, three howitzers, and a great number of ammunition waggons. In the afternoon of the 6th, the Auſtrians occupied the town. In the attack of the 4th inſt. the Auſtrian infantry ſuffered a conſiderable loſs in killed and wounded; among the latter were General Wallis, Lieutenant-General Hotze, and Major-General Hiller. General Hotze received a muſket-ſhot in the arm early in the affair, but it did not hurt the bone, and fortunately does not prevent his continuing to command his corps. His abſence at this moment would have been ſenſibly felt and ſincerely regretted. Cherin (general of diviſion and chief of the ſtaff), together with two other French generals, were ſeverely wounded, and two adjutant-generals are among the priſoners, of which there are a conſiderable number.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. CRAUFURD.

Zurich, September 25, ten o'clock in the morning.

The whole Auſtrian and Ruſſian line is engaged today. Troops marched through this city during the whole of laſt night, and at five o'clock in the morning the thunder of cannon was heard from the lower parts of

of the Limmat, and approached this city by degrees. At half paſt ſeven the French made a vigorous attack upon the Ruſſian poſition at Wolliſhofen; the fire was more tremenduous than any that was ever heard before, and that of the Ruſſians diſtinguiſhed itſelf particularly by its regularity and velocity. The French had advanced to Walliſhofen, but retreated by degrees; and at this moment the ſcene of action is again in the neighbourhood of Limbach and Adliſchwyl. In the neighbourhood of Dietikon Baden the action muſt have been deciſive, the Ruſſians having croſſed the Limmat in that quarter at four in the morning, by means of bridges thrown acroſs that river, near the convent of Fehrli. Some perſons maintain that the French, being informed of the intended attack, had been beforehand with the Ruſſians in that quarter; but they are now ſaid to be on their retreat, and cloſely purſued by the Ruſſians into their intrenchments. The number of wounded which have already arrived here from Wal liſhofen is ſo great, that the carriages prepared for their conveyance are inſufficient, ſo that ſome of them are obliged to be led on foot, or carried.

The body of troops upon the Sihlfeld, which has hitherto remained inactive, has ſent conſiderable reinforcements to Walliſhofen, and to the centre and the right wing on the other ſide of the Limmat. While the French advanced and retreated, their left wing was continually fired upon from the flotilla of Colonel Williams on the Lake; but they afterwards returned this fire from ſeveral pieces of artillery conveyed by them to the ſhore. From the country above the Lake of Zurich, where General Hotze is ſtationed, a heavy cannonade has likewiſe been heard, proceeding from the heights; but the noiſe cauſed by the engagements near this city is ſuch, that we cannot ſpeak of it with any certainty.

The army has entered Zurich, fighting on the 26th. The third column croſſed the Linth between the Lakes of Zurich and Wallenſtadt. The enemy are every where retreating.

The battle which was expected to take place in Switzerland for the laſt four months, has at laſt been fought on the 25th and 26th inſtant, but the fate of Switzerland ſeems not to have been decided by it in favour of the Auſtrians. Field Marſhal Suwarrow intended, it is ſaid, to occupy the whole line of Tavetſch, join General Hotze's left wing, and then make a general attack. Maſſena having received information of this, was beforehand with him, by attacking in different points. The attack near Zurich was led by him in perſon, where he fell upon the allies with ſuperior numbers. This deranged, in ſome degree, the order of battle of the Auſtrians, and a diviſion of General Hotze's corps was defeated. The village of Tavetſch, which General Roſenberg had entered on the 24th, with 6000 men, to join the Auſtrians, and about 4000 of Griſon peaſants, is ſituated in the bailiwick of Diſentis, in the upper part of the Griſon country, near one of the ſources of the Rhine, in a very wild part of the country.

ADDENDA.

ADDENDA.

ABOUKIR. *See* EGYPT in this Addenda.

ALEXANDRIA. *See* EGYPT in this Addenda.

ALGEZIRAS a ſea port in Spain, five miles N. W. of Gibraltar, where an engagement took place between the ſhips under Admiral Sir James Saumarez and ſome French and Spaniſh ſhips, of which the following account was tranſmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated July 6, 1801.

I ſtood through the Straits, with his Majeſty's ſquadron under my orders, with the intention of attacking three French line of battle ſhips and a frigate, that I had received information of being at anchor off Algeziras; on opening Cabaretta point, I found the ſhips lay at a conſiderable diſtance from the enemy's batteries, and having a leading wind up to them, afforded every reaſonable hope of ſucceſs in the attack.

I had previouſly directed captain Hood, in the Venerable, from his experience and knowledge of the anchorage, to lead the ſquadron, which he executed with his accuſtomed gallantry, and although it was not intended he ſhould anchor, he found himſelf under the neceſſity ſo to do, from the wind's failing (a circumſtance ſo much to be apprehended in this country), and to which circumſtance I have to regret the want of ſucceſs in this well-intended enterpriſe; Captain Stirling anchored oppoſite to the inner ſhip of the enemy, and brought the Pompée to action in the moſt ſpirited manner, which was alſo followed by the commanders of every ſhip in the ſquadron.

Captains Derby and Ferris, owing to the light winds, were prevented for a conſiderable time from coming into action; at length the Hannibal getting a breeze, Captain Ferris had the moſt favourable proſpect of being along-ſide one of the enemy's ſhips, when the Hannibal unfortunately took the ground; and I am extremely concerned to acquaint their Lordſhips, that after having made every poſſible effort, with this ſhip and the Audacious, to cover her from the enemy, I was under the neceſſity to make ſail, being at the time only three cables' length from one of the enemy's batteries.

My thanks are particularly due to all the captains, officers and men, under my orders; and although their endeavours have not been crowned with ſucceſs, I truſt the thouſands of Spectators from his Majeſty's Garriſon, and alſo the ſurrounding coaſt, will do juſtice to their valour and intrepidity, which was not to be checked by the fire from the numerous batteries, however formidable, that ſurrounded Algeziras.

I feel it incumbent upon me to ſtate to their lordſhips the great merits of Captain Brenton, of the Cæſar, whoſe cool judgment and intrepid conduct, I will venture to pronounce, were never ſurpaſſed. I alſo beg leave to recommend to their Lordſhip's notice, my flag-lieutenant, Mr. Philip Dumareſq, who has ſerved with me from the commencement of this war, and is a moſt deſerving officer. Mr. Lamborne, and the other lieutenants, are alſo entitled to great praiſe, as well as Capt. Maxwell of the marines, and the officers of his corps ſerving on board the Cæſar.

The enemy's ſhips conſiſted of two of eighty-four guns, and one of ſeventy-four, with a large frigate; two of the former are aground, and the whole are rendered totally unſerviceable.

I cannot coſe this letter without rendering the moſt ample juſtice to the great bravery of Captain Ferris: the loſs in his ſhip muſt have been very conſiderable both in officers and men; but I have the ſatisfaction to be informed, that his Majeſty has not loſt ſo valuable an officer.

J. SAUMAREZ.

The Hon. Captain Dundas, of his Majeſty's Polacre the Calpe, made his veſſel as uſeful as poſſible, and kept

kept up a ſpirited fire on one of the enemy's batteries. I have alſo to expreſs my approbation of Lieutenant Janverin, commander of the gun-boats, who having joined me with intelligence, ſerved as volunteer on board the Cæſar.

On board his Majeſty's ſhip the Cæſar,
Gibraltar Mole, July 10, 1801.

I herewith encloſe the copy of a letter from Captain Ferris, of his Majeſty's late ſhip Hannibal, which I requeſt you will pleaſe to lay before their Lordſhips; and I have only to expreſs my deep regret that his well-meant endeavours to bring his ſhip to cloſe action, ſhould have occaſioned ſo ſevere a loſs.

J. SAUMAREZ.

SIR, Algeziras, July 7.

I have little more to tell you of the fate of his Majeſty's ſhip Hannibal than yourſelf muſt have obſerved, only, that from the number of batteries and ſhips, gun-boats, &c. we had to encounter, our guns ſoon got knocked up; and I found it was impoſſible to do any thing either for the preſervation of the ſhip, or for the good of the ſervice, our boats, ſails, rigging, and ſprings, being all ſhot away; and having ſo many killed and wounded, which will appear by the annexed liſt, I thought it prudent to ſtrike, and thereby preſerve the lives of the brave men that remained.

Had I been ſucceſsful in the view before me, previous to the ſhip's taking the ground, my praiſes of the conduct of my officers and ſhip's company could not have exceeded their merits; but I have, notwithſtanding, the ſatisfaction to ſay, that every order was obſerved and carried into execution, with that promptitude and alacrity becoming Britiſh officers and ſeamen.

I am, &c.

Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, &c. &c. S. FERRIS.

Diſpatches from Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. of which the following are copies.

Cæſar, off Cape Trafalgar, July 13.

It has pleaſed the Almighty to crown the exertions of this ſquadron with the moſt deciſive ſucceſs over the enemies of their country.

The three French line-of-battle ſhips diſabled in the action of the 6th inſtant off Algeziras, were on the 8th reinforced by a ſquadron of five Spaniſh line-of-battle ſhips, under the command of Don Juan Joachin de Moreno, and a French ſhip of ſeventy-four guns, wearing a broad pendant, beſides three frigates, and an incredible number of gun-boats and other veſſels, and got under ſail yeſterday morning, together with his Majeſty's late ſhip Hannibal, which they had ſucceeded in getting off the ſhoal on which ſhe ſtruck.

I almoſt deſpaired of having a ſufficient force in readineſs to oppoſe to ſuch numbers; but, through the great exertions of Captain Brenton and the officers and men belonging to the Cæſar, the ſhip was in readineſs to warp out of the Mole yeſterday morning, and got under weigh immediately after with all the ſquadron, except the Pompée, which ſhip had not had time to get in her maſts.

Confiding in the zeal and intrepidity of the officers and men I had the happineſs to ſerve with, I determined, if poſſible, to obſtruct the paſſage of this very powerful force to Cadiz. Late in the evening I obſerved the enemy's ſhips to have cleared Cabareta-Point, and at eight I bore up with the ſquadron to ſtand after them. His Majeſty's ſhip Superb being ſtationed a-head of the Cæſar, I directed Captain Keats to make ſail and attack the ſternmoſt ſhips in the enemy's rear, uſing his endeavours to keep in ſhore of them. At eleven the Superb opened her fire cloſe to the enemy's ſhips; and on the Cæſar's coming up, and preparing to engage a three-decker that had hauled her wind, ſhe was perceived to have taken fire; and the flames having communicated to a ſhip to leeward of her, both were ſoon in a blaze, and preſented a moſt awful ſight. No poſſibility exiſting of offering the leaſt aſſiſtance in ſo diſtreſſing a ſituation, the Cæſar paſſed to cloſe with the ſhip engaged by the Superb; but by the cool and determined fire kept upon her, which muſt ever reflect the higheſt credit on that ſhip, the enemy's ſhip was completely ſilenced, and ſoon after hauled down her colours.

The Venerable and Spencer having at this time come up, I bore up after the enemy, who were carrying a preſs of ſail, ſtanding out of the ſtreights, and loſt ſight of them during the night. It blew exceſſive hard till day-light, and in the morning the only ſhips in company were the Venerable and Thames a-head of the Cæſar, and one of the French ſhips at ſome diſtance from them, ſtanding towards the ſhoals of Conil, beſides the Spencer a-ſtern coming up.

All the ſhips immediately made ſail with a freſh breeze, but as we approached, the wind ſuddenly failing the Venerable was alone able to bring her to action, which Captain Hood did in the moſt gallant manner, and had nearly ſilenced the French ſhip, when his main-maſt (which had been before wounded,) was unfortunately ſhot away; and it coming nearly calm, the enemy's ſhip was enabled to get off without any poſſibility of following her.

The higheſt praiſe is due to Captain Hood, and the officers and men of the Venerable, for their ſpirit and gallantry in the action, which entitled them to better ſucceſs. The French ſhip was an eighty-four, with additional guns on the gunwale.

This action was ſo near the ſhore, that the Venerable ſtruck on one of the ſhoals; but was ſoon after got off, and taken in tow by the Thames, but with the loſs of all her maſts.

The enemy's ſhips are now in ſight to the Weſtward, ſtanding in for Cadiz. The Superb and Audacious, with the captured ſhip, are alſo in ſight, with the Carlotta Portugueſe frigate, commanded by Captain Crawfurd Duncan, who very handſomely came out with the ſquadron, and has been of the greateſt aſſiſtance to Captain Keats, in ſtaying by the enemy's ſhip captured by the ſuperb.

I am proceeding with the ſquadron for Roſier-Bay,

and ſhall proceed the moment the ſhips are refitted, to reſume my ſtation.

No praiſes that I can beſtow are adequate to the merits of the officers and ſhip's companies of all the ſquadron, particularly for their unremitted exertions in refitting the ſhips at Gibraltar, to which, in a great degree is to be aſcribed the ſucceſs of the ſquadron againſt the enemy.

Although the Spencer and Audacious had not the good fortune to partake of this action, I have no doubt of their exertion, had they come up in time to cloſe with the enemy's ſhips.

My thanks are alſo due to Captain Holles of the Thames, and to the Honourable Captain Dundas of the Calpe, whoſe aſſiſtance was particularly uſeful to Captain Keats in ſecuring the enemy's ſhip, and enabling the Superb to ſtand after the ſquadron, in caſe of having been enabled to renew the action.

I herewith encloſe the names of the enemy's ſhips.

(Signed) J. SAUMAREZ.

Liſt of the Spaniſh ſquadron that arrived at Cadiz from Ferrol, on the 25th of April, under the command of Don Joachin de Moreno (Lieutenant-General), as Vice-Admiral, and proceeded to Algeziras-Bay, the 9th of July 1801.

Real Carlos, of 112 guns, Captain Don J. Eſquerra.

San Hermenegildo, of 112 guns, Captain Don J. Emparan.

San Fernando, of 94 guns, Captain Don J. Malina.

Argonaut, of 80 guns, Captain Don J. Harrera.

San Auguſtin, of 74 guns, Captain Don R. Jopete.

San Antonio, of 74 guns, under French colours, taken by the Superb.

Wanton, French lugger, of 12 guns.

The Admiral's ſhip, the Real Carlos, and the San Hermenegildo, were the two ſhips that took fire and blew up.

(Signed) J. SAUMAREZ.

Cæſar, off Trafalgar, July 14.

I herewith encloſe, for their Lordſhips' further information, the ſtatement I have received from Captain Keats, to whom the greateſt praiſe is due for his gallant conduct on the ſervice alluded to.

Captain Hood's merits are held in too high eſtimation to receive additional luſtre from any praiſes I can beſtow; but I only do juſtice to my own feelings when I obſerve, that in no inſtance have I known ſuperior bravery to that diſplayed by him on this occaſion.

J. SAUMAREZ.

Superb, off Cape Trafalgar, July 14.

Purſuant to your directions to ſtate the particulars of the Superb's ſervices laſt night, I have the honour to inform you, that in conſequence of your directions to make ſail up to and engage the ſternmoſt of the enemy's ſhips, at half-paſt eleven I found myſelf abreaſt of a Spaniſh three-decked ſhip, (the Real Carlos, as appears by report of ſome ſurvivors) which having brought in one with two other ſhips nearly line abreaſt, I opened my fire upon at not more than three cable's length; this evidently produced a good effect, as well in this ſhip as the others abreaſt of her, which ſoon began firing on each other, and at times on the Superb.

In about a quarter of an hour, I perceived the ſhip I was engaging, and which had loſt her foretop-maſt, to be on fire, upon which we inſtantly ceaſed to moleſt her, and I proceeded on to the next ſhip at hand, which proved to be the San Antonio, of 74 guns, and 730 men, commanded by the Chef de Diviſion Le Key, under French colours, wearing a broad pendant, and nearly equally manned with French and Spaniſh ſeamen, and which, after ſome action (the Chef being wounded), ſtruck her colours.

I learn from the very few ſurvivors of the ſhips that caught fire and blew up, (which, in an open boat reached the Superb at the time ſhe was taking poſſeſſion of the San Antonio) that in the confuſion of the action the Hermenegildo, (a firſt rate alſo) miſtaking the Real Carlos for an enemy, ran on board her, and ſhared her melancholy fate.

Services of this nature cannot well be expected to be performed without ſome loſs, but though we have to lament that Lieutenant E. Walker and fourteen ſeamen and marines have been wounded, moſt of them ſeverely, ſtill there is reaſon to rejoice that it is the extent of our loſs.

I received able and active aſſiſtance from Mr. Samuel Jackſon, the firſt lieutenant, and it is my duty to repreſent to you, that the officers of all deſcriptions, ſeamen, and marines, conducted themſelves with the greateſt ſteadineſs and gallantry.

R. G. KEATS.

BOULOGNE.—Attack of the armament there by Lord Viſcount Nelſon; ſee the following letter from an officer on board the Meduſa.

On Monday, Auguſt 3, his Lordſhip, in the Nile lugger, reconnoitred the bay, and the coaſt adjacent. It was no doubt his object to diſcover the moſt convenient points for attack, and the ſafeſt paſſages of near acceſs into the bay. That night he removed his flag, and with his whole ſquadron of bombs, gun-boats, fire-ſhips, luggers, cutters, &c. arrived off Boulogne.

Between the hours of ſix and ſeven on Tueſday morning, the veſſels were arranged for action, and a ſtrong fire againſt the batteries, gun-boats in the harbour, &c. was commenced.

It was continued, without interruption, till the hour of four in the afternoon. The ſhifting of the wind, and the ebbing of the tide, then obliged his Lordſhip to alter, for ſome hours, the poſitions of his ſhips. In the evening the firing was reſumed. The wind and weather were then as favourable as could be deſired, either for a renewal of the cannonading and bombardment, or for our fleet to get into the Downs.

We have learnt that, early in the afternoon, three French gun-brigs had been deſtroyed; a fourth, with a lugger, driven on ſhore. The ſhells thrown by our bomb-veſſels were diſtinctly ſeen in the air from Dover heights. It is underſtood that the lower town of Boulogne was on fire.

We could perceive ſeveral men land from a veſſel, and

and put under a ſail on the beach, ſuppoſed to be killed. I can aſſure you that ten of the French gun-veſſels were deſtroyed, and the ſlaughter of the enemy muſt have been great, as we did not ceaſe bombarding until nine this evening, when the whole of the French force was completely ſilenced.

Our bombs have conſiderably damaged the pier-head; they far exceeded the Admiral's expectation: and I am happy to add, that only one ſhell from the ſhore had effect, which fell on board a bomb-veſſel, and damaged her rigging. A ſhell from one of our own veſſels burſt in the mortar, and thereby killed a man, wounded another dangerouſly, and three ſlightly.

During the whole of the action the hills near Boulogne were crowded with ſpectators, and they are now throwing up a ſtrong battery to the eaſtward of the town.

Admiral Nelſon leaves this to-day for Margate-road, and is expected to return very ſoon with ſixteen flat-bottomed boats, from which it is likely we ſhall again renew the attack.

There are now lying in the roads twenty-five ſail of the enemy's veſſels, and thoſe ſunk have the preſumption to keep their colours flying juſt above the ſurface of the water.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. dated on board the Meduſa, off Boulogne, Auguſt 16, 1801.

Having judged it proper to attempt bringing off the enemy's flotilla, moored in the front of Boulogne, I directed the attack to be made by four diviſions of boats for boarding, under the command of Captains Somerville, Cotgrave, Jones, and Parker; and a diviſion of howitzer-boats, under Captain Conn. The boats put off from the Meduſa at half paſt eleven o'clock laſt night, in the beſt poſſible order; and before one o'clock this morning the firing began; and I had, from the judgment of the officers, and the zeal and gallantry of every man, the moſt perfect confidence of complete ſucceſs; but the darkneſs of the night, with the tide and half-tide, ſeparated the diviſions, and from all not arriving at the ſame happy moment with Captain Parker is to be attributed the failure of ſucceſs; but I beg to be perfectly underſtood that not the ſmalleſt blame attaches itſelf to any perſon; for, although the diviſions did not arrive together, yet each (except the fourth diviſion, which could not be got up before day) made a ſucceſsful attack on that part of the enemy they fell in with, and actually took poſſeſſion of ſeveral brigs and flats, and cut their cables; but many of them being aground, and the moment of the battle's ceaſing on board them, the veſſels were filled with vollies upon vollies of muſketry, the enemy being perfectly regardleſs of their own men, who muſt have ſuffered equally with us, it was therefore impoſſible to remain on board even to burn them; but allow me to ſay, who have ſeen much ſervice this war, that more determined perſevering courage I never witneſſed; and that nothing but the impoſſibility of being ſucceſsful, from the cauſes I have mentioned, could have prevented me from having to congratulate their Lordſhips; but although in value the loſs of ſuch gallant and good men is incalculable, yet, in point of numbers, it has fallen ſhort of my expectations. I muſt alſo beg leave to ſtate, that greater zeal and ardent deſire to diſtinguiſh themſelves by an attack on the enemy was never ſhown than by all the captains, officers, and crews, of all the different deſcriptions of veſſels under my command.

The commanders of the Hunter and Greyhound revenue-cutters went in their boats in the moſt handſome and gallant manner to the attack. Amongſt the many brave men wounded, I have with the deepeſt regret to place the name of my gallant good friend and able aſſiſtant Captain Edward T. Parker; alſo my flag-lieutenant Frederick Langford, who has ſerved with me many years; they were both wounded in attempting to board the French commodore. To Captain Gore of the Meduſa I feel the higheſt obligations; and when their Lordſhips look at the loſs of the Meduſa on this occaſion, they will agree with me that the honour of my flag, and the cauſe of their king and country, could never have been placed in more gallant hands. Captain Bedford of the Leyden, with Captain Gore, very handſomely volunteered their ſervices to ſerve under a maſter and commander; but I did not think it fair to the latter, and I only mention it to mark the zeal of thoſe officers. From the nature of the attack, only a few priſoners were made; a lieutenant, eight ſeamen, and eight ſoldiers, are all they brought off. Herewith I ſend the reports of the ſeveral commanders of diviſions, and a return of killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

NELSON AND BRONTI.

P. S. Captain Somerville was the ſenior maſter and commander employed.

Eugenia, off Boulogne, Auguſt 16, 1801.

MY LORD,

In obedience to your Lordſhip's direction to ſtate the proceedings of the firſt diviſion of boats which you did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpoſe of attacking the enemy's flotilla in the bay of Boulogne, I beg leave to acquaint you, that after leaving the Meduſa laſt night, I found myſelf, on getting on ſhore, carried conſiderably, by the rapidity of the tide, to the eaſtward of the above-mentioned place; and finding that I was not likely to reach it in the order preſcribed, I gave directions for the boats to caſt each other off. By ſo doing, I was enabled to get to the enemy's flotilla a little before the dawn of day, and in the beſt order poſſible attacked, cloſe to the pier head, a brig, which, after a ſharp conteſt, I carried. Previous to ſo doing, her cables were cut; but I was prevented from towing her out by her being ſecured with a chain, and in conſequence of a very heavy fire of muſketry and grape ſhot that was directed at us from the ſhore, three luggers, and another brig within half piſtol-ſhot; and not ſeeing the leaſt proſpect of being able to get her off, I was obligated to abandon her, and puſh out of the bay, as it was then completely day-light.

The undaunted and reſolute behaviour of the officers, ſeamen, and marines, was unparalleled; and I have to lament the loſs of ſeveral of thoſe brave men, a liſt of whom I encloſe you herewith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. SOMERVILLE.

Meduſa, off Boulogne, Auguſt 16, 1801.

MY LORD,

After the complete arrangement which was made, the perfect good underſtanding and regularity with which the boats you did me the honour to put under my command left the Meduſa, I have an anxious feeling to explain to your Lordſhip the failure of our enterpriſe, that, on its outſet, promiſed every ſucceſs.

Agreeably to your Lordſhip's inſtructions, I proceeded with the ſecond diviſion of the boats under my direction (the half of which were under the direction of Lieutenant Williams, ſenior of the Meduſa), to attack the part of the enemy's flotilla appointed for me, and at half paſt twelve had the good fortune to find myſelf cloſe to them, when I ordered Lieutenant Williams, with his ſubdiviſion, to puſh on to attack the veſſels to the northward of me, while I, with the others, run alongſide a large brig off the Mole Head, wearing the commodore's pendant. It is at this moment I feel myſelf at a loſs for words to do juſtice to the officers and crew of the Meduſa who were in the boat with me, and to Lieutenant Langford, the officers and crew of the ſame ſhip, who nobly ſeconded us in the barge, until all her crew were killed or wounded; and to the Honourable Mr. Cathcart, who commanded the Meduſa's cutter, and ſuſtained the attack with the greateſt intrepidity, until the deſperate ſituation I was left in obliged me to call him to the aſſiſtance of the ſufferers in my boat.

The boats were no ſooner alongſide than we attempted to board; but a very ſtrong netting, traced up to her lower yards, baffled all our endeavours, and an inſtantaneous diſcharge of her guns and ſmall arms, from about 200 ſoldiers on her gunwale knocked myſelf, Mr. Kirby, the maſter of the Meduſa, and Mr. Gore, a midſhipman, with two-thirds of the crew, upon our backs into the boat, all either killed or wounded deſperately: the barge and cutter, being on the outſide, ſheered off with the tide, but the flat boat in which I was hung alongſide, and as there was not an officer or man left to govern her, muſt have fallen into the hands of the enemy, had not Mr. Cathcart taken her in tow, and carried her off.

Mr. Williams led his ſubdiviſion up to the enemy with the moſt intrepid gallantry, took one lugger, and attacked a brig; while his crews, I am concerned to ſay, ſuffered equally with ourſelves; nearly the whole of his boat's crew were killed or wounded; Lieutenant Pelley, who commanded the Meduſa's launch, and the Honourable Mr. Maitland, midſhipman, were ſeverely wounded; and Mr. William Briſtow, maſter's mate, in the Meduſa's cutter, under Lieutenant Stewart, was killed.

I now feel it my duty to aſſure your Lordſhip, that nothing could ſurpaſs the zeal, courage, and readineſs of every deſcription of officer and man under my command; and I am ſorry that my words fall ſhort of their merits, though we could not accompliſh the object we were ordered to.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD T. PARKER.

Ganet, Auguſt 16, 1801.

MY LORD,

On the night of the 15th inſt. the third diviſion of boats which I had the honour to command aſſembled on board his Majeſty's ſhip York, agreeably to your Lordſhip's directions, and at eleven P. M. by ſignal from the Meduſa, proceeded, without loſs of time, to attack the enemy's flotilla off Boulogne, as directed by your Lordſhip; and as I thought it moſt adviſable to endeavour to reduce the largeſt veſſel firſt, I loſt no time in making the attack; but in conſequence of my leading the diviſion, and the enemy opening a heavy fire from ſeveral batteries, thought it adviſable to give the enemy as little time as poſſible, cut the tow-rope, and did not wait for the other boats, ſo that it was ſome little time before the heavy boats could get up; received ſo many ſhots through the boat's bottom, that I ſoon found her in a ſinking ſtate; and as it was not poſſible to ſtop ſo many ſhot-holes, was obliged, with the men, to take to another boat, and I have the pleaſure to acquaint your Lordſhip, that I received particular ſupport from the boats of his Majeſty's ſhip York, which ſoon came up with the reſt of the diviſion I had the honour to command; but finding no proſpect of ſucceſs, and the number of men killed and wounded in the different boats, and the conſtant fire from the ſhore of grape and ſmall arms, thought it for the good of his Majeſty's ſervice to withdraw the boats between two and three in the morning, as we could not board her, although every effort was made.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ISAAC COTGRAVE.

His Majeſty's ſhip Iſis, Sunday

MY LORD, Auguſt 16, 1801.

In conſequence of directions received from your Lordſhip, I laſt night, on the ſignal being made on board the Meduſa, left this ſhip with the boats of the fourth diviſion, formed with two cloſe lines, and immediately joined the other diviſions under the ſtern of the Meduſa, and from thence proceeded to put your Lordſhip's order into execution, attacking the weſternmoſt part of the enemy's flotilla; but notwithſtanding every exertion made, owing to the rapidity of the tide, we could not, until near day-light, get to the weſtward of any part of the enemy's line; on approaching the eaſtern part of which, in order to aſſiſt the firſt diviſion then engaged, we met them returning. Under theſe circumſtances, and the day breaking apace, I judged it prudent to direct the officers commanding the different boats to return to their reſpective ſhips.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT JONES.

P. S.

P. S. None killed or wounded on board any of the fourth diviſion.

Diſcovery, off Boulogne,
My Lord, Auguſt 16, 1801.

I beg leave to make my report to your Lordſhip of the four howitzer-boats that I had the honour to command, in the attack of the enemy laſt night.

Having led in to ſupport Captain Parker's diviſion, kept between his lines until the enemy opened their fire on him, we puſhed on towards the pier until I was aground in the headmoſt boat, then opened our fire, and threw about eight ſhells into it; but, from the ſtrength of the tide coming out of the harbour, was not able to keep our ſtation off the Pier Head, but continued our fire on the camp, until the enemy's fire had totally ſlackened, and Captain Parker's diviſion had paſſed without me. I beg leave to mention to your Lordſhip that I was ably ſupported by the other boats. Captain Broome and Lieutenant Beam, of the Royal Artillery, did every thing in their power to annoy the enemy. The other officers of artillery were detached in the other four howitzer-boats.

I have the honour to be, &c.
John Conn.

CAIRO, ſee Egypt, Addenda.

COLOMBO in the Eaſt-Indies, was taken Feb. 16, 1796.—*The following particulars are from an officer in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, Wolfendah, Feb.* 17, 1796.

On the 7th of February, Major Petrie marched with a conſiderable detachment from Nigambo, and croſſed a river 100 yards broad, deep, but not rapid, the whole diſtance making about eleven miles.

The 8th, moved forward, and reached a deep Nullah, where had been a ſtrong wooden bridge, which the enemy deſtroyed on our approach. As the Nullah was not fordable, it was neceſſary to repair the bridge, which detained us ſome hours. This Nullah was diſtant about four miles from our former ground, and we encamped at Paſſibattal, on the large river Mallway, two miles farther. On the oppoſite banks of this river, which is 170 yards broad, the enemy were poſted in conſiderable force, having with them ſix pieces of light cannon.

About two miles farther up, and nearly the ſame diſtance towards the ſea, they had eſtabliſhed themſelves in the ſame manner. We halted until we were joined by Colonel Stuart with the line, and to allow time to provide rafts and boats; this river is three miles from Colombo, and every appearance threatened an obſtinate reſiſtance.

On the 10th, the enemy perceiving probably ſome of our parties, diſcharged 18 guns, but without doing us any damage.

On the 11th, to our complete aſtoniſhment, this formidable paſs was diſcovered to be abandoned, and with the utmoſt expedition we croſſed almoſt all the army in the courſe of the ſame day.

On the 12th the flank companies were attacked by 200 Europeans and 600 Malays. The line was ordered to advance for their ſupport, but before any of the corps could render any effectual aid, they had charged and totally defeated the enemy: this happened almoſt under the walls of Colombo.

In this gallant and deciſive affair, our loſs was two European grenadiers killed, and nine wounded. Volunteer Grant was ſeverely wounded, and Captain French ſlightly. The enemy loſt about 170 killed and wounded, chiefly Malays. Some officers of rank fell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond is dead of his wounds.

In the beginning of the action, the Malays diſplayed their uſual treachery, and appeared before our poſt, making ſigns of ſubmiſſion, laying their treſſes, &c. on the ground: a Dutch officer diſgraced himſelf by a ſimilar conduct, endeavouring, like Judas of old, to betray his maſter with a ſalute. We have now taken up our final poſition about 300 yards from the fort, in the ſkirts of the Pettah, and all our exertions are now to land our artillery and ſtores. This buſineſs will ſoon be decided; they have given us no diſturbance ſince the action, and all our accounts agree in their diſunion and deſpondency.

Colombo, Feb. 16, 1796.

I have unfeigned pleaſure in giving you the earlieſt intimation of our ſucceſs—Colombo this day capitulated to Colonel Stuart.

The diſunion and want of exertion amongſt the enemy, ſuggeſted the propriety of ſummoning the fort; and Major Agnew, the Adjutant-General, was accordingly diſpatched with a flag of truce. This happened on the 14th, and towards evening a ceſſation of hoſtilities was proclaimed for 24 hours, when it was underſtood that articles of capitulation were agreed to.

The 15th was employed in finally adjuſting the terms of the ſurrender; and this morning, at ten o'clock, the flank corps of the three regiments, two companies of artillery, the 52d regiment and grenadier battalion, took poſſeſſion of this important conqueſt.

Since the affair of the 12th, not one ſhot had been exchanged, and every ſtep of the enemy had exhibited the moſt apparent marks of imbecility and indeciſion.

I am not informed of the particular articles of capitulation; but learn, that in general they are becoming the Britiſh character—highly favourable to the beſieged, without doing any injuſtice to the intereſts of our honourable employers; and that about 60,000l of paper currency is to bear an intereſt of three per cent. for which our government is to become ſecurity.

The public property of Colombo is immenſe, without noticing the great quantity of riches at P. de Galle, included in the capitulation, as well as every other poſt remaining with the Dutch: four companies of Madras ſepoys ſailed laſt night to take poſſeſſion of P. de Galle, which finiſhes the complete reduction of the iſland of Ceylon.

The capture of Colombo may, without any hazard of contradiction, be deemed one of the moſt valuable that has ever fallen to our arms—the article of cinnamon alone, is valued at a ſum of no leſs magnitude than 26 lacks of pagodas.

The

The garriſon conſiſted of 800 ſoldiers, 500 ſailors, 1800 malays, 300 ſepoys, and 700 cingaleſe, beſides burghers.

COPENHAGEN.—*Diſpatches from Sir Hyde Parker, dated on board the London, in Copenhagen Roads, the 6th inſt. of which the following are copies.*

You will be pleaſed to acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that ſince my letter of the 23d of March, no opportunity of wind offered for going up the Sound until the 25th, when the wind ſhifted in a moſt violent ſquall from the S. W. to the N. W. and north, and blew with ſuch violence and ſo great a ſea, as to render it impoſſible for any ſhip to have weighed her anchor. The wind and ſea were even ſo violent, as to oblige many ſhips to let go a ſecond anchor to prevent them from driving, notwithſtanding they were riding with two cables an end; and, by the morning, the wind veered again to the Southward of the Weſt.

On the 30th of laſt month, the wind having come to the northward, we paſſed into the Sound with the fleet, but not before I had aſſured myſelf of the hoſtile intentions of the Danes to oppoſe our paſſage, as the papers marked No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, will prove; after this intercourſe, there could be no doubt remaining of their determination to reſiſt.

After anchoring about five or ſix miles from the Iſland of Huin, I reconnoitred with Vice-Admiral Lord Nelſon, and Rear-Admiral Graves, the formidable line of ſhips, radeaus, pontons, galleys, fireſhips, and gun-boats, flanked and ſupported by extenſive batteries on the two iſlands called the Crowns; the largeſt of which was mounted with from fifty to ſeventy pieces of cannon; theſe were again commanded by two ſhips of ſeventy guns, and a large frigate in the Inner-Road of Copenhagen, and two ſixty-four-gun ſhips (without maſts), were moored on the flat, on the ſtarboard ſide of the entrance into the arſenal.

The day after, the wind being Southerly, we again examined their poſition, and came to the reſolution of attacking them from the ſouthward.

Vice-Admiral Lord Nelſon having offered his ſervices for conducting the attack, had, ſome days before we entered the Sound, ſhifted his flag to the Elephant; and after having examined and buoyed the outer channel of the middle ground, his Lordſhip proceeded with twelve ſhips of the line, all the frigates, bombs, fireſhips, and all the ſmall veſſels, and that evening anchored off Draco Point to make his diſpoſition for the attack, and wait for the wind to the ſouthward.

It was agreed between us that the remaining ſhips with me ſhould weigh at the ſame moment his Lordſhip did, and menace the Crown batteries, and the four ſhips of the line that lay at the entrance of the arſenals; as alſo to cover our incloſed ſhips as they came out of action.

I have now the honour to conclude a copy of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelſon's report to me of the action on the 2d inſtant. His Lordſhip has ſtated ſo fully the whole of his proceedings on that day, as only to leave me the opportunity to teſtify my intire acquieſcence and teſtimony of the bravery and intrepidity with which the action was ſupported throughout the line.

Was it poſſible for me to add any thing to the well-earned renown of Lord Nelſon, it would be by aſſerting, that his exertions, great as they have heretofore been, were never carried to a higher pitch of zeal for his country's ſervice.

I have only to lament, that the ſort of attack, confined within an intricate and narrow paſſage, excluded the ſhips particularly under my command from the opportunity of exhibiting their valour; but I can, with great truth, aſſert, that the ſame ſpirit and zeal animated the whole of the fleet; and, I truſt, that the conteſt in which we are engaged, will, on ſome future day, afford them an occaſion of ſhewing that the whole were inſpired with the ſame ſpirit, had the field been ſufficiently extenſive to have brought it into action.

It is with the deepeſt concern I mention the loſs of Captains Moſſe and Riou, two very brave and gallant officers, and whoſe loſs, as I am well informed, will be ſenſibly felt by the families they have left behind them; the former a wife and children, the latter an aged mother.

From the known gallantry of Sir Thomas Thompſon on former occaſions, the naval ſervices will have to regret the loſs of the future exertions of that brave officer, whoſe leg was ſhot off.

For all other particulars I beg leave to refer their Lordſhips to Captain Otway, who was with Lord Nelſon in the latter part of the action, and able to anſwer any queſtion that may be thought neceſſary to put to him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. PARKER.

P. S. The promotions and appointments that have taken place on this occaſion will be ſent by the next opportunity that offers; but I cannot cloſe this without acquainting their Lordſhips, that Captain Moſſe being killed very early in the action, Lieutenant John Yelland continued it with the greateſt ſpirit and good conduct; I muſt, therefore, in juſtice to his merit, beg leave to recommend him to their Lordſhips favour.

No. I.

London, in the Categat, March 27, 1801.

From the hoſtile tranſaction of the Court of Denmark ſending away his Britannic Majeſty's Charge d'Affaires, the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's fleet is anxious to know what the determination of the Daniſh Court is, and whether the commanding officer of Cronberg caſtle has received orders to fire upon the Britiſh fleet as they paſs into the Sound, as he muſt deem the firing of the firſt gun a declaration of war on the part of Denmark.

(Signed) HYDE PARKER.

No. II.—ANSWER.

Cronberg, March 28th.

In anſwer to the Admiral's honoured letter, I have to inform him, that no orders are given to fire on the Engliſh,

Engliſh fleet; an expreſs is gone to Copenhagen, and ſhould any orders be ſent, I ſhall immediately ſend an officer on board to inform the Admiral.

(Signed) STRICKER, Governor.

No. III.

Cronberg Caſtle, March 28, 1801.

In anſwer to your Excellency's letter, which I did not receive till the following day, at half paſt eight, I have the honour to inform you, that his Majeſty the King of Denmark did not ſend away the Charge d'Affaires, but that upon his own demand he obtained a paſſport.

As a ſoldier I cannot meddle with politics, but I am not at liberty to ſuffer a fleet, whoſe intention is not yet known, to approach the guns of the caſtle which I have the honour to command.

In caſe your Excellency ſhould think proper to make any propoſals to his Majeſty the King of Denmark, I wiſh to be informed thereof, before the fleet approaches nearer to the Caſtle. An explicit anſwer is deſired.

(Signed) STRICKER.

ANSWER.

On board the London, March 29, 1801. One A. M.

SIR, in anſwer to your Excellency's note juſt now received, the underſigned has only to reply, that, finding the intentions of the Court of Denmark to be hoſtile againſt his Britannic Majeſty, he regards the anſwer as a declaration of war, and therefore, agreeable to his inſtructions, can no longer refrain from hoſtilities, however reluctant it may be to his feelings: but at the ſame time will be ready to attend to any propoſals of the Court of Denmark for reſtoring the former amity and friendſhip which had for ſo many years ſubſiſted between the two Court.

(Signed) H. PARKER.

His Excellency the Governor of Cronberg Caſtle.

Elephant, off Copenhagen, April 3, 1801.

SIR,

In obedience to your directions to report the proceedings of the ſquadron which you did me the honour to place under my command, I beg leave to inform you, that having, by the aſſiſtance of that able officer Captain Riou, and the unremitting exertions of Captain Briſbane, and the Maſters of the Amazon and Cruizer, in particular, buoyed the channel of the outer deep, and the poſition of the middle ground, the ſquadron paſſed in ſafety, and anchored off Draco the evening of the firſt; and that yeſterday morning I made the ſignal for the ſquadron to weigh, and to engage the Daniſh line, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line, eleven floating batteries, mounting from twenty-ſix 24-pounders, to eighteen 18-pounders, and one bomb-ſhip, beſides ſchooner gun-veſſels.

Theſe were ſupported by the Crown Iſlands, mounting eighty-eight cannon, and four ſail of the line moored in the harbour's mouth, and ſome batteries on the iſland of Amak.

The bomb-ſhip and ſchooner gun-veſſels made their eſcape, the other ſeventeen ſail are ſunk, burnt, or taken, being the whole of the Daniſh line to the ſouthward of the Crown iſlands, after a battle of four hours.

From the very intricate navigation, the Bellona and Ruſſel unfortunately grounded; but although not in the ſituation aſſigned them, yet ſo placed as to be of great ſervice. The Agamemnon could not weather the ſhoal of the middle, and was obliged to anchor; but not the ſmalleſt blame can be attached to Captain Fancourt; it was an event to which all the ſhips were liable. Theſe accidents prevented the extenſion of our line by the three ſhips before mentioned, who would, I am confident, have ſilenced the Crown iſlands, the two outer ſhips in the harbour's mouth, and prevented the heavy loſs in the Defiance and Monarch, and which unhappily threw the gallant and good Captain Riou, (to whom I had given the command of the frigates and ſloops to aſſiſt in the attack of the ſhips at the harbour's mouth,) under a very heavy fire; the conſequence has been the death of Captain Riou, and many brave officers and men in the frigates and ſloops.

The bombs were directed and took their ſtations abreaſt of the Elephant, and threw ſome ſhells into the arſenal.

Captain Roſe, who volunteered his ſervices to direct the gun-brigs, did every thing that was poſſible to get them forward, but the current was too ſtrong for them to be of ſervice during the action; but not the leſs merit is due to Captain Roſe, and, I believe, all the officers and crews of the gun-brigs, for their exertions.

The boats of thoſe ſhips of the fleet, who were not ordered on the attack, afforded us every aſſiſtance; and the officers and men who were in them, merit my warmeſt approbation.

The Deſirée took her ſtation in raking the ſouthernmoſt Daniſh ſhip of the line, and performed the greateſt ſervice.

The action began at five minutes paſt ten. The van, led by Captain George Murray, of the Edgar, who ſet a noble example of intrepidity, which was as well followed up by every captain, officer, and man in the ſquadron.

It is my duty to ſtate to you the high and diſtinguiſhed merit and gallantry of Rear-Admiral Graves.

To Captain Foley, who permitted me the honour of hoiſting my flag in the Elephant, I feel under the greateſt obligations; his advice was neceſſary on many and important occaſions during the battle.

I beg leave to expreſs how much I feel indebted to every captain, officer, and man, for their zeal and diſtinguiſhed bravery on this occaſion. The Hon. Colonel Stewart did me the favour to be on board the Elephant, and himſelf, with every officer and ſoldier under his orders, ſhared with pleaſure the toils and dangers of the day.

The loſs in ſuch a battle has certainly been very heavy. Amongſt many other brave officers and men who were killed, I have with ſorrow to place the name of Captain Moſſe, of the Monarch, who has left a wife and ſix children to lament his loſs; and, among the

the wounded, that of Captain Sir Thomas B. Thompſon, of the Bellona. I have the honour to be, &c.

NELSON and BRONTE.

Extracts from Letters, dated Roads of Copenhagen, March 30, Six o'Clock, P. M.

We have at length paſſed the Sound, and are now anchored in the roads of Copenhagen, within five miles of the city. At five o'clock this morning, the wind, having ſhifted to N. W. the whole fleet made ſail in order of battle. The Edgar, being the leading ſhip, as ſoon as our headmoſt ſhips got into the narroweſt part of the Sound, oppoſite the caſtle and forts of Cronberg, the batteries opened a heavy fire on the fleet, which was briſkly returned by the firſt four. Then, upon finding the enemy could not do us the leaſt damage, their ſhot falling ſhort of us, our firing entirely ceaſed; the remainder of the ſhips not deigning to return a ſingle ſhot. While the fleet was thus tranquilly paſſing, and all the officers enjoying the beautiful ſcene from the poops, our ſeven bomb ſhips, led on by the Sulphur, Captain Fyers, hauled in cloſer to the fortreſs, upon which they commenced a moſt thundering diſcharge of ſhells and carcaſſes, and kept up the bombardment during the paſſage of the fleet; this fire ſeemed to have very much diſconcerted the enemy. It is very remarkable, that all this time, the Swediſh batteries at Elſingburg (though much nearer) did not diſcharge a ſingle ſhot at us. Thus is the fallacy of the ſuppoſed ſtrength of the defences of the Sound for ever expoſed; ſo that, in future, theſe boaſted batteries will not be able to arreſt the progreſs of a fiſhing-boat.

Friday, April 3.

I haſte to give you as correct a ſketch as time will permit of our great and deſperate buſineſs of yeſterday. The two preceding days were employed in fruitleſs attempts to negotiate, and on our part of ſounding the harbour, and exploring its intricate channel, the Danes having removed all their ſea-marks and buoys. On the night of the 1ſt inſtant, the diviſion of the fleet which was to make the attack, anchored at the head of a narrow channel, between a large ſhoal and the town. The enemy, during the night, threw a few ſhells among the ſhips, which would have greatly annoyed us, had they perſiſted. At ſix A. M. of the morning of the 2d, the ſignal was made to prepare for action, and at ſeven, Vice-Admiral Lord Nelſon's diviſion weighed anchor, and made ſail in the following order:

1. Edgar,
2. Ardent,
3. Monarch,
4. Glatton,
5. Elephant (Ld. Nelſon's flag-ſhip)
6. Ganges,
7. Polyphemus,
8. Defiance (Adm. Graves,)
9. Ruſſel,
10. Bellona,
11. Iſis,
12. Agamemnon.

FRIGATES.

La Deſirée, Amazon, Blanche, and Alcmene.

All the heavy ſloops of war and gun-boats.

Meanwhile the enemy were by no means unprepared to receive us. They had fortified all the approaches to Copenhagen from the narrow channel called the Grounds, on the ſouth of the city, to its northern extremity, where the citadel is ſituated. In this line, mortar and gun-batteries were erected on ſhore, at the new points where they could be brought to bear againſt ſhips. The entrance into the harbour and docks (which are in the centre of the town) was protected by a chain acroſs the mouth, and by a ſtrong palliſadoed fort, conſtructed on piles, and mounted with eighty-two heavy pieces of cannon. This fort is called the Crown. In a line with the city, and along the edge of the channel, were moored, at ſuitable diſtances, ſeven ſhips of the line, two-deckers; theſe ſhips were converted into floating batteries, and between them were placed eleven other ſhips cut down, and in like manner converted into batteries. This formidable line of defence was manned with 12,000 ſailors and ſoldiers, with good artillery officers, the whole being under the command of an admiral. At ten o'clock A. M. the ſignal was made to engage cloſe, the enemy opening a terrible fire as the ſhips approached, each anchoring abreaſt of the batteries when it gained the diſtance of half-muſket ſhot. At eleven o'clock the action commenced on our ſide, when the Edgar, Monarch, and Ardent began to be hotly engaged at their reſpective ſtations. About this time the Agamemnon, which was the laſt ſhip that got under weigh, ran aground, far from her ſtation. This accident was rendered further embarraſſing, by the Ruſſell and Bellona alſo running aground. About noon, the Elephant, with the Ganges and Glatton, were abreaſt of the batteries, at the entrance of the inner harbour; ſoon after which the Elephant likewiſe got aground; as did alſo the Deſirée frigate, but were immediately got off. In this ſituation, the enemy poured in a tremendous fire, which was as briſkly returned; when at one P. M. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker judging that the ſhips muſt have ſuffered exceſſively, made the ſignal for thoſe that were diſabled to draw off; the ſhips, however, were able to keep their ſeveral ſtations. The action continued with unremitting fury, and much loſs of men on our ſide, and horrible carnage on that of the enemy, until the largeſt of the batteries hauled down its flag, and was taken poſſeſſion of by a part of the 49th regiment. This ſurrender was followed by that of two others, after which the enemy's fire conſiderably ſlackened. On our ſide, the Monarch, ſupported by the Amazon, being expoſed to the fire of the Crown Battery, and both ſhips having loſt their Captains, were ordered to cut their cables and drawn off, which they did, but not until the floating batteries oppoſed to them had ſurrendered. About four o'clock P. M. all the floating batteries were either ſilenced, ſunk, or in our poſſeſſion, upon which a flag of truce was ſent, and about half paſt four P. M. the action entirely ceaſed.

During the engagement, detachments of the 49th reg. in launches and gun-brigs, very gallantly boarded the enemy's batteries as the fire was obſerved to ſlacken. Unfortunately one of the largeſt (juſt as we took poſſeſſion) caught fire and blew up, deſtroying ſeveral hundred wounded, which could not be removed in time. During the night, all our ſhips which had ran aſhore

aſhore were got off, except La Deſiree, and it is hoped ſhe alſo will be ſaved.

The firſt article of our truce was reſpecting the delivery of a ſeventy-four-gun ſhip acting as a floating battery, which had ſtruck, and afterwards hoiſted her colours. The Daniſh officers (in an interview with Admiral Lord Nelſon) denied ſhe had ever ſtruck; Lord Nelſon replied, upon his honour ſhe had, and added, if ſhe was not immediately given up, he would haul down the flag of truce. The Daniſh officers ſaid, they wiſhed to treat with Lord Nelſon in perſon; I am Lord Nelſon, replied he, ſee here's my *fin!* at the ſame time throwing aſide his green *dreadnought*, and ſhewing the ſtump of his right arm, and expoſing alſo his *three ſtars*. The poor Danes, electrified and convinced, immediately gave up the ſhip.

As our fleet advanced into action, our officers counted upwards of 400 guns, excluſive of the Crown Batteries, which preſented themſelves in the line in which the enemy had moored their ſhips and floating batteries.

Three of our line-of-battle ſhips, the Bellona, Ruſſel, and Agamemnon, were aground, expoſed to the tremendous fire of the Crown Batteries. Lord Nelſon ſaw their dangerous ſituation, and it was only a cool, comprehenſive mind like his own, that could deviſe the means of extricating them, which he immediately adopted. He went into his cabin, and addreſſed a letter to the Prince Royal, in which he informed him, that the fire from the Crown Batteries ſhould inſtantly ceaſe, as the wounded Danes in his power could not be attended to, if the firing was continued. Orders were given accordingly, and a ceſſation of hoſtilities took place. The decks of the Daniſh ſhips and floating batteries were covered with killed and wounded. Immediately after the ceſſation of hoſtilities, the latter were ſent aſhore, and the Britiſh wounded were tranſported in boats to the Iſland of Huin.

The flag ſhip of the Danes blew up juſt at the cloſe of the action. The Daniſh Admiral had previouſly made his eſcape on ſhore.

The Prince Royal of Denmark viewed the action from the ſhore, and was twice very near being ſhot.

After the action our ſhips went out, and anchored near Sir Hyde Parker, for the purpoſe of repairing their damages. The bomb-veſſels were placed further in front of the arſenal.

As ſoon as the fire of the Danes was ſilenced, the Hero of Aboukir with that humanity which is ſo congenial to true heroiſm, ſent a flag of truce on ſhore with a letter to the following laconic purport:

The brave Engliſh to their brethren the brave Danes.

I am now in poſſeſſion of the batteries; and wiſhing to ſtop any further effuſion of blood, I conſent to a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities.

NELSON.

The Prince Royal's Adjutant-General being ſent on board his Lordſhip's fleet to learn the conditions of a truce, the Admiral informed him, that he would deem that day one of the happieſt of his life on which he ſhould ſee the good underſtanding between Great Britain and Denmark reſtored; but that all further negotiations muſt be carried on with Sir Hyde Parker, as chief commanding Admiral. A flag of truce being ſent to Sir Hyde Parker, he delivered his terms, adding, that ſince it was rather late in the evening, it would be time enough to ſend an anſwer in the morning. The Adjutant aſking, by what time? Sir Hyde replied, any time you like.

Nelſon, on landing, ſaid to General Lindohlm, that the French had fought bravely, but that they could not have ſuſtained more than one hour ſuch a fire as the Danes ſuſtained for four hours.

The following are authentic copies of the correſpondence which paſſed between Lord Nelſon and the Prince Royal of Denmark, on the 2d inſtant, immediately on the former finding the Daniſh ſhips and batteries entirely within his power:

No. I. Lord Nelſon has directions to ſpare Denmark, when no longer reſiſting; but if the firing be continued on the part of Denmark, Lord Nelſon muſt be obliged to ſet on fire all the floating batteries he has taken, without having the power of ſaving the brave Danes who have defended them.

Dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Elephant,
Copenhagen Roads, April 2, 1801.

(Signed) NELSON and BRONTE.

To the Brothers of Engliſhmen, the Danes.

No. 2. His Royal Highneſs the Prince Royal of Denmark has ſent me, General-Adjutant Lindholm, on board his Britannic Majeſty's Vice-Admiral, the Right hon. Lord Nelſon, to aſk the particular object of ſending the flag of truce?

No. III. Lord Nelſon's anſwer.—Lord Nelſon's object in ſending the flag of truce was humanity! He therefore conſents that hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe, and that the wounded Danes may be taken on ſhore, and Lord Nelſon will take his priſoners out of the veſſels, and burn or carry off his prizes, as he ſhall think fit.

Lord Nelſon, with humble duty to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Denmark, will conſider this the greateſt victory he ever gained, if it may be the cauſe of a happy reconciliation and union between his own moſt gracious Sovereign and His Majeſty the King of Denmark.

(Signed) NELSON and BRONTE.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from an officer in Admiral Parker's fleet, dated Kioge Bay (entrance of the Baltic), April 24.

We are returned to this ſtation, after a fortnight's cruize in the Baltic. Our paſſage through the narrow channel, between the Iſland of Arnag and that of Saltholm, called the Grounds, was attended with ſome difficulty: moſt of our ſhips touched, and two or three got aground; but we all at length got ſafely through, to the great aſtoniſhment of the Danes, Swedes, Ruſſians, and Pruſſians, who could ſcarcely believe the evidence of their ſenſes, at ſeeing ſuch a fleet as ours—

ſuch a fleet as was never before ſeen in theſe ſeas—attempt and ſucceed in entering the Baltic by ſuch a route.

After our ſucceſs at Copenhagen, our next immediate object was the Ruſſian fleet at Revel. However, hearing that a Swediſh ſquadron was at ſea, ſuppoſed to be intended to form a junction with the Ruſſian fleet, we ſhaped our cruize towards the northern extremity of the iſland of Bornholm, where we were led to expect a meeting with the Swediſh ſquadron. In fact, the Swediſh ſhips were actually there; but they had crowded all the ſail they could carry, and got ſafe behind their forts, which are ſituated on ſmall iſlands that command all the entrances into the harbour of Carlſcrona (the Plymouth of Sweden.)

On Sunday, the 19th, the whole fleet (great and ſmall) was in full chaſe. Nothing in nature could be conceived to form a more beautiful and ſublime aſſemblage of objects: a ſea of the pureſt azure, tranſparent to the bottom, ſkirted by a romantic coaſt, and dotted with iſlands, on which floated 18 ſail of the line, in two lines, in all their gallant trim, with a train of upwards of thirty men of war, of every form and deſcription.

About noon, we plainly deſcried the Swediſh men-of-war, nine large ſhips, moored at the entrance of the harbour. To me they appeared to be nine two-deckers; but, they ſay, there were only ſix line-of-battle ſhips and three large frigates, which lay out of ſight behind a headland. We fully intended to have attacked this poſition, but Admiral Parker firſt determined to diſpatch the Dart ſloop of war, with a flag of truce, to the Swediſh Admiral. The Dart returned in about three hours, with an anſwer, by which we were informed, that although his Swediſh Majeſty was reſolved to adhere to the Northern Confederacy, he was nevertheleſs willing to liſten to any equitable propoſals that might be made by England for the adjuſtment of the preſent differences. We preſently hauled our wind, and the ſignal for the general chaſe was annulled. We however continued to cruize for three days longer between Bornholm and Carlſcrona, and juſt as we were preparing to bear away for the Gulph of Finland, a lugger arrived in the fleet, under a preſs of ſail from Copenhagen. She brought diſpatches from the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at that city to our Admiral. They contained overtures from the Emperor Alexander, of a conciliatory and amicable nature, and which have for the preſent, and until we receive orders from England, put an end to all our operations.

CURACAO, Dutch iſland of South America, ſurrendered to the Engliſh September 1800.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Frederick Watkins, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Nereide, dated in Curacao, 15th October 1800.

Be pleaſed to inform my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that I have thought it indiſpenſably neceſſary to ſend theſe diſpatches to England by my firſt officer, Lieutenant Paul, to acquaint their Lordſhips of the ſurrender of the valuable iſland of Curacao to his Majeſty's frigate under my command. I beg leave to tranſmit duplicates of all my letters to the Righ tHonourable Lord Hugh Seymour, and the Articles of Capitulation agreed between his Excellency Johan Rudolph Lauffer and myſelf; as alſo inventories of warlike ſtores, ſhipping, &c. I hope their Lordſhips will ſanction my conduct in taking poſſeſſion of this centrical and valuable iſland in his Majeſty's name.

Lieutenant Paul I cannot recommend in too ſtrong a language to their Lordſhips, for his zealous exertions during the whole of the ſiege; and for any further information, he is perfectly able to deſcribe every thing their Lordſhips may be deſirous of knowing reſpecting Curacao.

I have the honour to be, &c.
FRED. WATKINS.

His Majeſty's ſhip Nereide, off Amſterdam, Iſland of Curacao, 11th September 1800.

I wiſh not to loſe a moment in ſending a faſt ſailing veſſel to inform your Lordſhip, that the iſland of Curacao has claimed the protection of his Britannic Majeſty. I have in conſequence felt it my duty to take poſſeſſion of it in his name.

I am now running for the harbour, as it is abſolutely neceſſary to loſe no time to ſave the iſland from the enemy, who threaten to ſtorm the principal fort to night; but I truſt the Nereide's aſſiſtance will be the means of fruſtrating the enemy's views, and ſaving a moſt valuable colony for his Majeſty.

I compute the force of the French to be about 1500 now in poſſeſſion of the weſt part of the iſland, but no ſtrong poſt of any conſequence to prevent my holding the forts commanding Amſterdam, until I am honoured with an anſwer from your Lordſhip.

There is great property afloat belonging to the Spaniards.

Lieutenant Paul will have the honour of delivering this diſpatch to your Lordſhip, of whoſe exertions and zeal for the ſervice I cannot ſpeak in too ſtrong terms.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
F. WATKINS.

The Right. Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour.

His Majeſty's Ship Nereide, off Amſterdam, Sept. 14, 1800.

Since ſending my laſt diſpatch of the 11th inſtant Governor Johan Rudolph Lauffer has finally ſurrendered the iſland of Curacao and its dependencies to his Majeſty's arms.

Encloſed I have the honour of tranſmitting to your Lordſhip a copy of the terms of capitulation.

I have the honour to be, &c.
FRED. WATKINS.

The Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour.

His Majeſty's ſhip Nereide, Curacao Harbour, September, 23, 1800.

I have now the ſatisfaction to inform your Lordſhip that the Engliſh colours are flying in this iſland, and that I have entered this harbour in conſequence of the total evacuation of the French forces laſt night. I am now arranging affairs in ſuch a manner as to tranquilize

lize the minds of the inhabitants, and reſtore perfect peace, in the name of his Majeſty, in this valuable iſland. I have been received with great faith, and will do my utmoſt in eſtabliſhing the ſecurity of the principal fortreſs till I receive your Lordſhips anſwer, for my further conduct. Encloſed I have the honour of tranſmitting to you an inventory of warlike ſtores, ammunition, &c. in the garriſon, except thoſe lately in poſſeſſion of the enemy, which I have not yet received the regular returns of, but have given the neceſſary orders. It was my intention to have ſent any farther diſpatch to your Lordſhip, by the remaining Lieutenant, Mr. James Hodgſon; but, as I do not exactly conceive myſelf in a perfect ſtate of ſafety, without having perfect poſſeſſion of the principal fortreſs which commands the town, I have appointed him, with a party of my own men, to the command: his zeal, bravery, and univerſal ſteady conduct in any ſervice he is ordered on, makes my mind perfectly eaſy in doing ſo; he has been of the utmoſt ſervice in a new erected battery in annoying the enemy, and indeed may be conſidered the principal cauſe of their retreat. Lieutenant Fitton, commanding the Active tender, I have much pleaſure in recommending to your Lordſhip's notice, from his activity and ſpirited conduct ſince he has joined me. From him, my Lord, you will receive material information as to all ſituations of the iſland and its valuable harbour.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) F. WATKINS.

The Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, &c.

EGYPT. The Convention of El-Ariſch, which was ſigned in January 1800, not being confirmed or approved of by the Britiſh miniſtry, hoſtilities recommenced and from that period the following occurrences have taken place.

A Diſpatch of which the following is a copy, was received from General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.

Camp before Alexandria, March 16.

Although it was not originally my intention to have commenced the operations of the Britiſh Army in Egypt on the ſide of Alexandria, yet circumſtances aroſe which induced me to change my opinion. We were much longer delayed on the coaſt of Aſia Minor than we had at firſt any reaſon to apprehend; and we were ultimately obliged to ſail from Marmarice in a very imperfect ſtate of preparation. I am fully ſenſible of the exertion of his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Ottoman Porte, as well as of the Quarter-Maſter-General, and the other officers who were ſent forward to provide for the neceſſities of the Army. Our delays originated from other cauſes. For a conſiderable time previous to our ſailing, the weather was extremely boiſterous, and the winds contrary. The moment that it became practicable to ſail with ſo large a fleet, Lord Keith put to ſea; we left Marmarice on the 22d of February, and came in ſight of Alexandria on the 1ſt of March.

On the 2d, the fleet anchored in Aboukir Bay. Until the 7th the ſea ran high, and no diſembarkation could be effected; on that day every arrangement was completed, and on the 8th the troops forming the firſt diviſion, conſiſting of the reſerve under the command of Major-General Moore, the brigade of guards, under the Honourable Major-General Ludlow, and part of the firſt brigade, under the command of Major General Coote, got into the boats early in the morning; they had, in general, from five to ſix miles to row, and did not arrive at the point of landing till ten o'clock. The front of diſembarkation was narrow, and a hill, which commanded the whole, ſeemed almoſt inacceſſible. The enemy were fully aware of our intention, were in force, and had every advantage on their ſide. The troops, however, notwithſtanding their being expoſed to a very ſevere cannonade, and under the fire of grape-ſhot, made good their landing, aſcended the hill with an intrepidity ſcarcely to be paralleled, and forced the enemy to retire, leaving behind him ſeven pieces of artillery and a number of horſes.

The troops that aſcended the hill were the 23d regiment and the four flank companies of the 40th, under the command of Colonel Spencer, whoſe coolneſs and good conduct Major-General Moore has mentioned to me in the higheſt terms of approbation. It is impoſſible to paſs over the good order in which the 28th and the 42d regiments landed, under the command of Brigadier-General Oakes, who was attached to the reſerve under Major-General Moore; and the troops in general loſt not a moment in remedying any little diſorder which became unavoidable in a landing under ſuch circumſtances, The diſembarkation of the army continued on that and the following day.—The troops which landed on the 8th advanced three miles the ſame day; and on the 12th the whole army moved forward, and came within ſight of the enemy, who was formed on an advantageous ridge, with his right to the canal of Alexandria, and his left towards the ſea.—It was determined to attack them on the morning of the 13th, and in conſequence the army marched in two lines by the left, with an intention to turn their right flank. The troops had not been long in motion before the enemy deſcended from the heights on which they were formed, and attacked the leading brigades of both lines, which were commanded by Maj. Gen. Cradock and Maj. Gen. the Earl of Cavan.

The 90th regiment formed the advanced guard of the front line, and the 92d that of the ſecond; both battalions ſuffered conſiderably, and behaved in ſuch a manner as to merit the praiſe both of courage and diſcipline. Major General Cradock immediately formed his brigade to meet the attack made by the enemy; and the troops changed their poſition with a quickneſs and preciſion which did them the greateſt honour. The remainder of the army followed ſo good an example, and were immediately in a ſituation not only to face, but to repel the enemy. The reſerve, under the command of Major-General Moore, which was on the right, on the change of the poſition of the army, moved on in columns, and covered the right flank. The army continued to advance, puſhing the enemy with the greateſt vigour, and ultimately forcing them to put themſelves under the protection of the fortified heights which form the principal defence of Alexandria.—It was intended to have attacked them in this their laſt poſition; for which purpoſe the reſerve, under the command of Major-

General Moore, which had remained in column during the whole of the day, was brought forward, and the ſecond line, under the command of Major-General Hutchinſon, marched to the left acroſs a part of the Lake Mareotis, with a view to attack the enemy on both flanks: but on reconnoitring their poſition, and not being prepared to occupy it after it ſhould be carried, prudence required that the troops who had behaved ſo bravely, and who were ſtill willing to attempt any thing, however arduous, ſhould not be expoſed to a certain loſs, when the extent of the advantage could not be aſcertained. They were therefore withdrawn, and now occupy a poſition with their right to the ſea, and their left to the canal of Alexandria and Lake Mareotis, about a league from the town of Alexandria.—I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in ſaying, that the conduct of the Britiſh and foreign troops under my command is deſerving of the higheſt praiſe; their courage and their diſcipline have been equally conſpicuous.—To all the General officers I am indebted for their zeal and intelligence.—From the Hon. Brigadier Gen. Hope, Adj. Gen. and Lieut. Col. Anſtruther, Quarter Maſter Gen. I have received every teſtimony of zeal, and the moſt able aſſiſtance in the operations of the army; and to the other officers of the General Staff, I feel obligations.—On the 8th the arrangements made by Lord Keith, were ſuch as to enable us to land at once a body of 6000 men.

The Hon. Captain Cochrane, and thoſe other captains and officers of the royal navy, who were intruſted with the diſembarkation, not only of the troops, but of the artillery, ammunition, proviſions, and ſtores of all kinds, have exerted themſelves in ſuch a manner as to claim the warmeſt acknowledgments of the whole army.—Sir Sidney Smith, and the other captains and officers of the navy under his command who landed with the army, have been indefatigable in their exertions in forwarding the ſervice on which they are employed. The enemy have left a ſmall garriſon in Aboukir caſtle: it has been neceſſary to bring up a few pieces of heavy artillery, and there is reaſon to believe that it will ſpeedily ſurrender.

Majors M'Kerras and Fletcher, of the Royal Engineers, who went down in the Penelope frigate to ſurvey the coaſt of Egypt, a ſhort time before we ſailed from Marmarice, were unfortunately ſurpriſed in a ſmall boat in Aboukir bay; the former was killed and the latter taken priſoner. Our communication with the fleet is at preſent kept up by means of the lake of Aboukir. We have been fortunate enough to find water ſufficient for the ſupply of the army; and we begin to derive ſome ſupplies from the country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. Abercromby.

P.S. I have had no means of aſcertaining the loſs of the enemy, but it muſt have been conſiderable.

Camp, four miles from Alexandria, April 5, 1801.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 18th of March an affair took place between a patrole of our cavalry and one of the enemy of the neighbourhood of Alexandria: I have to regret that Colonel Archdall of the 12th light dragoons received a wound in the arm, which has ſince been amputated, and that we have loſt ſome valuable officers and men. Incloſed herewith I have the honour to tranſmit to you a liſt of the killed, wounded, and taken priſoners on that day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. Hutchinson.

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of Major-General Finch's brigade, March 18, 1801.

1 quarter-maſter, 7 rank and file, 23 horſes, killed; 2 officers, 1 ſerjeant, 6 rank and file, 12 horſes, wounded; 3 officers, 1 quarter-maſter, 12 rank and file, 7 horſes, miſſing.

Head-quarters, Camp, four miles from Alexandria, April 5, 1801.

I have the honour to inform you that, after the affair of the 13th of March, the army took a poſition about four miles from Alexandria, having a ſandy plain in their front, the ſea on their right, and the canal of Alexandria (at preſent dry) and the lake of Aboukir on their left. In this poſition we remained without any material occurrence taking place till the 21ſt of March, when the enemy attacked us with nearly the whole of their collected force, amounting probably to 11,000 or 12,000 men. Of fourteen demi-brigades of infantry, which the French have in this country, twelve appear to have been engaged, and all their cavalry, with the exception of one regiment.

The enemy made the following diſpoſition of their army:

General Lanuſſe was on their left, with four demi-brigades of infantry, and a conſiderable body of cavalry, commanded by General Roize: Generals Friant and Rampon were in the centre, with five demi-brigades; General Regnier on the right, with two demi-brigades and two regiments of cavalry; General D'Eſtain commanded the advanced guard, conſiſting of one demi-brigade, ſome light troops, and a detachment of cavalry.

The action commenced about an hour before day-light, by a falſe attack on our left, which was under Major-General Craddock's command, where they were ſoon repulſed. The moſt vigorous efforts of the enemy were however directed againſt our right, which they uſed every poſſible exertion to turn. The attack on that point was begun with great impetuoſity by the French infantry, ſuſtained by a ſtrong body of cavalry, who charged in column. They were received by our troops with equal ardour, and the utmoſt ſteadineſs and diſcipline. The conteſt was unuſually obſtinate; the enemy were twice repulſed, and their cavalry were repeatedly mixed with our infantry. They at length retired leaving a prodigious number of dead and wounded on the field.

While this was paſſing on the night, they attempted to penetrate our centre with a column of infantry, who were alſo repulſed, and obliged to retreat with loſs. The French, during the whole of the action, refuſed their

their right. They puſhed forward, however, a corps of light troops, ſupported by a body of infantry and cavalry, to keep our left in check, which certainly was, at that time, the weakeſt part of our line.

We have taken about 200 priſoners (not wounded); but it was impoſſible to purſue our victory, on account of our inferiority in cavalry, and becauſe the French had lined the oppoſite hills with cannon, under which they retired. We alſo have ſuffered conſiderably; few more ſevere actions have ever been fought, conſidering the numbers engaged on both ſides. We have ſuſtained an irreparable loſs in the perſon of our never ſufficiently to be lamented Commander in Chief Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his ſituation from thoſe about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolneſs and perſpicuity, which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakneſs and loſs of blood. Were it permitted for a ſoldier to regret any one who has fallen in the ſervice of his country, I might be excuſed for lamenting him, more than any other perſon; but it is ſome conſolation to thoſe who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honourable, ſo was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country—will be ſacred to every Britiſh ſoldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful poſterity.

It is impoſſible for me to do juſtice to the zeal of the officers and to the gallantry of the ſoldiers of this army. The reſerve, againſt whom the principal attack of the enemy was directed, conducted themſelves with unexampled ſpirit. They reſiſted the impetuoſity of the French infantry, and repulſed ſeveral charges of cavalry. Major-General Moore was wounded at their head, though not dangerouſly. I regret, however, the temporary abſence from the army of this highly valuable and meritorious officer, whoſe counſel and co-operation would be ſo very neceſſary to me at this moment. Brigadier-General Oakes was wounded nearly at the ſame time, and the army has been deprived of the ſervice of an excellent officer. The 28th and 42d regiments acted in the moſt diſtinguiſhed and brilliant manner. —Colonel Paget, an officer of promiſing abilities, was wounded at the head of the former regiment; he has ſince, though not quite recovered, returned to his duty.

Brigadier-General Stuart, and the foreign brigade, ſupported the reſerve with much promptneſs and ſpirit: indeed, it is but juſtice to this corps to ſay, that they have, on all occaſions, endeavoured to emulate the zeal and ſpirit exhibited by the Britiſh troops, and have perfectly ſucceeded. Major-General Ludlow deſerves much approbation for his conduct when the centre of the army was attacked: under his guidance the guards conducted themſelves in the moſt cool, intrepid, and ſoldier-like manner; they received very effectual ſupport by a movement of the right of General Coote's brigade. Brigadier-General Hope was wounded in the hand; the army has been deprived of the ſervice of a moſt active, zealous, and judicious officer.

The loſs of the enemy has been great; it is calculated at upwards of 3000 killed, wounded, and taken priſoners. General Roize, who commanded the cavalry, which ſuffered conſiderable, was killed in the field. Generals Lanuſſe and Bodet are ſince dead of their wounds. I have been informed that ſeveral other general officers, whoſe names I do not know, have either been killed or wounded.

I cannot conclude this letter without ſolemnly aſſuring you, that, in the arduous conteſt in which we are at preſent engaged, his Majeſty's troops in Egypt have faithfully diſcharged their duty to their country, and nobly upheld the fame of the Britiſh name and nation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. Hutchinson.

N. B. One ſtand of colours and two field-pieces taken.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. dated on board the Foudroyant, in the Bay of Aboukir, March 10, 1801.

My diſpatches of the 22d ult. by the Speedwell, will have acquainted you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the armament on that day quitted the harbour of Marmarice for this place, which the whole fleet reached on the 2d inſt. the Turkiſh gun-boats and kaicks excepted, all of which bore up, by night, for Macri, Cyprus, and other ports, during the prevalence of ſtrong weſterly gales that we encountered on the paſſage.

Too much of the day of our arrival here had elapſed before all the ſhips could get to anchorage, to admit of the landing being effected before the approach of night; and an unfortunate ſucceſſion of ſtrong northerly gales, attended by a heavy ſwell, rendered it impoſſible to diſembark before the 8th. The neceſſary preparations were made on the preceding evening. The boats began to receive the troops at two o'clock in the morning, and at three the ſignal was made for their proceeding to rendezvous near the Mondovi, anchored about a gun-ſhot from the ſhore, where it had been determined that they were to be aſſembled and properly arranged; but ſuch was the extent of the anchorage occupied by ſo large a fleet, and ſo great the diſtance of many of them from any one given point, that it was not till nine the ſignal could be made for the boats to advance towards the ſhore.

The whole line immediately began to move with great celerity towards the beach, between the Caſtle of Aboukir and the entrance of the Sed, under the direction of the Hon. Captain Cochrane, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Ajax, aſſiſted by Captains Stevenſon, Scott, Larmour, Apthorpe, and Morriſon, of the Europa, Stately, Diadem, Druid, and Thiſbe, and the reſpective agents of tranſports, the right flank being protected by the Cruelle cutter, and the Dangereuſe and Janiſſary gun-veſſels, and the left by the Entreprenante cutter, Malta ſchooner, and Negreſſe gun veſſel, with two launches of the fleet on each, armed for the purpoſe of ſupplying the places of the Turkiſh gun-veſſels, of whoſe ſervice I had been deprived. Captain Sir Sidney Smith,

Smith, of the Tigre, with the Captains Riboleau, Guion, Saville, Burn, and Hillyar, of the Aftrea, Eurus, Experiment, Blonde and Niger, appointed, with a detachment of ſeamen, to co operate with the army, had the charge of the launches, with the field-artillery accompanying the troops. The Tartarus and Fury were placed in proper ſituations for throwing ſhot and ſhells with advantage; and the Perterel, Cameleon, and Minorca, were moored as near as poſſible with their broadſides to the ſhore.

The enemy had not failed to avail himſelf of the unavoidable delays to which we had been expoſed, for ſtrengthening the naturally difficult coaſt to which we were to approach. The whole garriſon of Alexandria, ſaid to amount to near 3000 men, reinforced with many ſmall detachments that had been obſerved to advance from the Roſetta branch, was appointed for its defence. Field-pieces were placed on the moſt commanding heights, and in the intervals of the numerous ſand hills which cover the ſhore, all of which were lined with muſquetry; the beach on either wing being flanked with cannon, and parties of cavalry held in readineſs to advance.

The fire of the enemy was ſucceſſively opened from their mortars and field pieces, as the boats got within their reach, and as they approached to the ſhore, the exceſſive diſcharge of grape-ſhot and of muſquetry from behind the ſand-hills ſeemed to threaten them with deſtruction; whilſt the caſtle of Aboukir on the right flank, maintained a conſtant and haraſſing diſcharge of large ſhot and ſhells: but the ardour of our officers and men was not to be damped. No moment of heſitation intervened. The beach was arrived at, a footing obtained; the troops advanced, and the enemy forced to relinquiſh all the advantageous poſitions which they had held.

The boats returned without delay for the ſecond diviſion; and before the evening, the whole army, with few exceptions, was landed, with ſuch articles of proviſions and ſtores as required the moſt immediate attention.

I refer to the General's report for the loſs ſuſtained by the army in this dangerous and difficult ſervice. I incloſe the caſualties of the ſquadron and tranſports, and feel much ſatisfaction in conveying to their Lordſhips my full teſtimony to the merits of all the officers and men employed under my orders, on this arduous occaſion. I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. dated in Aboukir Bay, March 16, 1801.

The army had a ſharp conflict with the enemy on the 13th, as they advanced towards Alexandria, for the particulars of which, I refer to the General's details. I incloſe for their Lordſhips information, an account of the loſs ſuffered on that occaſion by the detachment of ſeamen under the direction of Captain Sir Sidney Smith, and by the battalion of marines under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, both co-operating with the army on ſhore. I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

A Diſpatch from Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Foudroyant, in the Bay of Aboukir, April 1, 1801, of which the following is a copy:—

I have very great concern in acquainting you, that in a deſperate attack made upon our line by the French army on the morning of the 21ſt ult. my gallant and reſpectable colleague, General Sir Ralph Abercromby, unfortunately received a wound, of which he died on board this ſhip on the 28th. It is unneceſſary to ſay how much this calamity has been regretted by the army and by the fleet. Their Lordſhips will obſerve that the enemy were repulſed with very great loſs. I incloſe for their information, a copy of Sir Sidney Smith's report of that ſuſtained by the detachment of ſeamen ſerving under his orders; and have the pleaſure of adding, that his own wound has not been ſo material as to deprive me of his ſervices. The marines were not engaged, having been, previous to the action, appointed to the duty of Aboukir Caſtle, and its vicinity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

P. S. The Captain Pacha arrived on the 26th ult. with three ſail of the line and a body of troops; and on the following day a Turkiſh Vice-Admiral joined.

Return of officers and ſeamen employed on ſhore under the orders of Captain Sir William Sidney Smith, killed and wounded in an action with the enemy on the 21ſt of March, 1801.

1 officer, 3 ſeaman, killed; 2 officers, 18 ſeamen, wounded.

(Signed) KEITH.

Extract of a Letter from an officer in the Coldſtream regiment of guards.

Camp, near Aboukir, March 23, 1801.

I have the pleaſure to inform you that we arrived after a paſſage of ſeven days from Marmorice, to our deſtination in the Bay of Aboukir. The weather, which proved very tempeſtuous during our paſſage, and which cauſed the total loſs of all the Turkiſh gun boats, did not ceaſe to blow for ſeveral days after our arrival in the before-mentioned harbour, to counteract our projects, and to thwart us in all our undertakings. It was not, in fact, till the expiration of ſeven days after the fleet had come to an anchor, that the army was able to effect a landing. The delay occaſioned by this unforeſeen violence of the elements, was as propitious to the enemy as it proved diſaſtrous to us; for, in the firſt place, it afforded them time to concentrate their force, in a very ſtrong poſition, which it became neceſſary to diſlodge them from, before we could approach on the ſide of Alexandria: next, it gave them the means and opportunity of penetrating our plans, and of very much increaſing the ſtrength of their poſition by all the works of art which the military genius and long experience of the French had ſo well taught them to execute. The weather proving more moderate on the 7th, it was determined by the two Commander in Chief, that, on the following

following day, an attempt ſhould be made to diſembark the troops. A ſky-rocket thrown up on the enſuing night from the Admiral's ſhip was all the ſignal that was made for the execution of the above enterprize. The reſerve, under Major-General Moore; the brigade of guards, under Major General Ludlow; and the firſt brigade of the line, under Major-General Coote, were the troops appointed to make good the firſt landing. Theſe troops were all put on board the flat-bottomed boats by two o'clock in the morning of the 8th. They were favoured by a very bright moon, and very moderate weather, but owing to the diſtance they had to row, (the fleet having dropt their anchors at ſix miles from the ſhore) it was near day-light before the whole of the boats could reach the Mondovi brig, which was the veſſel appointed for their rendezvous. A great deal of time was loſt in dreſſing the boats, and in ranging them agreeable to the General's views and order of landing. Having accompliſhed the neceſſary arrangement, the boats proceeded once more towards the ſhore, which they reached within ſomething ſhort of the diſtance of a mile, when they were ſaluted with the moſt awful and terrible ſhower of bombs and round, and afterwards of grape-ſhot I ever remember to have before experienced. Three boats, each containing fifty men, were ſunk within an hundred yards of the land: many of them were ſaved, but all the wounded inevitably periſhed. This painful ſight laſted during a full half hour, and it is with ſorrow I am obliged to add, that numbers of brave men fell victims both to the fury of the elements, as well as to the enemy's fire, it was under this deſtructive cannonade that the troops beforementioned effected their landing. The line was immediately formed, with as much preciſion as circumſtances, and the labour we had to undergo, would permit. A charge was then ordered to be made at every point, and in the front of the enemy's heights. You will no doubt hear with pleaſure, that the moſt glorious ſucceſs crowned this valorous achievement of the troops. Ten pieces of cannon fell into our hands; and the enemy, after a very ſharp conteſt of two hours, were completely driven from the ſcene of action. As I cannot ſpeak with any accuracy to the number of killed and wounded, I muſt refer you to the gazette for ſuch particulars. Both ſides as you may ſuppoſe, materially ſuffered; the enemy particularly in his cavalry. The brigade of guards has to regret the loſs of a very fine young man, poor Warren, the only ſon of Sir John Borlaſe Warren, who was ſhot late in the action, after leading on his men with the moſt heroic gallantry. The army laid, during the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, on their arms, during which time the fleet was employed in diſembarking the troops; the numerous cavalry of the enemy making it neceſſary we ſhould proceed with great caution, and accompanied always by a proper complement of field artillery. Theſe obſtacles to our future progreſs being all ſurmounted by the 11th inſt. the army on the following morning, was directed to make a forward movement, and to attack the enemy wherever he might threaten to make any reſiſtance. In this march, our army gained about ſix miles of country, without firing more than a few ſhot, the enemy continuing to retreat before us as often as the front of our columns ſhewed themſelves upon the ſucceſſive heights, and the army halted that night about half way diſtance between Aboukir and Alexandria; the enemy having retired under cover of their artillery, to a very ſtrong commanding poſition in front of the latter place. Our Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, ſaw the neceſſity before the enemy could be reinforced with freſh troops, and before he could draw more artillery from his depot at Alexandria, of immediately attacking him, and bringing on a general engagement. For this purpoſe, the army was directed to form three columns of attack. The right was to keep along the ſea ſhore; the left along the Lake Maedie, and the centre to advance into the intermediate country. The right was the firſt of theſe columns that fell in with the enemy, and a very ſharp action immediately commenced between this column and the enemy's left wing. Fortune, however, decided in favour of the Britiſh, notwithſtanding the great ſuperiority of artillery againſt us, and their favourable poſition, which occaſioned numbers of poor men being mowed down before they could get into action. The left wing was, during this time, advancing againſt the enemy's right, and had already turned that wing, when he withdrew to his laſt and only remaining poſition. Here the Britiſh artillery halted; and the great ſacrifice of men it would have coſt to have ſtormed their laſt height, and which could not have been maintained without the aid of a battering train, determined the Commander in Chief to wait until it could arrive. We have already begun to break ground, and the few horſes we have are employed day and night in the tranſportation of our cannon. The town of Alexandria is now almoſt within the reach of our guns. Our loſs in this laſt action has been conſiderable.

I write this on the ground, enveloped with the wind and ſand, with a very bad pen, and, in fact, without the ſmalleſt convenience of any kind.

Extracts of two Letters from an Officer of Rank with the Britiſh Army in Egypt.

Camp before Alexandria, March 16, 1801.

Your young friends have eſcaped as well as myſelf; their firſt eſſay was a hot one, but they may ſerve years, and not ſee a diſplay of ſuch valour and good conduct as that of our troops ſince we landed; it was beyond any thing I could have conceived. Whether their movement was in line or in column, it was always regular, and the ſhot only weakened and reduced numbers, but never diſcompoſed the regularity of order.

March 25, 1801.

We were getting forward artillery, &c with an intention ſoon to attack the poſition of the French, in front of Alexandria, when Menou collected his whole force from Cairo and other quarters, joined the army at Alexandria, and attacked us before day-light on the 21ſt. This attack was upon our right and centre, oppoſite to the reſerve and guards. About 300 or 400 yards in front of the reſerve, a redoubt open in the rear

rear had been thrown up, which commanded the plain in front of our army; in this was poſted the 28th regiment; a large ruin, retired thirty or forty yards behind the right of the redoubt, flanked it on that ſide, and ſwept the ground between the redoubt and the ſea; in this was poſted the 58th regiment.

If the enemy got poſſeſſion of this redoubt and the ruin, it was impoſſible for the army to keep its poſition. It had, therefore, been ſettled, that in caſe of an attack, the 42d regiment was to move up to the left of the redoubt, and that the 23d regiment and flank companies of the 40th, were to ſupport the 58th in the ruins.

The army were ſtanding to their arms an hour before day-light as uſual, when the attack commenced. The firing began on the left. This, however, only maſked the real attack on the right, which commenced immediately after on the redoubt.

They attacked it in front and both flanks. There were ſix pieces of artillery in the redoubt. They could not force it in front, but the ground enabled them to lie under cover, and keep a heavy fire on it. On the right the 58th allowed them to advance pretty cloſe, and threw in two or three fires, which killed ſo many, that the reſt went off, and never made any other ſerious attempt on that ſide.

On the left of the redoubt things were more ſerious; two bodies of the French had paſſed unſeen; and when the 42d regiment arrived, and were forming on the left of the redoubt, one of theſe bodies was diſcovered completely in their rear, and moving towards the ruin, The 42d faced to the right about, charged the French column, and not a man of 4 or 500 eſcaped being killed, wounded, or priſoners; they then turned againſt the other body, and drove it; but in doing this their order was ſomewhat deranged, and a corps of cavalry got in upon them; they, however, ſtood their ground, and fairly got the better of the cavalry.

The French renewed their attack twice afterwards, their cavalry again penetrated, a part of them turned the redoubt, and got into it; the 28th, who lined the parapet, without quitting their ſtation, faced about, and drove out by their fire ſuch as they did not kill.

The foreign brigade, under Brigadier-General Stuart, had moved up from the ſecond line to the ſupport of the reſerve, and ſhared in repelling the laſt attacks.

Having failed in every attempt to force us with their infantry, they endeavoured to diſlodge us with their artillery, and they cannonaded us for an hour and a half, without our being able, for want of ammunition, to return a ſhot. As ſoon as ammunition arrived they retreated.

The French have loſt in this action better than 4000; their cavalry, which was at 1500, is, they ſay, reduced to 7 or 800. We have buried 1200 of their men, and 400 horſes. There can be no more convincing proof of the ſuperiority of our infantry, than the three actions which we have had ſince we landed. I never ſaw ſuch determined bravery in our troops, nor do I believe it was ever ſurpaſſed.

The guards were attacked at the ſame time with the reſerve, and were equally ſucceſsful in repelling the enemy; but in my relation I have confined myſelf to what I ſaw.

Camp at Shirk Jibbery, March 18.

The poſition which the enemy occupies is very ſtrong; the heights are covered with artillery, and the main body of their army is intrenched behind. We have not yet diſcovered any natives amongſt them, neither has the regiment of dromedaries been obſerved. The French fight bravely, but they never engage until well under cover of ſtrong trains of artillery, of which they have a profuſion. They are particularly expert with the flying artillery, and give us great annoyance, but the reſult of the two battles in which we have been engaged has impreſſed our ſoldiers with an adequate opinion of themſelves, and nothing can equal the ardour of their aſſault but the conſtancy and ſteady valour with which they ſuſtain it.

I ſome days ſince minutely inſpected the beach, where our troops debarked, and I was aſtoniſhed in viewing the hill which the 28th, 42d, and 23d regiments aſcended in face of ſeveral pieces of cannon. I declare to you I could ſcarcely walk up it, and at the bottom for ſome diſtance the ſand is ſo deep, that at each ſtep I ſunk to the ancle. For nearly half an hour our boats were under the fire of fifteen pieces of cannon pouring grape ſhot and bombs; one of our boats was ſunk by a ſhell, and we could only ſave five of fifty men who were on board. The annals of the world do not record an enterprize of more gallantry and deciſion.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Engliſh Army in Egypt to his Brother in England.

Camp near Alexandria, April 5, 1801.

I arrived here the 13th ult. juſt time enough to ſee our army retire to their preſent poſition, after having driven the enemy to their laſt reſource, the heights of Alexandria. Not being able to find the ſecond battalion, 27th (which had arrived from Liſbon juſt time enough to join in the deſcent), I laid down for the night with the officers of the 54th. In the morning I renewed my enquires, and found that on the morning before, Sir Ralph expecting that the enemy would attempt to turn our right, had placed the 27th in a ſituation to check them, in caſe of their ſucceeding: I immediately joined them, and was appointed by Colonel Smith to do ſubaltern's duty. In the evening we were ordered to join the army and take up our former poſition. On the 20th Menou joined the French army, bringing with him a reinforcement of cavalry. On the 21ſt, at four in the morning, the enemy made a feint attack on our left, in order to draw off our force to that quarter; at five they charged our right in a column of about 6000 infantry, flanked by two regiments of cavalry; the action was very warmly conteſted for about an hour, when the enemy were obliged to retire, leaving us 500 priſoners, a few guns, and between 3 and 4000 killed and wounded. The 42d and 28th had the chief ſhare in the glory of the day; they were well ſupported by the other regiments of the reſerve, and the foreign regiment, who advanced with the greateſt

greateſt gallantry, before the Commander in Chief's orders reached them. A very odd circumſtance happened in the courſe of the morning; the 28th regiment, and the enemy who oppoſed them, having expended their ammunition, engaged with ſtones. You talk of your fine vollies, feu de joyes, &c.; fancy to yourſelf that your twenty ſmall drums rolling together were muſketry, and the raps from your big drum artillery, and you may have ſome idea of the fire which was kept up for an hour on the 21ſt. Our brigade had very little to do. The only man we had killed was a poor unfortunate fellow of the company I belong to: the front rank man, ſeeing a cannon ſhot touch the ground in a direction with him, very wiſely ducked his head, but the rear rank, for not following his example, had his taken off; I took care to make my obeiſance in time, or probably (as I ſtood juſt behind him) I might have met the ſame fate.

The heights which the French occupy are ſo ſtrong, that all idea of attacking them ſeems to be given up, at all events, till we receive reinforcements, which we expect every day. About 5000 Turks have already joined us; more are on their way: we likewiſe expect a reinforcement of four battalions from England. The Turks, with the 58th and four flank companies of the 40th, are ſent on an expedition againſt Roſetta and Damietta. The French are reduced to about 7000, ſo we have very little to fear from another attack; indeed, it appears to me to be the only way of driving them out of the country, for ſhould they be deſperate enough to attack us again, we are now ſo well prepared for them, that their army muſt be totally deſtroyed. I cannot cloſe without ſpeaking of our late gallant and unfortunate Commander in Chief; on the firſt alarm he advanced to our alarm poſt, and headed the reſerve. After he was wounded, he ſtill remained in the field, ſaying that he had only received a few ſcratches, which were not of the leaſt conſequence; and would not allow any of the ſurgeons to dreſs him, but to mind their own men. From his cool unconcerned behaviour, no one ſuſpected that his wounds were at all dangerous till they were examined, when it was found that a muſket-ball had entered his thigh, and lodged in his groin, which carried him off in a few days. He received another wound from a dragoon, whom he pulled off his horſe, and diſarmed.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Elgin to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, dated Conſtantinople, April 4, 1801.

As Colonel Anſtruther's letter to me, which accompanied that to Colonel Brownrigg, was written on the 16th of March, I take the liberty of adding to your Royal Highneſs, that Menou having with 2000 cavalry, joined the corps at Alexandria, attacked Sir Ralph Abercromby on the 21ſt. The aſſault was vigorous; but the enemy were entirely repulſed with great loſs, not, however, before Sir Ralph Abercromby, General Moore, General Hope, and Sir Sidney Smith, had been wounded ſlightly, and Colonel Abercromby had loſt a limb. Colonel Paget appears to have had a ſlight wound.

Lord Keith's laſt letter ſays, all the wounded are ſurpriſingly well, conſidering they are all by cannon or grape ſhot. I may add, that my Janiſſary, who left Rhodes on the 27th, mentions, that ſome of the troops who came there firſt, or had been left ſick, were already ſo well as to have ſailed from thence to join.

Nothing could have been more brilliant than our operations appear to have been.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Conſtantinople, April 14, 1801.

I have the happineſs of informing your Lordſhip, that I have this moment received an expreſs from Rhodes, dated March 27, with a ſeries of private accounts, of the ſucceſsful progreſs of Sir Ralph Abercromby's army.

It appears that Menou muſt have ſet out from Cairo, on the firſt intelligence of Sir Ralph Abercromby's landing. Meanwhile our army had advanced (under circumſtances far too honourable for the Britiſh arms, for me to attempt relating on the imperfect details I poſſeſs), and had taken poſt within three miles of Alexandria, where they had prepared againſt an attack from Menou, who, with 2000 cavalry, having formed a junction with the garriſon of Alexandria, came againſt our army on the 21ſt.

In this action we have to regret about 500 men killed and wounded; while the enemy poſitively loſt 2000 men killed and wounded, and 500 taken priſoners. On the preceding Wedneſday, Aboukir caſtle ſurrendered, and the Britiſh and Turkiſh flags were flying there.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Anſtruther to Colonel Brownrigg, dated Camp near Alexandria, March 16, 1801.

The fleet ſailed from Marmaxie on the 22d of February, and anchored in Aboukir Bay on the 2d of March. From that day to the 7th, the weather was ſo boiſterous, and the ſwell ſo great, that it was impracticable to diſembark. This circumſtance gave the enemy full leiſure to collect troops and artillery, and to make every neceſſary preparation to oppoſe us. The whole infantry of the garriſon of Alexandria, 300 cavalry, and fourteen or fifteen pieces of cannon, were placed on a ſpace of little more than two miles, from near the Caſtle of Aboukir to the narrow Iſthmus, which forms the boundary of the Lake. Such was the ſituation in which we found things, on the morning of the 8th, when the deſcent was made. Nothing, I believe, ever exceeded the boldneſs and perſeverance with which the boats continued to approach the ſhore, under a ſhower of bullets, ſhells, and grape. Every diſcharge was anſwered by a ſhout from the ſeamen, and all ſeemed totally inſenſible of danger. The reſerve on the right formed as if on the parade, and in a moment carried a height nearly equal to, and very like to that of Camperdown. The left were charged by the cavalry, the moment they got out of the boats. However, they drove every thing before them; and in the courſe of three quarters of an hour, the enemy was completely beaten, with the loſs of half his artillery.

After a halt of two or three hours, in order to diſembark ammunition, and a part of General Coote's brigade, which had not been landed, the army advanced about four miles, where we remained till the 12th; the landing of proviſions and ſtores being much impeded by the boiſterous weather.

On the 12th we again marched about five miles, conſtantly ſkirmiſhing with the advanced guard of the enemy, who had received a reinforcement of two half brigades of infantry, and one regiment of cavalry, from Cairo. We halted for the night, about three miles from the enemy's poſition, which ſeemed and proved very advantageous.

Next morning the army moved to attack the right of it, marching by lines from the left; the reſerve covering the movement, and moving parallel with the firſt fire. As the columns advanced into the plain, the enemy attacked the heads of both with all his cavalry, ſupported by a conſiderable body of infantry, and ten or twelve pieces of cannon. This attack was repulſed by the advanced guard (the 90th and 92d) both of which behaved moſt nobly. The firſt line then formed two lines to the front of march, the flanks of which were protected by the reſerve, and continued to advance in that manner, whilſt the ſecond line continuing ſtill in column (excepting the firſt brigade of it) turned the enemy's right, and forced him to quit his poſition. The army followed in the order above ſtated, and Sir Ralph had given orders for renewing the attack on the heights cloſe to the town, to which the enemy retreated; but on examining them with attention, it was thought that they were under the guns of the forts, and could not probably be kept if carried; the army took up in the evening the ground which the enemy had quitted.

The force of the enemy oppoſed to us appeared about 5000 infantry, 600 cavalry, and a large proportion of artillery; the ground being particularly favourable to the two laſt. The movements, although under a conſtant cannonade, were regular and accurate: the General, in this laſt action, had his horſe ſhot under him.

The poſition we occupy is good; it cuts off the communication between Alexandria and the Nile, excepting through the deſart; our ſupplies are conveyed by means of the lake with eaſe and ſecurity.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir John Hely Hutchinſon, K. B. dated Camp before Alexandria, April 20, 1801.

It is with great pleaſure that I am to inform you of the ſucceſs of a corps of Turks and Britiſh, under the command of Colonel Spencer. They were ordered from hence about ten days ago, for the purpoſe of forcing the enemy from the town and caſtle of Roſetta, which commands the navigation of the Nile. This operation has perfectly ſucceeded. We are now maſters of the weſtern branch of that river, and of courſe have opened a communication with the Delta, from which we ſhall derive all neceſſary ſupplies, as the French have ſcarcely any troops there, and none capable of making a ſerious reſiſtance.

The enemy had about 800 men at Roſetta, when they were attacked. They made but a feeble effort to ſuſtain themſelves, and retired to the right bank of the Nile, leaving a few men killed and priſoners. They left a garriſon in the fort, againſt which our batteries opened on the 16th, and it ſurrendered on the 19th inſt. the conditions are the ſame as were granted to the caſtle of Aboukir.

I have many obligations to Colonel Spencer for the zeal, activity, and military talents, which he has diſplayed in the conduct of this important ſervice; and I beg leave to recommend him as a deſerving and moſt excellent officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H. Hutchinson, Major-General.

Conſtantinople, May 9, 1801.

Mr. Morier having returned from Egypt, I have the ſatisfaction of being able to lay before your Lordſhip a far more particular account of the affairs and proceedings in that country, than it has hitherto been in my power to communicate. He left the camp before Alexandria on the 22d ult.

At that time the enemy remained in their ſtrong poſition upon the heights near the eaſtern walls of Alexandria, their numbers about 6000 men. They were ſtill in anxious expectation of receiving reinforcements, particularly that which had been announced to them as coming from Admiral Gantheaume.

The loſs of the enemy according to the numerous reports which have been collected, certainly exceeds 5000 men, and a great proportion of officers; four generals are known to have been killed. Every encouragement ſeems to have been given and held out to the French army to enſure their utmoſt exertions. Among other things, they were taught to expect no quarter from the Britiſh. The priſoners agree, that in no part of this war had they ſuch hard fighting, or ſuch determined bravery ever been ſeen, as they have met with from our army in Egypt.

I preſume that Sir Ralph Abercromby's abſence from the camp, in conſequence of his wounds on the 21ſt of March, had created a momentary ſuſpenſion of our operations; and the irreparable loſs occaſioned by his death muſt alſo neceſſarily have checked the proſecutions of plans, in the formation and execution of which he had always borne ſo leading a part. The Captain Pacha did not arrive in time to ſee Sir Ralph Abercromby; but it appears that General Hutchinſon followed his Excellency's intention relative to the troops on board the Turkiſh fleet, by employing them againſt Roſetta, and accordingly directed Colonel Spencer, having under him a corps of about 800 Britiſh, to proceed with the Turks to that expedition. The town was evacuated without reſiſtance. Some guns were then brought to bear upon the Fort St. Julien, which commands the entrance of the river. The garriſon of 368 men ſurrendered on the 19th ult.

Rahmanich was ſtill in the hands of the French. They had fortified it, both in a view to ſecure their communications from the upper part of the Delta, and Upper Egypt, whence they received their proviſions.

Under

Under theſe circumſtances, General Hutchinſon has very much ſtrengthened his poſition between Aboukir and Alexandria, not only by a range of works in front, but particularly by opening the ſluices which kept in the waters in the lake on their left; and if, as is ſuppoſed, this inundation ſhall extend over the whole of the plain to the eaſt of the lake Mareotis, the communication between Alexandria and Rahmanich, which is the enemy's neareſt point, will be eight or nine days' journey without water.

Having taken theſe meaſures, General Hutchinſon was to transfer his head-quarters to Roſetta on the 23d ult. to which place he had already ſent forward a ſtrong detachment, amounting to above 4000 Britiſh, including Colonel Spencer's corps; and he was immediately to proceed from thence, with nearly an equal number of the Captain Pacha's troops, againſt Rahmanich, where the French were underſtood to have aſſembled 3000 men.

On the other hand, advices had been received ſeveral days before from the Grand Vizier, dated at Belbeis, from which it appeared, that his Highneſs, reinforced by nearly 5000 men from Gjezzar Pacha, had paſſed the deſert, and had advanced ſo far towards Cairo, without meeting with oppoſition either at Salahich or at Belbeis. He had alſo detached a corps which has taken poſſeſſion of the town of Damietta, though the fort of L'Eſbe is ſtill in the hands of the French.

It is not expected that his Highneſs will experience any material reſiſtance at the town of Cairo. And I find it is the determination of General Hutchinſon to afford his Highneſs ſuch aid as may be requiſite towards the attacking the fortification which the French occupy near to the town, if it is neceſſary to reduce them by force.

General Hutchinſon has further received a favourable letter from Murad Bey, ſaying he is ready to join us when we come into his neighbourhood.

I am happy to add, that our army are in the higheſt health and ſpirits. The climate and weather had hitherto been moſt propitious. The natives had acquired the greateſt degree of confidence from the proclamation iſſued by our army, and were continuing to bring in horſes, and proviſions in great plenty. Nearly 1000 of our cavalry are now well mounted there; and we have ſtill above 11,000 infantry in the field. The utmoſt degree of unanimity prevails between the Britiſh and Turkiſh troops.

ELGIN.

Diſpatches, of which the following are the Copies, were received from the Earl of Elgin and Major Holloway.

Imperial Ottoman camp of the Grand Vizier, Benalhaſſer, May 20, 1801.

I had the honour of addreſſing your Lordſhip on the 2d of May from Salahich; which place his Highneſs the Grand Vizier left the 7th, and the following day arrived at Belbeis. where the advanced corps of his army had been encamped for ſome time before.

On the 15th inſt. his Highneſs received intelligence that the enemy had early that morning marched a conſiderable force from Cairo on the road towards Belbeis, where his Highneſs was then encamped. In the evening, a further confirmation of this intelligence was brought, when the enemy was in full march. The Vizier after dark ordered Tahir Pacha with 3000 cavalry, and three light field pieces, to advance to meet them, and, if a favourable opportunity offered during the obſcurity of the night, to attack; if not, to impede their progreſs as much as poſſible. About ten o'clock at night they met, three leagues from camp, when each halted and lay on their arms during the night, and until eight o'clock in the morning, at which time Tahir Pacha commenced an attack. He was ſoon after reinforced by 1500 cavalry. It was now found the enemy had come forward with about fourteen pieces of artillery, 600 cavalry, and 4000 infantry. His Highneſs therefore ordered Mahomed Pacha to move forward with 5000 men, cavalry and Albanian infantry, and nine light field-pieces; the enemy had 8-pounders in the field. His Highneſs afterwards advanced himſelf, and took the command, which was attended with the happieſt effect.

The enemy moved into a wood of date-trees, where they were attacked by the cavalry and infantry with great ſpirit for three hours, when the enemy retired from the wood, taking a poſition on the plain, their left to the wood, and forming a hollow ſquare on the right. The Albanian infantry advanced to the edge of the wood, and in this ſituation galled them conſiderably; and upon the Turkiſh cavalry threatening their right, they changed poſition, and attempted to gain the heights, in which they were prevented by a rapid movement of cavalry, who gained the ſummit. In this manœuvre they were annoyed by two guns, which were advanced by his Highneſs on the occaſion. At this time the French commenced a decided retreat, and were driven beyond El Hanka, a diſtance not leſs than ſeven miles from the place of the firſt operations. The Grand Vizier, who had commanded his troops with great gallantry and prompt deciſion, then gave orders for them not to purſue any further. The loſs on either ſide for the time they were engaged was ſmall. The Turks had about thirty killed and eighty wounded. The French I think had about fifty killed and one priſoner; the number of their wounded could not be aſcertained, as they took them off the field.

The Turkiſh force engaged on this occaſion did not at any time exceed 9000 men.

Whilſt I was congratulating his Highneſs in the field of battle on the ſucceſs of the day, we received additional ſatisfaction by the arrival of the intelligence of the capture of Fort L'Eſhie at Damietta, and two ſmaller forts depending on it, by a detachment from the Vizier's army. I had the honour of acquainting your Lordſhip, in my letter of the 2d of May, that his Highneſs intended ſending a force againſt Damietta. This intention he carried into effect on the 6th, by ordering Ibrahim Pacha, with 2500 men, and five pieces of artillery, to march immediately for that purpoſe; and it appears by Ibrahim Pacha's report to the Vizier, that every arrangement had been made for the attack of

Fort L'Eſbie on the morning of the 14th inſt. when it was diſcovered that the fort was evacuated, and the garriſon had retired.

I beg leave to inform your Lordſhip, that during the action of the 16th inſt. myſelf and Major Hope of the Royal Artillery were in the field with the Grand Vizier, Captain Lacey of the Royal Engineers with Mahomed Pacha, and Captain Leake of the Royal Artillery with Tahir Pacha, to render every aſſiſtance in our power.

The combined forces under Major-General Hutchinſon and the Captain Pacha are about five hours diſtance in the Delta, but are expected here in a day or two. I received a letter from the General this morning, who informs me he has taken a convoy of 550 camels, and 600 French priſoners.

I have, &c. CHARLES HOLLOWAY,
Major-Commandant, &c.

Conſtantinople, June 21, 1801.

I have the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction in forwarding to your Lordſhip the incloſed diſpatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Holloway.

The modeſt and unaſſuming manner in which this deſerving officer has mentioned himſelf and the Britiſh under his orders, impoſes upon me the obligation of ſtating to your Lordſhip what I had learnt by their private communications to me from Jaffa and Gaza: that as ſoon as the determination was formed for the Vizier to advance into Egypt, Lieutenant-Colonel Holloway propoſed that diſtribution of the Turkiſh army, and that order of march, which have effectually enſured this unlooked-for ſucceſs over the French. The advanced guard was compoſed of a ſelect body of cavalry under the Tahir Pacha, and of Albanian infantry under Mehemet Pacha; the firſt accompanied by Captain Leake, the ſecond by Captain Lacy, each receiving their orders from Colonel Holloway, who remained near the perſon of the Vizier.

It is by this well-combined diſpoſition, by the endeavours which were ſtrenuouſly exerciſed to prevail upon this corps to diſembarraſs themſelves of their ſuperfluous attendants, and by giving confidence to the Turks in their own means, that Colonel Holloway has been able to bring theſe troops to keep in check, during many hours, a French army of ſuperior force; to counteract its plans; to attack it; to ſeize every advantage of its poſitions and of ground; and, after manœuvring with ſcience, during ſeven hours, to repulſe it with loſs, and gain a complete victory. In the account which the Vizier has ſent of this action to the Porte, his Highneſs ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the ſervice done by the artillery, which Major Hope is well known to be ſo very capable of directing.

ELGIN.

A Diſpatch of which the following is a Copy, was received from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir John Hely Hutchinſon, K. B.

Head-Quarters, Camp near Alkam,
June 1, 1801.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that the French abandoned the poſition of El-Aſt on the 7th of May, which we occupied the ſame evening; and on the 9th we advanced to Rhamanich, where the French were poſted with upwards of three thouſand infantry and eight hundred cavalry. We at firſt imagined that they might have endeavoured to have maintained that poſition; but our corps on the eaſtern bank of the Nile, having got into their rear, took the fort of Rhamanich in reverſe, which probably induced the enemy to retire in the night between the 9th and 10th, leaving a garriſon in the fort, which ſurrendered in the morning, amounting to 110 men, commanded by a chef-de-brigade; we alſo took, the ſame day, about fifty cavalry and three officers coming from Alexandria.

As the enemy retired towards Cairo, it became neceſſary to follow them, in order to cover the army of the Grand Vizier, and to ſecure a junction with the expected reinforcements from India.

Nothing happened of any importance until the 14th, when we fell in with a valuable convoy of Germs on the Nile. They had come from Cairo down the Canal of Menouff, which joins the Damietta and Roſetta branches of the river. From this circumſtance, they knew nothing of the retreat of General La Grange from Rhamanich. About one hundred and fifty priſoners fell into our hands, and ſeveral heavy guns, ſome of them intended for the defence of Alexandria. The convoy in itſelf was very valuable, and is a great loſs to the enemy. We found on board all kinds of clothing, wine, ſpirits, &c. &c. and about five thouſand pounds in money.

On the 17th, when encamped at Alkam, we were informed by the Arabs, that a conſiderable body of French coming from Alexandria, was advancing towards the Nile, near the ſpot where the boats of the Captain Pacha then were. The cavalry were immediately ordered out, with two pieces of cannon, under the command of Brigadier-General Doyle, ſupported by his brigade of infantry. Colonel Cavalier, who commanded the French convoy, as ſoon as he perceived the boats of the Captain Pacha, ſuſpected that our army muſt be near, and therefore retired into the Deſert, where we followed him. The cavalry came up with him, after a march of about three hours. A flag of truce was ſent into them, by Major Wilſon of the Hompeſch, requiring them to ſurrender, on condition that their private property ſhould be reſpected, and that they ſhould be ſent to France by the firſt convenient opportunity. With theſe terms they complied, and laid down their arms. They amounted, in all, to about 600 men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, together with a conſiderable portion of the dromedary corps one four-pounder, and 550 fifty camels. The priſoners taken are all Frenchmen, and of the beſt troops they had in Egypt.

On the 17th of May the enemy retired from the Fort of Liſbet, on the Damietta branch, and formed a junction with about 200 men which they had at Burlos; this fort they alſo evacuated, and embarked in five ſmall veſſels, four of which have been taken and carried into Aboukir Bay; the firſt endeavoured to eſcape towards Cyprus, but a Turkiſh frigate was left in chace of

of her, ſo that it is more than probable ſhe has ſhared the ſame fate.

The garriſons of the two forts conſiſted of about 700 men; ſo that in all we have taken, from the 9th to the 20th, near 1600 men, which makes a conſiderable diminution of the enemy's force in this country.

The French made a moſt extraordinary rapid march from Rhamanich to Gizeh, where they arrived on the 13th, and immediately croſſed the river to Boulac.

On the 15th, they marched to attack the Grand Vizier's army. His Highneſs anticipated their intention, and made a forward movement with a conſiderable body of cavalry on the night between the 15th and 16th. The armies remained for ſome hours in preſence of each other, when the Ottoman troops attacked at about eight o'clock in the morning, and after an action of ſeven hours, the French retreated having loſt between 3 and 400 men killed and wounded. They were nearly the ſame people who had retreated from Rhamanich, and were about 4000 or 4500 men.

I congratulate your Lordſhip upon the event of this very important action; I have alſo much pleaſure in informing you, that the Mamalukes, under the orders of Oſman Bey (ſucceſſor of Mourad Bey), have joined us, to the amount of about 1500 cavalry, inferior, certainly, to none in the world. I am ſanguine enough to hope that the moſt ſerious good effects will ariſe from this junction, as they have a moſt intimate knowledge of the country, and the greateſt influence amongſt the inhabitants.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

To the Right Honourable Lord HOBART.

Head-quarters, Camp before Gizeh,
June 29, 1801.

The Combined Armies advanced on both ſides of the river on the 21ſt inſtant. The Britiſh troops, and thoſe of his Highneſs the Captain Pacha, inveſted Gizeh on the left bank of the Nile, whilſt the army of his Highneſs the Grand Vizier moved forward, and took a poſition nearly within cannon-ſhot of Cairo. On the 22d, in the morning, the enemy ſent out a flag of truce; and informed me, that they wiſhed to treat for the evacuation of Cairo and the forts thereunto belonging, upon certain conditions. After a negotiation of ſeveral days, which was conducted by Brigadier-General Hope with much judgment and ability, they agreed to ſurrender the town and forts on the conditions which I have the honour to incloſe.

We took poſſeſſion of the Gate of Gizeh at five o'clock yeſterday evening, and alſo of the fort Sulkoſki, on the Cairo ſide of the river: hoſtages have been mutually exchanged, and the final evacuation will take place in about ten days.

I ſhould ſuppoſe that there are near 6000 troops of all kinds in the town; but I ſpeak without a perfect knowledge on the ſubject, as I have not yet received any returns.

This has been a long and arduous ſervice: the troops, from the great heat of the weather, the difficulty of the navigation of the river, and the intire want of roads in the country, have ſuffered a conſiderable degree of fatigue; but both men and officers have ſubmitted to it with the greateſt patience, and have manifeſted a zeal for the honour of his Majeſty's arms that is above all panegyric; the conduct of the ſoldiers has been orderly and exemplary; and a diſcipline has been preſerved which would have done honour to any troops.

I am extremely obliged to Lieutenant-Colonel Anſtruther, Quarter-Maſter-General, for the great zeal and ability which he has ſhown, under very difficult circumſtances, in forwarding the public ſervice. From Generals Cradock and Doyle, who were the General officers employed immediately under my orders, I have derived the greateſt aſſiſtance, and I beg leave to recommend them as highly deſerving of his Majeſty's favour.

The exertions of Captain Stevenſon, of the navy, have been extremely laborious and conſtant during this long march; they have done every thing that was poſſible to forward our ſupplies: and indeed, without their powerful aid, it would have been impoſſible to have proceeded. Your Lordſhip will recollect that the river is extremely low at this ſeaſon of the year, the mouth of the Nile impaſſable for days together, and the diſtance from Roſetta to Cairo between 160 and 170 miles. Captain Stevenſon has been ably ſupported by Captains Morriſon, Curry, and Hillyar, who were employed under him. The ſervice in which they have been engaged has not been a brilliant one, but I hope it will be recollected that it has been moſt uſeful, and has required conſtant vigilance and attention; it has laſted now for many weeks; the labour has been exceſſive, and the fatigue greater than I can expreſs.

This diſpatch will be delivered to you by my aide-de-camp, Major Montreſor, who has been in the moſt intimate habits of confidence with me ſince my arrival in Egypt, and will be able to give your Lordſhip a moſt perfect account of the ſituation of affairs in this country. I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordſhip's protection, as an officer of merit, and highly deſerving of his Majeſty's favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.
J. H. HUTCHINSON, Maj.-Gen.

By the Convention, the French forces and their allies, under the command of General Belliard, were to evacuate not only the city of Cairo and its dependences, but all that part of Egypt which they then occupied.—The French and auxiliary troops were to retire by land to Roſetta, with their arms, baggage, field-artillery, ammunition, effects, &c. &c. and be thence embarked with the ſame to the French ports of the Mediterranean, at the expence of the allied powers. All the adminiſtrations, the members of the commiſſion of arts and ſciences, in ſhort every perſon attached to the French army, to enjoy the ſame advantages; together with all inhabitants of Egypt, of whatever nation they may be, who wiſhed to follow the French troops; nor were their families, after their departure, to be moleſted, or their property confiſcated. In the 20th article it

it was ſtated, that "the preſent Convention ſhould be carried and communicated by a French officer to General Menou at Alexandria; and that he ſhould be at liberty to accept of it for the French and auxiliary forces, both naval and military, provided his acceptance ſhould be notified within ten days after the date of the communication."

Theſe were the chief conditions for the evacuation of Egypt, which, it muſt be allowed, were very advantageous to the enemy. But while the opponents of the Britiſh government may perhaps cenſure the inevitable expence of men and money, let them recollect at the ſame time the great triumph which we have at laſt obtained without ſhedding the ſmalleſt drop of blood. For this we are indebted to the good conduct and humanity of General Hutchinſon, who deſerves the higheſt praiſe.

The garriſon of Cairo and its followers, to the amount of 12,700, were embarked at Roſetta and landed in France.

The Grand Seignior, in conſequence of the victories of his troops, ſent very valuable preſents to the Grand Vizier, the Capitan Pacha, Sir J. H. Hutchinſon, and Lord Keith.

The following are the particulars of the ſurrender and Evacuation of Alexandria, and of all Egypt by the French forces, as publiſhed by Authority.

Head-quarters, camp before Alex-
My Lord, andria, September 5, 1801.

I have now the ſatisfaction to inform your Lordſhip that the Forts and Town of Alexandria have ſurrendered to his Majeſty's troops, who, on the 2d inſtant, took poſſeſſion of the intrenched camp, the heights above Pompey's Pillar, the Redoubt de Bain, and the Fort Triangular. By the capitulation the garriſon are to be embarked for France in the courſe of ten days, provided the ſhipping is in a ſtate of preparation to receive them.

The operations againſt the enemy's works commenced on the 17th of Auguſt.

Major-General Coote embarked with a ſtrong corps on the Inundation, in the night between the 16th and 17th of Auguſt. He effected his landing to the weſtward of Alexandria with little or no oppoſition; and immediately inveſted the ſtrong Caſtle of Marabout, ſituated at the entrance of the weſtern harbour of Alexandria.

On the eaſt ſide of the town two attacks were made to get poſſeſſion of ſome heights in front of the intrenched poſition of the enemy. I intruſted the conduct of the attack againſt their right to Major-General Cradock; and that againſt their left to Major-General Moore. Theſe two officers perfectly executed my intentions, and performed the ſervice committed to their care with much preciſion and ability. The action was neither obſtinate or ſevere, and our loſs is but ſmall; but it afforded one more opportunity to diſplay the promptneſs of Britiſh officers, and the heroiſm of Britiſh ſoldiers. A part of General Doyle's brigade, the 30th regiment (but under the immediate command of Colonel Spencer), had taken poſſeſſion of a hill in front of the enemy's right. General Menou, who was in perſon in that part of the French intrenched camp directly oppoſite to our poſt, ordered about 600 men to make a ſortie to drive us from our poſition. The enemy advanced in column with fixed bayonets, and without firing a ſhot, till they got very cloſe to the 30th regiment, to whom Colonel Spencer gave an immediate order to charge, though they did not conſiſt of more than 200 men; he was obeyed with a ſpirit and determination worthy the higheſt panegyric. The enemy were driven back to their intrenchments in the greateſt confuſion—they had many killed and wounded, and ſeveral taken priſoners.

On the night between the 18th and 19th Major-General Coote opened batteries againſt the Caſtle of Marabout; an attack was alſo made from the ſea by ſeveral Turkiſh corvettes, and the launches and boats of the fleet, under the guidance of the Honourable Captain Cochrane; great perſeverance and exertions were required to get up heavy guns through a difficult and almoſt impracticable country; but the troops executed this painful and arduous ſervice with ſuch zeal and continued firmneſs, that the fort capitulated in the night of the 21ſt; the garriſon conſiſted of about 180 men, and were commanded by a Chef de Brigade.

On the morning of the 22d Major-General Coote marched from Marabout to attack a ſtrong corps poſted in his front, in order to cover the approach to Alexandria; the managements of that excellent officer appear to have been able and judicious, and were attended with the moſt complete ſucceſs; he drove the enemy every where, though ſtrongly poſted, and in a country which oppoſed uncommon obſtacles to the progreſs of the troops. The French ſuffered extremely in the action, and retreated in much confuſion, leaving their wounded and ſeven pieces of cannon behind them.

On the 24th, batteries were opened againſt the Redoubt de Bain; and on the 25th, at night, Major-Gen. Coote ſurpriſed the enemy's advanced poſts, when ſeven officers and fifty men were taken priſoners; this ſervice was performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, with the 1ſt battalion of the 20th regiment, and a ſmall detachment of dragoons, under the orders of Lieutenant Kelly, of the 26th. The enemy endeavoured to regain poſſeſſion of the ground from which they had been driven, but were repulſed with loſs.

On the morning of the 26th we opened four batteries on each ſide of the town againſt the intrenched camp of the French, which ſoon ſilenced their fire, and induced them to withdraw many of their guns.

On the 27th, in the evening, General Menou ſent an aid-de-camp to requeſt an armiſtice for three days, in order to give time to prepare a capitulation, which, after ſome difficulties and delays, was ſigned on the 2d of September.

I have the honour to incloſe you a copy of the capitulation, and a liſt of the number of perſons for whom the enemy have required ſhipping; by this it appears, that the total of the garriſon of Alexandria conſiſted of upwards of 8000 ſoldiers, and 1300 ſailors.

This arduous and important ſervice has at length been brought to a concluſion. The exertions of indivi-

duals

duals have been ſplendid and meritorious. I regret that the bounds of a diſpatch will not allow me to ſpecify the whole, or to mention the name of every perſon who has diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the public ſervice. I have received the greateſt ſupport and aſſiſtance from the General officers of the army. The conduct of the troops of every deſcription has been exemplary in the higheſt degree; there has been much to applaud and nothing to reprehend; their order and regularity in the camp have been as conſpicuous as their courage in the field. To the Quarter-Maſter-General, Lieut.-Colonel Anſtruther, I owe much for his unwearied induſtry and zeal in the public ſervice, and for the aid, advice, and co-operation which he has at all times afforded me. Brigadier-General Lawſon, who commanded the Artillery, and Captain Bryce, the Chief Engineer, have both great merit in their different departments. The local ſituation of Egypt preſents obſtacles of a moſt ſerious kind to military operations on an extended ſcale. The ſkill and perſeverance of thoſe two officers have overcome difficulties which at firſt appeared almoſt inſurmountable

Lieutenant-Colonel Lindenthal, who has always acted with the Turks, deſerves my utmoſt acknowledgments; his activity and diligence have been unremitted, and he introduced amongſt them an order and regularity which does him the higheſt honour.

During the courſe of the long ſervice on which we have been engaged, Lord Keith has, at all times, given me the moſt able aſſiſtance and counſel. The labour and fatigue of the navy have been continued and exceſſive;—it has not been of one day, or of one week, but for months together. In the bay of Aboukir, on the New Inundation, and on the Nile, for 160 miles, they have been employed without intermiſſion, and have ſubmitted to many privations with a cheerfulneſs and patience highly creditable to them and advantageous to the public ſervice.

Sir Sidney Smith had originally the command of the ſeamen who landed from the fleet; he continued on ſhore till after the capture of Roſetta, and returned on board the Tigre a ſhort time before the appearance of Admiral Gantheaume's ſquadron on the coaſt. He was preſent in the three actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21ſt of March, when he diſplayed that ardour of mind for the uſe of his country, and that noble intrepidity, for which he has ever been ſo conſpicuous. Captain Stevenſon, of the Europa, ſucceeded him, and I have every reaſon to be ſatisfied with his zeal and conduct. The crews of the gun-boats diſplayed great gallantry, under his guidance, in the New Inundation; and much approbation is alſo due to the naval officers who acted under his orders.

Captain Preſsland, of the Regulus, has had the direction for many months paſt of all the Greek ſhips in our employment, and of thoſe belonging to the Commiſſariot. He has been active, zealous, and indefatigable, and merits my warmeſt approbation. I muſt therefore beg leave particularly to recommend this old and meritorious officer to your Lordſhip's protection.

Allow me to expreſs an humble hope, that the army in Egypt have gratified the warmeſt wiſhes and expectations of their country. To them every thing is due, and to me nothing. It was my fate to ſucceed a man who created ſuch a ſpirit and eſtabliſhed ſuch a diſcipline amongſt them, that little has been left for me to perform, except to follow his maxims, and to endeavour to imitate his conduct.

This diſpatch will be delivered to your Lordſhip by Colonel Abercromby, an officer of conſiderable ability, and worthy of the great name which he bears. He will one day, I truſt, emulate the virtue and talents of his never-ſufficiently-to-be-lamented Father.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. Hely Hutchinson,
Lieutenant-General.

To the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, &c.

Articles of the capitulation propoſed by Abdoullahy Jacques Francois Menou, General in Chief of the French army now in Alexandria, to the Generals commanding the land and ſea forces of his Britannic Majeſty, and of the Sublime Porte, forming the blockade of Alexandria, dated the 12th Fructidor, year nine of the French Republic (Aug. 30, 1801).

Article I. From the preſent date to the 30th Fructidor, (September 17, 1801,) there ſhall be a continuation of the truce and ſuſpenſion of arms between the French army and the combined armies of his Britannic Majeſty and of the Sublime Porte, upon the ſame conditions with thoſe which actually ſubſiſt, with the exception of a regulation, to be amicably ſettled between the reſpective Generals of the two armies, of eſtabliſhing a new line of advanced poſts, in order to remove all pretext of hoſtilities between the troops —Anſ. Refuſed.

II. In caſe no adequate ſuccour ſhould arrive to the French army before the day mentioned in the preceding article, that army ſhall evacuate the forts and intrenched camps of Alexandria upon the following conditions. —Anſ. Refuſed.

III. The French army ſhall retire, on the firſt complementary day of the French Æra, into the city of Alexandria and forts adjacent, and ſhall deliver up to the Allied powers the intrenched camp in front of the lines of the Arabs, the fort Le Turc, and the fort Du Vivier, together with their artillery and ammunition—Anſ. In forty-eight hours after the ſigning of the capitulation, namely, on the 2d September, at noon, the intrenched camps, the fort Turc, and that of Du Vivier, ſhall be delivered up to the Allied powers. The ammunition and artillery of theſe forts ſhall be alſo delivered up. The French troops ſhall evacuate the city, forts, and dependences of Alexandria, ten days after ſigning the capitulation, or at the time of their embarkation.

IV. All individuals, conſtituting part of the French army, or attached to it by any relations, military or civil; the auxiliary troops of every nation, country, or religion, or of whatever powers they might have been ſubjects before the arrival of the French, ſhall preſerve their property, of every deſcription, their effects, papers, &c. &c.;

&c. &c.; which ſhall not be ſubject to any examination. —Anſ. Granted, provided that nothing be carried away belonging to the government of the French Republic, but only the effects, baggage, and other articles belonging to the French and auxiliary ſoldiers, who have ſerved during ſix months in the army of the Republic; the ſame is to be underſtood of all the individuals attached to the French army, by civil or military capacities, of whatever nation, country, or religion, they may be.

V. The French forces, the auxiliary troops, and all the individuals deſcribed in the preceding article, ſhall be embarked in the ports of Alexandria, between the 5th and the 10th of Vendemiaire, year ten of the Republic, at the lateſt, (27th September to the 3d October, 1801,) together with their arms, ſtores, baggage, effects, and property of all kinds, official papers and depoſits, one field-piece to each battalion and ſquadron, with ammunition, &c. &c. the whole to be conveyed to one of the ports of the French Republic in the Mediterranean, to be determined by the General in Chief of the French army.—Anſ. The French forces, the auxiliary troops, and all individuals deſcribed in the 4th article, ſhall be embarked in the ports of Alexandria (unleſs, after an amicable Convention, it ſhould be found more expeditious to embark a part of them at Aboukir), as ſoon as veſſels can be prepared; the Allied powers at the ſame time engaging that the embarkation ſhall take place, if poſſible, ten days after the capitulation ſhall be ſigned; they ſhall receive all the honours of war, ſhall carry away their arms and baggage, ſhall not be priſoners of war, and ſhall moreover take with them ten pieces of cannon, from four to eight-pounders, with ten rounds of ſhot to each gun; they ſhall be conveyed to a French port in the Mediterranean.

VI. The French ſhips of war, with their full complement, and all merchant ſhips, to whatever nation or individuals they may belong, even thoſe of nations at war with the Allied powers, or thoſe that are property of owners or merchants who were ſubject to the Allied powers before the arrival of the French, ſhall depart with the French army, in order that thoſe that are ſhips of war may be reſtored to the French government and the merchant ſhips to the owners, or to their aſſignees. —Anſ. Refuſed. All veſſels ſhall be delivered up as they are.

VII. Every ſingle ſhip that, from the preſent day to the 30th Fructidor, ſhall arrive from the French Republic, or any of her allies, into the ports or road of Alexandria, ſhall be comprehended in this capitulation. Every ſhip of war or commerce, belonging to France, or the Allies of the Republic, that ſhall arrive in the ports or road of Alexandria, within the twenty days immediately following the evacuation of that place, ſhall not be conſidered a lawful prize, but ſhall be ſet at liberty, with her equipage and cargo, and be furniſhed with a paſſport from the Allied powers.—Anſ. Refuſed.

VIII. The French and auxiliary troops, the civil and military agents attached to the army, and all other individuals deſcribed in the preceding articles, ſhall be embarked on board ſuch French and other veſſels, actually in the ports of Alexandria, as ſhall be in a condition to go to ſea; or on board thoſe of his Britannic Majeſty and of the Sublime Porte, within the time fixed by the 5th article.

IX. Commiſſaries ſhall be named by each party to regulate the number of veſſels to be employed, the number of men to be embarked upon them, and generally to provide for all the difficulties that may ariſe in carrying into execution the preſent capitulation. Thoſe Commiſſaries ſhall agree upon the different poſitions which ſhall be taken by the ſhips now in the port of Alexandria, and thoſe which ſhall be furniſhed by the Allied powers, ſo that by a well-regulated arrangement, every occaſion of difference between the crews of the ſeveral nations may be avoided.—Anſ. All theſe details will be regulated by the Engliſh Admiral, and by an officer of the French navy named by the General in Chief.

X. Merchants and owners of ſhips, of whatever nation or religion they may be, and alſo the inhabitants of Egypt, and of every other country, who may at the preſent time be in Alexandria, whether Syrians, Cophts, Greeks, Arabs, Jews, &c. and who ſhall be deſirous of following the French army, ſhall be embarked with and enjoy the ſame advantages with that army; they ſhall be at liberty to remove their property of all kinds, and to leave powers for the diſpoſal of what they may not be able to take away. All arrangements, all ſales, all ſtipulations, whether of commerce, or of any other nature, made by them, ſhall be ſtrictly carried into effect after their departure, and be maintained by the generals of his Britannic Majeſty and of the Sublime Porte. Thoſe who may prefer remaining in Egypt a certain time on account of their private affairs ſhall be at liberty to do ſo, and ſhall have full protection from the Allied powers; thoſe alſo who may be deſirous of eſtabliſhing themſelves in Egypt ſhall be entitled to all the privileges and rights of which they were in poſſeſſion before the arrival of the French.—Anſ. Every article of merchandiſe, whether in the town of Alexandria, or on board the veſſels that are in the ports, ſhall be proviſionally at the diſpoſition of the Allied powers, but ſubject to ſuch definitive regulations as may be determined by eſtabliſhed uſage and the law of nations. Private merchants ſhall be at liberty to accompany the French army, or they may remain in the country in ſecurity.

XI. None of the inhabitants of Egypt, or of any other nation or religion, ſhall be called to account for their conduct during the period of the French troops having been in the country, particularly for having taken arms in their favour, or having been employed by them.—Anſ. Granted.

XII. The troops, and all others who may be embarked with them, ſhall be fed during their paſſage, and until their arrival in France, at the expence of the Allied powers, and conformably to the rules of the French navy. The Allied powers ſhall ſupply every thing that may be neceſſary for the embarkation.—Anſ. The troops, and all others who may be embarked with them, ſhall be fed during their paſſage, and until their arrival in France, at the expence of the Allied powers, according to the uſage eſtabliſhed in the marine of England.

XIII. The

XIII. The conſuls, and all other public agents of the ſeveral powers in alliance with the French Republic, ſhall continue in the enjoyment of all the privileges and rights which are granted by civilized nations to diplomatic agents: their property, all their effects and papers, ſhall be reſpected and placed under the protection of the Allied powers. They ſhall be at liberty to retire or to remain as they may think fit.—Anſ. The conſuls, and all other public agents of the powers in alliance with the French Republic, ſhall be at liberty to remain or to retire as they may judge fit. Their property and effects of any kind, together with their papers, ſhall be preſerved for them, provided they conduct themſelves with loyalty, and conformably to the law of nations.

XIV. The ſick who may be judged, by the medical ſtaff of the army, to be in a ſtate for removal, ſhall be embarked at the ſame time with the army, upon hoſpital ſhips properly furniſhed with medicines, proviſions, and every ſtore that may be neceſſary for their ſituation; and they ſhall be attended by French ſurgeons. Thoſe of the ſick who may not be in a condition to undertake the voyage ſhall be delivered over to the care and humanity of the Allied Powers. French phyſicians, and other medical aſſiſtance, ſhall be left for their care, to be maintained at the expence of the Allied powers, who ſhall ſend them to France as ſoon as their ſtate of health may permit, together with any thing belonging to them, in the ſame manner as has been propoſed for the reſt of the army.—Anſ. Granted. The ſhips deſtined for hoſpitals ſhall be prepared for the reception of thoſe who may fall ſick during the paſſage. The medical ſtaff of the two armies ſhall concert together in what manner to diſpoſe of thoſe of the ſick who, having contagious diſorders, ought not to have communication with the others.

XV. Horſe tranſports for conveying ſixty horſes, with every thing neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence during the paſſage, ſhall be furniſhed.—Anſ. Granted.

XVI. The individuals compoſing the Inſtitute of Egypt and the Commiſſion of Arts ſhall carry with them all the papers, plans, memoirs, collections of natural hiſtory, and all the monuments of art and antiquity collected by them in Egypt. — Anſ. The members of the Inſtitute may carry with them all the inſtruments of arts and ſcience which they have brought from France; but the Arabian manuſcripts the ſtatues, and other collections which have been made for the French army, ſhall be conſidered as public property, and ſubject to the diſpoſal of the Generals of the Combined Army.

General Hope having declared, in conſequence of ſome obſervations of the Commander in Chief of the French army, that he could make no alteration in this article, it has been agreed that a reference thereupon ſhould be made to the Commander in Chief of the Combined army.

XVII. The veſſels which ſhall be employed in conveying the French and auxiliary army, as well as the different perſons who ſhall accompany it, ſhall be eſcorted by ſhips of war belonging to the Allied Powers, who formally engage that they ſhall not, in any manner, be moleſted during their voyage; the ſafety of ſuch of theſe veſſels as may be ſeparated by ſtreſs of weather, or other accidents, ſhall be guaranteed by the Generals of the Allied Forces; the veſſels conveying the French army ſhall not, under any pretence, touch at any other than the French coaſt, except in caſe of abſolute neceſſity.—Anſ. Granted; the Commander in Chief of the French army entering into a reciprocal engagement that none of theſe veſſels ſhall be moleſted during their ſtay in France, or on their return; he equally engaging that they ſhould be furniſhed with every thing which may be neceſſary, according to the conſtant practice of European powers.

XVIII. At the time of giving up the camps and forts, according to the terms of the third article, the priſoners in Egypt ſhall be reſpectively given up on both ſides.—Anſ. Granted.

XIX. Commiſſaries ſhall be named to receive the artillery of the place, and of the forts, ſtores, magazines, plans, and other articles that the French leave to the Allied powers; and liſts and inventories ſhall be made out, ſigned by the commiſſaries of the different powers, according as the forts and magazines ſhall be given up to the Allied powers.—Anſ. Granted; provided that all the plans of the city and forts of Alexandria, as well as all maps of the country, ſhall be delivered up to the Engliſh commiſſary. The batteries, ciſterns, and other public buildings, ſhall alſo be given up in the condition in which they actually are.

XX. A paſſport ſhall be granted to a French armed veſſel, in order to convey to Toulon, immediately after the camps and forts before-mentioned ſhall be given up, officers charged by the Commander in Chief to carry to his government the preſent capitulation.—Anſ. Granted; but if it is a French veſſel it ſhall not be armed.

XXI. On giving up the camps and forts mentioned in the preceding articles, hoſtages ſhall be given on both ſides, in order to guarantee the execution of the preſent treaty. They ſhall be choſen from among the officers of rank in the reſpective armies: namely, four from the French army, two from the Britiſh troops, and two from the troops of the Sublime Porte. The four French hoſtages ſhall be embarked on board the Engliſh ſhip commanding the ſquadron, and the four Britiſh and Turkiſh hoſtages on board one of the veſſels which ſhall carry the Commander in Chief, or the lieutenant-generals. They ſhall all be reciprocally delivered up on their arrival in France.—Anſ. There ſhall be placed in the hands of the Commander in Chief of the French army four officers of rank as hoſtages; namely, one officer of the navy, one officer of the Britiſh army, and two officers of the Turkiſh army. The Commander in Chief ſhall, in like manner, place in the hands of the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh army four officers of rank. The hoſtages ſhall be reſtored on both ſides at the period of embarkation.

XXII. If any difficulties ſhould ariſe during the execution

execution of the preſent capitulation, they ſhall be amicably ſettled by the commiſſaries of the armies. —Anſ. Granted.

KEITH, Admiral.
J. HELY HUTCHINSON, Lieutenant-General, Commander in Chief.
(Signed) HUSSEIN, Captain Pacha.
ABDOULLAHY JACQUES FRANCOIS MENOU, General in Chief of the French army.

Camp, weſt of Alexandria,
Auguſt 23, 1801.

SIR,

Captain Cochrane, with ſeven ſloops of war, having entered into the weſtern harbour of Alexandria on the evening of the 21ſt inſt. and anchored on my left flank, I immediately determined to move forward, and take as advanced a poſition near the town of Alexandria as prudence and ſecurity would permit.

The neceſſary arrangements having been made in the morning of the 22d, the troops advanced againſt the enemy, who was ſtrongly poſted upon a ridge of high hills, having his right flank ſecured by two heavy guns, and his left by two batteries containing three more, with many field-pieces placed in the intervals of his line.

The army moved through the ſand-hills in three columns, the guards forming two upon the right near the lake, and Major-General Ludlow's brigade the third upon the left, having the firſt battalion of the 27th regiment in advance; Major-General Finch's brigade compoſed a reſerve, and was deſtined to give its ſupport wherever it might be required.

In this manner, having our field-artillery with the advanced guard, the troops continued to move forward with the greateſt coolneſs and regularity, under a very heavy fire of cannon and ſmall arms, forcing the enemy to retreat conſtantly before them, and driving them to their preſent poſition within the walls of Alexandria.

Major-Generals Ludlow, Earl of Cavan, and Finch, upon this, as upon all other occaſions, have given me all poſſible ſupport, and deſerve every commendation for the preciſion and regularity with which they led on their reſpective columns.

The exertions of the captains, commanding the ſhips of war upon our left, and of the officers commanding the gun-boats upon our right, were attended with the beſt effect; their continued and unremitting fire kept the enemy in check.

To Captain Cochrane I feel extremely obliged for his zeal and conſtant readineſs to afford every aſſiſtance in his power. Captain Stevenſon, who commanded the gun-boats upon the lake, alſo calls for my earneſt approbation of his conduct.

Permit me, Sir, to repeat to you the intrepid and gallant behaviour of the whole of the troops during the affair of yeſterday, which laſted from ſix until ten o'clock in the morning. Their bravery was only equalled by the cool and regular manner in which they advanced, under a ſevere and heavy cannonade. Happy am I to add that our loſs is only trifling when compared to the advantages we have gained, and the difficulties we had to encounter, in a country which, at every ſtep, afforded the enemy the means of making the moſt deſperate reſiſtance.

The loſs of the enemy muſt have been conſiderably greater than ours; it is impoſſible for me to aſcertain the number. Seven pieces of heavy ordnance were left behind by the French in the hurry of their retreat, and have fallen into our hands.

I feel much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan, quarter-maſter general, for his judicious arrangements, and for his conduct during the whole of yeſterday. He deſerves my ſincere thanks.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) EYRE COOTE, Maj. Gen.

To Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir J. HELY HUTCHINSON, &c.

Camp, weſt of Alexandria,
Auguſt 23, 1801.

SIR,

I have the honour to encloſe the ſummons, as alſo the articles of capitulation of the fort of Marabout.

The ſpeedy and fortunate reduction of that poſt, ſo important to our fleets, was, I am happy to ſay, effected without any loſs on our ſide, and calls upon me to lay before you the unremitting zeal and attention of Lieutenant-Colonel Darby, who, with the 1ſt battalion of the 54th regiment, covered the attack. The very judicious manner in which he poſted the light company of that corps, who, by being placed on an adjoining rock, ſilenced the guns by their muſketry, greatly accelerated the fall of the fort.

I alſo feel myſelf indebted for the effectual exertions of Major Cookſon, of the Royal Artillery; and for the prompt arrangements of Captain Ford, the commanding engineer.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) EYRE COOTE, Maj. Gen.
(A true copy).
JAMES KEMPT, Lieut. Col. and Sec.

Summons of the Fort of Marabout.

Camp, Auguſt 21, 1801.

SIR,

As, after the events of this day, and the means employed againſt the fort which you command, there remain no hopes of your being able to defend it, or even to retire into Alexandria, I ſummon you, in the name of humanity, to ſurrender on the terms which ſhall be granted to you, otherwiſe you will here be anſwerable for all the conſequences that may enſue, being determined to employ the whole of the Britiſh and Ottoman forces under my command to compel you to ſurrender.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) EYRE COOTE, Maj. Gen.
To the officer commanding Fort Marabout.

Anſwer.

Fort Marabout, 3d Fructidor,
An. 9, 1801.

SIR,

I have the honour to lay before you the terms of capitulation which the garriſon of Marabout require; and

and from the generoſity which characteriſes your nation, I promiſe myſelf that you will agree to them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ETIENNE.

JAMES KEMPT, Lieut. Col. and Sec.

Capitulation of the Fort of Marabout.

Art. I. The garriſon demand to march out with the honours of war.—Anſ. The garriſon ſhall march out with the honours of war, and after having grounded their arms on the glacis, ſhall be priſoners of war.

II. They ſhall preſerve their baggage.—Anſ. Granted.

III. The officers ſhall have their ſwords and ſabres.—Anſ. Granted.

IV. The garriſon ſhall be conveyed into France, and treated during the voyage each agreeably to his rank, conformably to the maritime laws of England.—Anſ. Anſwered by the firſt article: the garriſon ſhall be conveyed to France, but ſhall not ſerve till they are exchanged.

V. Such individuals as may have effects at Alexandria ſhall have full permiſſion to bring them away.—Anſ. Anſwered, with the reſtrictions that ſhall be made by the officers commanding the land and ſea forces of England.

VI. An officer ſhall be ſent from the garriſon to the General in Chief, to communicate to him the preſent capitulation.—Anſ. A French officer ſhall be ſent to Alexandria by ſea. A detachment of Britiſh forces ſhall take poſſeſſion of the fort of Marabout immediately after the ratification of the preſent capitulation. The garriſon ſhall march out to-morrow morning, and after having depoſited their arms upon the glacis, ſhall be embarked on Engliſh veſſels.

Done at Fort Marabout, 3d Fructidor,
9th Year of the French Republic.

(Signed) ETIENNE, the Chief of Battalion.

Ratified, conformably to the powers delegated to me by Major-General Coote, and Captain Cochrane, of the royal navy.

(Signed) CHRIS. DARBY, Lieut.-Col.
54th regiment.

Camp, weſt of Alexandria,
SIR, Auguſt 26, 1801.

Being anxious to puſh my piquets upon the left as far as poſſible towards the enemy's advanced work, the Redoubt de Bain, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, with the firſt battalion of the 20th regiment, aſſiſted with a ſmall detachment of the 26th light dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant Kelly, to attack and drive in the French out-poſts upon the right of their poſitions. He was to be ſupported by a battalion of infantry, diſpoſed for that purpoſe on the ſand-hills.

Soon after dark laſt night, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith commenced the attack by turning the left of the enemy's piquets, and ſcouring the hills as he advanced.

The cool and ſpirited conduct of that officer and the corps under his command, as alſo the detachment of the 26th dragoons, is well deſerving of praiſe; not a man attempted to load, and the whole was effected by the bayonet. The loſs of the enemy in this affair amounted to upwards of 100 men, killed, wounded, and taken: of the latter I incloſe the return.

This ſervice was performed on our ſide with the loſs of only three men ſlightly wounded; and has placed me in a ſituation to erect a battery within about 600 yards of Redoubt de Bain.

The enemy, however, extremely exaſperated at our ſucceſs, made ſeveral attempts to regain the ground he had loſt; with this view he kept up a very heavy fire of cannon and muſquetry for about an hour; when, finding all his endeavours ineffectual, he retired, leaving us peaceful poſſeſſors of the advantage we had gained in the early part of the night.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE, Maj.-Gen.

To Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir J. HELY HUTCHINSON, &c.

HOHENLINDEN.—*A Diſpatch, of which the following is an extract, dated Muhldorff on the Inn, Thurſday, December* 4, 1800.

The army marched in the night of Tueſday, and before day-break yeſterday morning, towards Hohenlinden in three columns; the centre along the great road to Munich, which paſſes through Hohenlinden; the right and left in the woods on each ſide of the great road.

The corps of General Kienmayer, which was deſtined to take the enemy in flank, marched from Dorſen in the direction of Schwaben.

The columns ought all to have arrived at their deſtination a little before day-break, or at the lateſt between eight or nine o'clock; but from a heavy fall of ſnow or ſleet, which continued all night and the greater part of the morning, the centre column only was at its deſtination at eight o'clock, whilſt both the left and right were ſtill conſiderably behind; and the left under General Riſch had, beſides, loſt its way, and marched to the left towards Eberſberg, inſtead of turning to the right, in the direction of Hohenlinden.

In this ſtate of things it appears, that the diviſion of General Richepanſe pierced between the left and the centre about nine o'clock, got upon the great road behind the centre, and fell upon the left flank and rear of that column at the time that it had formed in front, and had juſt begun to attack the enemy's poſition.

The diſorder ſoon became irretrievable, and the retreat towards the heights of Ramfau was made with very heavy loſs, particularly in artillery. Generals Spaniorchi and Loppert are priſoners.

General Kienmayer was attacked on his march by two diviſions from Aerding, and ſuffered alſo ſeverely in his retreat, which he made upon Iſen in good order, on learning the diſaſter that had befallen the main army.

FINIS.

R. NOBLE, Printer,
Old Bailey.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE PLATES

OF THE

FIELD OF MARS.

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